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ON THE
ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

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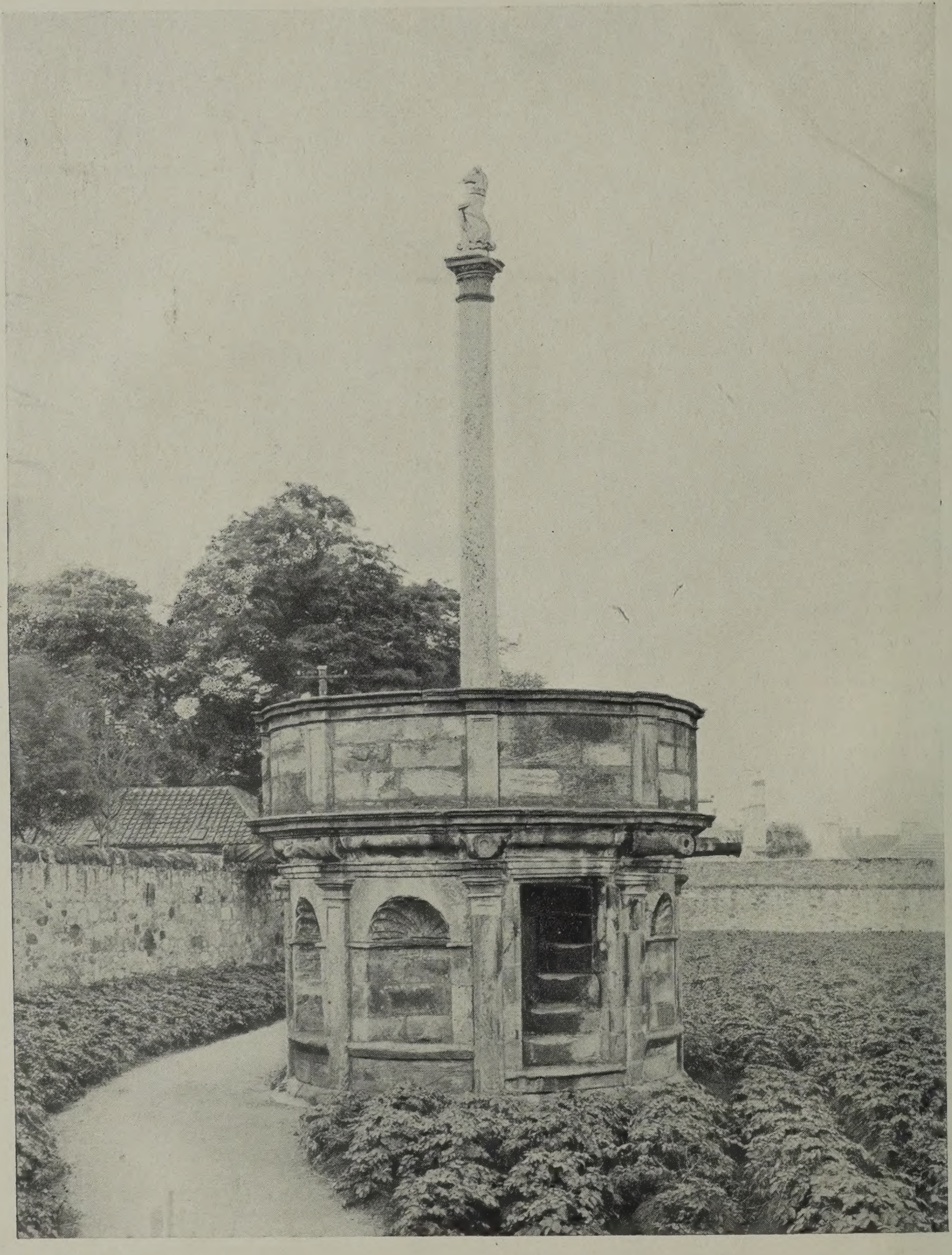

(From photo by B. C. Clayton).

FIG. 1.—PRESTON CROSS (No 161).

Frontispiece

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONVMENTS & CONSTRVCTIONS OF SCOTLAND

EIGHTH REPORT WITH INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN

EDINBURGH
1924

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GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved George Macdonald, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Master of Arts, Fellow of the British Academy, Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Secretary of the Committee of Our Privy Council on Education in Scotland,—Greeting !

WHEREAS it pleased His late Majesty by Letters Patent under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland bearing date the seventh day of February, 1908, to appoint Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Baronet, together with the several persons therein mentioned, to be Commissioners to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707.

AND WHEREAS a vacancy has occurred amongst the Commissioners so appointed.

NOW KNOW YE that We reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion and ability have nominated, constituted and appointed and do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint you the said George Macdonald to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Inquiry in addition to and together with the other Commissioners named in the said Letters Patent.

Given at Our Court at Saint James', the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

NOVAR.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,—

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Eighth Report. In doing so, we must refer with deep regret to the death of our late colleague Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A.Scot., F.R.I.B.A., H.R.S.A., formerly Your Majesty's Principal Architect in Scotland, whose special skill and experience were of great value in our work.

Appended to the Report is a list of the monuments and constructions of East Lothian, which, in the opinion of Your Commissioners, seem most worthy of preservation. The list is divided into two groups: (*a*) those which appear to be specially in need of protection, and (*b*) those worthy of preservation but not in imminent risk of demolition or decay.

Your Commissioners have to express their thanks for the courtesy and co-operation which they have experienced at the hands of the owners of historic monuments in the county. They would also thank the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the use of illustrations and other facilities.

The present Inventory is of monuments in East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, where the land has long been highly cultivated. It may therefore be assumed that many structures, especially of the earthwork class, have been obliterated; indeed, in some instances, there is direct evidence that this has been the case. Nevertheless examples of an impressive and significant character remain. Early ecclesiastical buildings are not numerous, but of such as have survived, several are in a satisfactory state of preservation. The castellated structures are of particular interest, including examples which in part at least are of the earliest period, while several others have been incorporated in more modern buildings and are still in use. A number of houses of early domestic type have also been in continuous occupation down to the present time.

All the parishes, numbering twenty-four, have provided monuments of one kind or another. The largest class consists of the seventy-one monuments which may be grouped as prehistoric, including fortified sites, stone-circles and cairns; while the castellated and domestic structures amount to fifty-four, the ecclesiastical to twenty-nine, and the other items are fragmentary or of minor types.

In spite of financial and other difficulties Your Majesty's Commissioners have been able to continue, though on a reduced scale, their survey of monuments in the Western Isles, a part of their work to which they attach particular importance. They hope to be placed in a position to complete this section within a short time.

Your Commissioners would express their gratification at the selection to fill one of the vacancies in their number of Dr. George Macdonald, whose eminence in the field of Roman Archæology in Britain is well known.

Your Majesty's Commissioners desire in concluding their Report to record their appreciation of the thorough manner in which Mr. W. Mackay Mackenzie has carried out his duties as Secretary to the Commission. Not only has he performed the clerical and editorial work but with the co-operation of one or other of the architects, Mr. Watson and Mr. Calder, to whom also special commendation is due, he has personally conducted the survey of monuments in the Outer Hebrides under unusually disagreeable conditions of weather and transport. They would remark further that all photographs in the Inventories, with the exception of the few attributed to other sources, are the work of members of the Staff.

The issue of the present volume has been delayed by the necessity of incorporating the results of excavations made at Dirleton Castle and Tantallon by Your Majesty's Office of Works. Your Commissioners note with satisfaction that these historic structures have now passed under the control of that Department and are being put into a condition which will ensure their preservation.

HERBERT MAXWELL, *Chairman.*
G. BALDWIN BROWN.
THOMAS H. BRYCE.
THOMAS ROSS.
ALEXR. O. CURLE.
GEO. MACDONALD.
W. MACKAY MACKENZIE, *Secretary.*

EDINBURGH, 30th June, 1924.

LIST OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN THE

COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN

WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS DEEM MOST WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

I.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS SPECIALLY IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

Parish.	Ecclesiastical Structures.
Aberlady	Luffness Convent (No. 1).
Dirleton	St. Andrew's Church, Gullane (No. 24).
Humbie	Keith Church (No. 82).
North Berwick	Cistercian Nunnery (No. 104).
Ormiston	St. Giles Church and Brass (No. 130).
	Castellated and Domestic Structures.
Aberlady	Redhouse (No. 7).
Dirleton	Saltcoats Castle (No. 28).
Dunbar	Dunbar Castle (No. 36).
Haddington	Barnes Castle (No. 71).
"	"Bothwell Castle" (No. 72).
Innerwick	Innerwick Castle (No. 87).
North Berwick	Bass Castle (No. 108).
Prestonkirk	Hailes Castle (No. 147).
Tranent	Elphinstone Tower (No. 192).
"	Falside Castle (No. 193).
Whitekirk	Tithe Barn (No. 203).
Whittinghame	Stoneypath Tower (No. 214).
Yester	Yester Castle (No. 251).
	Miscellaneous.
Prestonkirk	East Linton Bridge (No. 151).

II.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS DESERVING PROTECTION BUT NOT IN IMMINENT RISK OF DEMOLITION OR DECAY.

Parish.	Ecclesiastical Structures.
North Berwick	Old Parish Church (No. 102).
,,	St. Andrew's Church (No. 103).
Oldhamstocks	Burial Aisle at east end of Parish Church (No. 123).
Stenton	Stenton Church (No. 180).
Tranent	Collegiate Church, Seton (No. 191).
Whitekirk	Tynninghame Church (No. 201).
Yester	Collegiate Church of Bothans (No. 250).

	Castellated and Domestic Structures.
North Berwick	Fenton Tower (No. 107).
Prestonpans	Preston Tower (No. 156).

	Forts.
Athelstaneford	The Chesters, Drem (No. 13).
Garvald and Bara	Greencastle (No. 46).
,, ,,	The Hopes (No. 257).
Haddington	Kaeheughs (No. 74).
Prestonkirk	Traprain Law (No. 148).
Whittinghame	Friar's Nose (No. 219).
Yester	Vitrified Fort, Harelaw (No. 254).

	Stone Circle.
Whittinghame	Kingside Hill, Mayshiel (No. 240).

	Miscellaneous.
Haddington	Nungate and Abbey Bridges (Nos. 75 and 76).
Ormiston	Cross in Village (No. 134).
Prestonpans	Preston Cross (No. 161).

Note.—The following are under the charge of H.M. Office of Works and not included in the foregoing lists:

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Haddington	Choir of Haddington Parish Church (No. 68).
,,	St. Martin's Church (No. 69).
North Berwick	Tantallon Castle (No. 106).
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N.B. "The Hopes" Fort, fig. 188, should be in the parish of Garvald and Bara.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The following abbreviations are used in the citation of the undermentioned works:

Acta Parl.	*Acta Parliamentorum Scotiae* (Record Commission).
Archaeol. Scot.	*Archaeologica Scotica* or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Cal. Docts. or Bain's *Cal.*	Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland. H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
Cal. St. Pap. For.	Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series (Record Office).
Ed. Reg. Test.	Edinburgh Register of Testiments (Scottish Record Society).
Geo. Colls.	Macfarlane's *Geographical Collections*, Scottish History Society, 1906-8.
Ham. MSS.	MSS. of Duke of Hamilton in Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report XI., Appendix 6.
Ham. Pap.	Hamilton Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
Home MSS.	MSS. of Earl of Home in Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report XII., Appendix 8.
Inquis. Spec.	*Inquisitiones Speciales* in *Inquisitionum in Publicis Archivis Scotiae Abbrevatio.*
Johnstone MSS.	MSS. of J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale in Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report XV., Appendix 9.
Milne Home MSS.	MSS. of Col. David Milne Home of Wedderburn, Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1902.
Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
R.M.S. or *Reg.Mag.Sig.*	*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, Register of the Great Seal of Scotland.
Reg. P.C.	Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.
Scot. Pap.	Calendar of State Papers Relating to Scotland. H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
Scotichron.	*Scotichronicon* (Fordun and Bower) ed. Goodall, 2 vols. Edinburgh 1759.
Theiner's *Vet. Mon.*	Theiner's (Augustus) *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum* (1216-1547), Romae 1864.

INTRODUCTION

TO

INVENTORY OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

I.

Early History.

The counties of East, Mid, and West Lothian, otherwise known as Haddington, Edinburgh and Linlithgow, occupy the southern shore of the Firth of Forth as far as the river Avon, which separates the last named from Stirlingshire. The original province of Lothian, however, took in a greater area. Symeon of Durham, writing of an episode of 1125 and therefore contemporary with himself, refers to the Tweed as separating Northumbria and Lothian (*Loidam*). A confirmation of Coldingham charters by David I. in 1126 specified a number of Berwickshire lands which are said to be in Lothian (*in Lodoneio*). "Berwic in Lodoneis" appears in an English document inferentially dated as of 1165-6.[1] The name is thus established for the twelfth century as far as the Tweed. When the district was acquired by the kingdom of Scotia early in the previous century, it is recorded that the adversaries of the Scots were from the region between the Tweed and the Tees (see p. xvii) while Malcolm II. did not push his conquest beyond the former river, all which again suggests that Lothian proper did not at that time reach farther south than the Tweed.

This occasion (1018) gives the first occurrence of the name, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained.[2] An English historian early in the thirteenth century, writing of events under 975 specifies "the whole land which in the tongue of the country (*patria lingua*) is called Lothian (*Laudian cf.* p. xviii).[3] The *patria* in question is Lothian itself (*cf.* p. xxvii), and the specification of that name in these terms suggests that it was local and that the people there in general had a language other than that prevalent in Northumbria, and therefore Celtic.[4]

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[1] *Eng. Hist. Rev.* April 1913, p. 224.

[2] *See* Note p. xviii.

[3] Roger de Wendover (d. 1237) *Chronica, Eng. Hist. Soc.* vol. i., p. 416; *cf.* Matthew Paris *Chron. Maj.* i., p. 468.

[4] To the Gaelic writers the district was known as *Saxonia*, which probably included however the parts south of the Tweed, *cf.* p. xvii. Hwætberht, English abbot of Wearmouth, in writing to Pope Gregory II. speaks of himself as doing so *de Saxonia*. Bede's *Hist. Abb.* cap. 19.

In Ptolemy's map of the second century the coastal land from the Forth to south of the Tweed, apparently as far as the Tees, is allotted to the people called Otadini, a name which, as answering to the later Gaelic *Fotudan*,[1] and to the Welsh *Guotodin* or modern Welsh Gododdin should probably be written *Votadini*. But there is no evidence of Roman operations east of the road which crossed Soutra Hill from Newstead Camp at Melrose to Inveresk, nor have any traces of Roman occupation been found in East Lothian. The Roman relics from Traprain (No. 148) point only to contacts and trade.

To the Angles of the English invasions the same district was known as Bernicia or the country of the Bernicians (*Beornice, Bærnice*) or at least as part of that somewhat indefinite region. The allusion, cited below, to "nations" of Bernicians further implies several tribes or peoples as covered by that name, of whom the Votadini may have been only one. Bernicia was based upon the fortress of Bamborough, while south of it, covering modern Yorkshire, was Deira. Ida is said to have established himself at Bamborough in 547 and Nennius[2] gives him as the first king of Bernicia. In what sense he was so it is hard to say. There is an entire lack of archæological evidence for any Anglian settlement in Bernicia during the sixth century. At that time the Angles were still heathen. Christianity did not enter Northumbria till 625, and Edwin (616-633) was the first Northumbrian Christian king. Before King Oswald set up his wooden cross at Heavenfield in 635 there was neither church, altar nor any symbol of the Christian faith "among all the nations of the Bernicians".[3] Some years must be allowed for the new faith to modify pagan practice. There was even a period of lapse. Evidence of settlement by Saxons or Angles in other parts of England begins quite soon after the dates allotted to the different invasions. This evidence is drawn from the numerous cemeteries of non-Christian character. In Yorkshire, *i.e.*, the part known as Deira, such are frequently found as secondary interments in Bronze Age barrows, and they survive in good number along the line of the rivers to the east. After the adoption of Christian beliefs burial took place in churchyard enclosures. In Bernicia, however, with the exception of a cemetery at Darlington on the Tees, such evidence is totally lacking, and it can be said that no Anglian remains of the pagan period have so far been found north of the Tweed.[4] It may be inferred that, up to the time when Northumbria became Christian, in the first third of the seventh century, no permanent settlement of Angles had been made between the Tweed and the Forth.[5]

This, of course, does not exclude the possibility of raids or temporary incursions. The composite work known under the name of Nennius, of which

[1] *Go rinn fhiadhnach Fotudain:* "As far as the conspicuous promontory of Fotudan" Duan Albanach in *Chr. Picts & Scots* p. 57.

[2] *Hist. Brit.*

[3] Bede III., ii.

[4] One Anglo-Saxon urn in the National Museum of Antiquities is reported to have come from Aberdeenshire, but its origin is really doubtful. Beads found in a grave at Dalmeny Park may have been Anglian but are not necessarily such, while an isolated find of similar beads was made in a broch in Skye. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* 1914-5 p. 332 ff. These uncertain strays only emphasise the general blank.

[5] *Cf. The Archæology of the Anglo Saxon Settlements* by E. Thurlow Leeds, chap. iv. "The idea of an effective occupation of any part of Scotland in Early Anglo-Saxon times must be at once jettisoned." p. 71.

the earliest portion is of the end of the seventh century, says that Saxons occupied many regions "beyond the Frisian sea" (*trans* or *ultra Mare Fresicum* or *Frenessicum*) as far as the borders of the Picts (*usque ad confinia* or *confinium Pictorum*); and certain versions, obviously of Northumbrian origin, add after "Frisian Sea" the explanation "which is between us and the Scots," indicating the Firth of Forth or "Scots Water." In the twelfth century *Vita Kentigerni* the coast near Culross is referred to as the "Frisian Shore" (*Fresicum litus*), which is probably an echo from the amplified Nennius. Next a thirteenth century continuation of the *A. S. Chronicle* repeats the identification of the "Frisian Sea" with the "Scottish Sea" or Firth of Forth, explaining that Frisians and Danes used to land there to co-operate with Picts and Scots in ravaging Northumbria. This interpretation may not be far out. However, Procopius the sixth century historian divides Britain between Britons, Angles and Phrissones, where the last group must stand for the people better known as Saxons. These names must not be taken too strictly. All that may be in question here is something analagous to the "Saxon shore" of south-eastern England, a district vexed from time to time by descents of Saxons (*cf. Art.* No. 148 p. 99), with whom Frisians proper were commonly intermingled. But the Frisians were the great naval and commercial power of the West during the seventh and eighth centuries, before they were finally crushed by Charlemagne, and the "Frisian Sea" may be an echo of that time. The statement in Nennius is probably a late insertion and subsequent writers may have drawn upon this.

With respect to such early occupation the scanty historic evidence points to the same conclusion as the archæology. Oswald of the Bernician or Bamborough family, who became King of Northumbria in 634, is said to have united by his skilful rule the provinces of the Deiri and the Bernicians,[1] "nations," which we learn from another source, were in 635 still distinct "in people and customs."[2] This would seem to imply a marked predominance in Bernicia of the old Celtic or British element. Bernicia, however, appears to have been a somewhat elastic term, covering an undefined portion of the Scottish Lowlands in general.[3]

From this date, 635, for the next fifty years, Bernicia was certainly an integral part of the Northumbrian kingdom. The church was another unifying influence, and the great ecclesiastical figure of the time is Cuthbert, a native of Lothian, who, in his evangelising tours, visited "villages which were remotely situated among steep and rugged hills, places which others feared to visit."[4] In this description we may recognise the fortified hill villages or "hill forts," of which the remains still occupy sites in the hills of Lothian, as The Hopes (*Art.* No. 257) and others in the Lammermuirs. These high-lying enclosures stood above the forest and marsh then occupying most of the level lands and gave clear stretches of pasture, while the flocks could also be protected from the carnivorous creatures of the woods. From Melrose,

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[1] *Eccl. Hist.* Bede III. cap I. [2] *Miscellanea Biographica*, Surtees Socy. p. 7.

[3] Bede even says of Whithorn in Wigtownshire: "*Qui locus, ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgo vocatur Ad Candidam Casam,* "Which place, pertaining to the province of the Bernicians, is commonly known as White House." *Hist Eccl.* III., 4.

[4] Bede, *Vita S. Cudbercti* ix.

Cuthbert went as bishop to Lindisfarne. In his time occurred the shattering defeat of the Northumbrians by the Picts in 685 at Nechtansmere.

To what extent Northumbria was restricted in territory as the result of this defeat is not quite clear. According to Bede a great part of the Britons freed themselves from Anglian rule. Trumwin, a Northumbrian bishop for the Picts, withdrew with his followers from the monastery at Abercorn, which was in the "country of the English," that is Bernicia; the Firth of Forth separating the lands of the English and the Picts. Late writers are rather more definite but may reflect the conditions of their own time rather than continue traditional accounts. One, of the early twelfth century, says that the Angles "curtailed their territories from the north"[1]; another, of the middle of the fourteenth century, affirms that the part of Bernicia between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth, that is the district known later as Lothian, was wholly taken from the Angles.[2] Certainly in the course of the fifty years following Dunnichen the Picts were aggressive from time to time towards Northumbria, making Lothian a channel of conflict, as in the battle of 711 "in the plain of Manau[3]" between the Avon and the Carron.[4] But this eighth century saw the gradual decline of Northumbrian power, largely owing to internal dissension. The territorial possessions and power of the Church, too, had increased and "the land of St. Cuthbert" or bishopric of Lindisfarne tended to overshadow the political divisions. Beyond Tweed it was claimed to embrace all between the Adder and the Leader as well as the land belonging to the Monastery of St. Baldred (*Sancti Balthere*) at Tynninghame, which land stretched from Lammermuir (*Lombormore*) to Eskmouth, that is, embraced the whole of what is now East Lothian.[5]

It was on a politically and socially weakened Northumbria that there fell the assaults of ravaging Danes towards the close of the eighth century. After the capture of York by Healfdene and his Danes in 867, a Danish rule was based on that city as the Kingdom of York. But of this kingdom Bernicia does not seem to have formed a recognised part. The Danes set up a vassal king reigning over the Northumbrians beyond the (English) Tyne.[6] Within a few years the people there expelled him and substituted a king of their own. There is no evidence that the Danes or Norse made settlement in Lothian; place-names embodying Norse elements are very few even in County Durham, and such as occur in the Lothians are probably Anglo-Scandinavian of a later date; the absence of characteristic Norse geographical terms *e.g., beck, gill, breck,* is much more significant.[7]

On the other hand, Lothian becomes a goal for the aggressive activities of the Scots of Dalriada, who had greatly increased their power by the acquisition of Pictland c. 844. Kenneth mac Alpine, the first king of the united kingdoms, later known as Alba, is declared to have invaded "Saxonia" six times, to have burned Dunbar and occupied Melrose. In the reign of Guthred at York (883-894), according to Symeon of Durham, the Scots crossed the Tweed and wasted the land of St. Cuthbert, plundering the monastery of Lindisfarne. A late Scottish chronicle affirms that King Cirig, about this time, subjugated Bernicia. In the course of the reign of Indulph over Alba (954-962) Edinburgh was abandoned (*oppidum Eden vacuatum est*) and left to the Scots.[1] This Scottish pressure on "Saxonia" was kept up during the reign of Kenneth II. (971-995). About 1006 Malcolm II. of Alba ravaged the province of the Northumbrians and besieged Durham, when the Scots suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Uhtred, son of the aged Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria under the supremacy of Wessex. Uhtred's force was composed of Northumbrians and Yorkshiremen, and the heads of the slain Scots, elegant with their plaited locks of hair (*elegantiora crinibus perplexis*) were fixed round the walls of Durham.[2] But when the power of Wessex had been broken by the new Danish invasion, and Canute had made himself king of all England in 1016, the kingdom of Alba renewed its attacks. In 1018, an "infinite multitude of Scots," including also Britons from the kingdom of Strathclyde, invaded Northumbria, and at Carham on Tweed "almost the whole people between Tweed and Tees, with their leaders perished" in battle. This success sealed the Scottish conquest of ancient Lothian after a century and a half of effort to this end, and thenceforward Lothian was an integral part of Scotland or rather one of the greater political divisions subject to the King of Scots. Fordun can thus speak of William the Lion in the thirteenth century going from Scotia, that is properly the district beyond the Forth or "Scots water," into Lothian.

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[1] William of Malmesbury, *Gesta Regum* I. p. 58.

[2] John of Tynemouth in Raine's *Historians of the Church of York* (R. S.) I., p. 593.

[3] *In Campo Manand*, Annals of Tighernach. [4] *Hæfe* and *Cære A. S. Chron.* (E).

[5] *Hist. S. Cudb.* II., § 4. [6] Symeon of Durham, *Hist Regum.* § 92; *Hist. Dunm. Eccl.* cap. VI.

[7] Moorfoot in the parish of Temple, Midlothian, which has given its name to the Moorfoot Hills, embodies the Norse *thwait*. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it is *Morthuweit, Morthwayt, Morffet,* &c. In Blæu's Atlas (Pont's map) it is *Morfoet,* whence the modern form. Personal names of Norse origin are preserved in Ormiston, Stenton (XVI. century *Steinston*), Thornton &c.

THE CONSTABULARY.—From at least the early fourteenth to the close of the seventeenth century, Haddington was known as a *constabulary*, as also was Linlithgow, both jurisdictions being subordinate to the sheriffdom of Edinburgh. The "Hadintunschira" references of twelfth century charters are to the parish, as is clear from the contexts. In the Ragman Roll the references are to the "counte de Hadington," the "counte de Linliscu" and the "counte de Edneburk." In 1311-12 we have the sheriffdom (*vicecomitatus*) of Haddington and of Edinburgh with the *comitatus* of Linlithgow; and in the English administrative accounts of 1335-6 the "constabularies" of Haddington and Linlithgow are accounted for by the sheriff (*vicecomes*) of Edinburgh, which is styled a *comitatus*. In the following year Edinburgh is styled both a *vicecomitatus* and a *constabularia*. Thereafter the official designations are to the constabularies of Haddington and Linlithgow, each allotted to a depute of the Sheriff-principal of Edinburgh; though in 1468 an Act of Parliament specifies the three as sheriffdoms. In 1647 we have reference by the Estates to the election of the Sheriff-principal of the Sheriffdom of East Lothian; but this is an exceptional case. In 1682 Lord Fountainhall, in his *Historical Notices*, writes of the "shire of East Lothian" and its sheriff-depute, and "West Lothian *alias* Lithgow-shire" is referred to in similar terms. Constabulary appears then to signify the same relationship or standing as that of sheriffdom-depute, where the depute is not, as normally, of the shire as a whole but is assigned to a definite part of it. Soon after the Revolution, East Lothian or Haddington finally became an independent sheriffdom.

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[1] *Chr. Picts and Scots.*

[2] *De Obsess. Dunelmi* in Symeon of Durham vol. I., p. 215 (R.S.); *Annals of Ulster.*

The name Lothian, at first confined to the district treated like Galloway as a unit including what Lord Fountainhall called the "3 Lothians," seems to have begun differentiation in such a phrase as the "est partis of Lodiane" (1473) and so to have progressed to East and West Lothian in 1523 and subsequently.

NOTE ON "LOTHIAN."

The forms *Loðene*, *Laudian*, *Lodoneis* should be taken with the XII-XIII century forms for Mount Lothian, *Muntlaudewen*, *Mountlouthyen*, *Montloumes* in the *Reg. de Neubotle*, the last linking up with *Loenois*, the kingdom of Loth in *Le Roman de Brut*, both being Anglo-French forms developed by the normal extrusion of "th" between vowels and the application of the Romance suffix derived from the Latin *ensis* (cf. *Lodonensem* and *Lodonesium* in Mat. Par. II. pp. 214, 289). Thus we arrive at the Arthurian *Lyonesse.** In certain old Welsh texts *Dinas Eidyn i.e.*, Edinburgh is mentioned as the abode of *Lleuddun Lwyddog*, who is *Leudonus* grandfather of Kentigern in the *Vita*, and from whom, it is claimed, the district got the name *Lleudduniawn* (the suffix *anus* becoming Welsh *awn*), which was Gaelicised and shortened into *Lothian*. (*Y Cymmrodor*, vol. XI p. 51; cf. Skene's *Celtic Scotland* II. p. 186; cf. Haddington and "*Hathingtoun*," Hedderwick and "*Hatherwyk*"). But both Lyons in France and Leyden in Holland were originally *Lugudunum* or *Lleudin i.e. Din Lleu*, where *Lug* or *Lleu* is the Celtic deity. Moreover Loudoun Hill in Ayrshire was known in the seventeenth century also as Lothian Hill (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XLV, p. 236), and the common origin can scarcely have been the name of a local king at Edinburgh.

* *Cf.* "County of Loweneys" (1335) in *Cal. Docts.* iii, p. 216.

II.

Territorial Families of East Lothian.

The incorporation of Lothian with the Scottish kingdom brought with it a settlement of some parts of the territory by a Gælic speaking population, if indeed such a process had not already been at work. In 1069 when the bishop and leading men were hurrying away the body of St. Cuthbert from Durham to a safe place in the island of Lindisfarne, they were much impeded and maltreated by a powerful (*praepotens*) person beyond the Tyne named Gillomichael, evidently Gillemichael, a Gælic magnate on the old border of Bernicia.[1] Early in the twelfth century another very prominent figure was Macbead or Macbeth of Liberton, near Edinburgh, with whom may be collated Macbeth ("Malbet") of Traquair, in eastern Peeblesshire, whose son Simon was Sheriff of that place under King William.[2] Other such Gælic personages are suggested by "fossil" names like *Gillecamestone* or *Gillesalmestun*, the original designation of the land granted for the foundation of the Cistercian nunnery at North Berwick (No. 104); *Malcolmyston* south of Herdmanston[3] and *Gilcristoun* in the barony of Saltoun[4]: while of current place-names of Gælic origin examples are *Kilspindie*, "church of St. Pensandus" a follower of the 7th century St. Boniface, a dedication of the same origin as in Kilspindie, Perthshire, Ballencrieff (1337 "Balnecrefe"), Balgone (1337 "Balnegon"

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[1] Simeon of Durham, *Hist. Dun. Eccl.* Lib. iii., cap. xvi. *Gille* was being substituted for *maol* as a prefix to saints' names in the late tenth and the eleventh century.

[2] See charters of Holyrood, Newbattle, &c.

[3] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* i., No. 798.

[4] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. 1505, No. 2878.

Baile na ghobhan "Smith-town"), Garvald (*garbh-allt* "rough stream"), Drem or 'Drym'[1] (*druim*, "ridge"), Castle Tarbet on Fidra and others. This diffusion of tenth and eleventh century Gælic names overlies the early English *ham* and *ton* names, as these did the older British ones. The combination of personal names like Gillecalum or Malcolm in the English possessive case with the English ending 'ton' shows the mixture of population—Gælic lords with English-speaking tenantry. This, however, does not apply to the case of Macbeth of Liberton's contemporary Thor of "Travernent" or Tranent, these two being found together as witnesses of charters between 1127 and 1144.[2] Thor's steward (*dapifer*), also a witness, bore the obvious Gælic name "Gilandreas."

Other personages who are found to act as witnesses at the same period as Macbeth and Thor show a further infusion among the landholders of Lothian, these being Normans introduced by King David himself. William de Graham was probably of Dalkeith, but Hugh de Moreville and William de Lindesay were East Lothian magnates.

The most important of this new band of immigrants from the south was Gospatrick, referred to above, who, after being stripped of his earldom of Northumberland by William, settled in southern Scotland in 1072, receiving from Malcolm Canmore Dunbar with the lands adjacent in Lothian.[3] Under the old significance of Lothian these included lands in the Merse or Berwickshire. Gospatrick[4] was the founder of the long line of Earls of Dunbar, later also Earls of March,[5] which persisted till early in the fifteenth century, when the second George, 11th Earl of Dunbar and 4th of March, was in January 1435 forfeited by James I. "for the fault of his father,"[6] and with him this line of earls ceased. The family appears to have continued on a small estate in Fife till the reign of Queen Mary, when the last male died without issue.

The infusion of Normans proper into Lothian and Scotland generally was due mainly to David I. and his immediate successors Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. Thus of the names already mentioned Walter de 'Lyndeseia' or Lindsay is the first known here, being one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Selkirk in 1120 as well as to the *Inquisitio* (Glasgow) for King David in 1124. In the time of William the Lion there was a David Lindsay of Luffness,[7] but before 1296 Luffness was held of Edward of England by Robert de Pinkney, while the castle, with lands in Ballencrieff, was set by him to John de Bickerton ("Biggerton"). Henry de "Pynkeneye" was himself in occupation of the castle between 1300 and 1307, having had it from Edward

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[1] *Cal. Docts* iii., p. 339 &c.

[2] In the charter by David I. c. 1141 granting Clerkington ("Clerchtune") to the church of St. Mary at Haddington appear, among others, William de Graham, Osbert prior of Edinburgh, Macbeth ("Malbet") of Liberton, "Gillandris (Gille of Andrew) filius Oggu" and "Gille (andris) filius Mercheh" &c. In "filius Oggu" we have a mixing of peoples just as we have in 'Horm (Orm) fil(ius) Malcolm' among the witnesses of a charter of the same reign. Scandinavian names were to be found among even purely English families. *Filius=Mac.*

[3] *In Lodoneis.* Sym. Dur. *Hist. Reg.* § 159.

[4] "Servant of Patrick." Welsh *gwas*—servant or devotee—Gælic *gille.*

[5] Hemingburgh s.a. 1296 says the Earl of Dunbar was commonly (*vulgariter*) known as the Earl of March.

[6] *Scotich.* Lib. xvi., cap. xxiv; *cf.* p. xxvii.

[7] *Reg. de Neubotle* No. 210.

I.[1] He was probably acting as constable in the English interest, the Bickertons apparently being on the national side, since in 1335 we find the land of Luffness in the hands of Edward III. by the forfeiture of John de 'Bikirtoun'[2] By David II. the lands of the late Walter Bickerton in the barony of Luffness ('Luffenok') were granted proportionately to his three daughters. But in 1451 there was a Robert Bickerton in Luffness, who began the transference of the property to the Hepburns (see *Art.* No. 3).

Better known and of longer connection is the branch of the Lindsays settled at Byres, who also had the barony of Drem. In 1358 David II. confirmed a grant which the late Sir James de Lindsay had made of the lands of "Byris" to Alexander de Lindsay, who was the son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford. Byres remained with Lindsays till the early seventeenth century, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Hamilton, first Earl of Haddington. For a short space there were Lindsays also in Ormiston, which gave its name to the successors of the original Orm, who cannot be identified, and the widow of "Aleyne de Ormestone" in the county of Edinburgh is on Ragman Roll in 1296. But by the fourteenth century Ormiston was in the possession of Lindsays and Alexander de Lindsay, lord of Ormiston, conferred it with "Templishall" (*Cf.* No. 137) and "Pastoun" and "Murhous" (No. 132) upon his daughter "Johanetta" on her marriage with John Cockburn and so established the Cockburns of Ormistoun. This grant was confirmed in 1369.

A feature of early mediæval landownership in East Lothian is the number of state offices held by leading nobles there. Hugh de Moreville from Northamptonshire was a close friend of David I. and a witness to a great number of his charters. In the reign of William the Lion we have Richard de Moreville, Constable, and this office was hereditary in the family. Hugh de Moreville held the manor of Salton, the lordship of Lauderdale and other estates.[3] Richard granted the lands of Herdmanston to Henry de St. Clair,[4] and after the War of Independence, Herdmanston was held by the St. Clairs from the Crown. John de St. Clair, lord of "Herdmanstone" was a witness to a charter by Malcolm of Fawside confirmed in 1367. The male line of the Lothian de Morevilles failed in the third generation, and the office and lands passed by marriage to the Lords of Galloway, and thence again to a de Quincey, which family also possessed estates in the western part of East Lothian.

Robert de Quincey, too, came from Northamptonshire, receiving the barony of Tranent from William the Lion, and holding the office of Justiciary.[5] But when Roger died in 1264 he left only daughters, whose husbands shared the de Quincey lands and lost them by supporting the English claims on Scotland. They were supplanted in East Lothian by Setons. The first of this name on record is an Alexander Seton, who witnessed a charter of King David I. about 1150. It was a later Alexander de Seton who got from Robert I., his uncle, the part of the barony of Tranent which belonged to Alan la Zouch and in 1322 the part which had belonged to Sir William de Ferrers with Fawside, these being two of the husbands of the de Quincey heiresses. The same Seton also received Niddrie, which had pertained to Zouch, Elphinstone on its

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[1] *Cal. Docts.* ii. No. 857 and Nos. 1332, 1968.

[2] *Ibid.* iii. No. 218 and p. 338.

[3] *Liber de Dryburgh,* Nos. 6, 7, etc.

[4] *Dipl. Scot.* No. 75.

[5] *Reg. de Passelet,* p. 76.

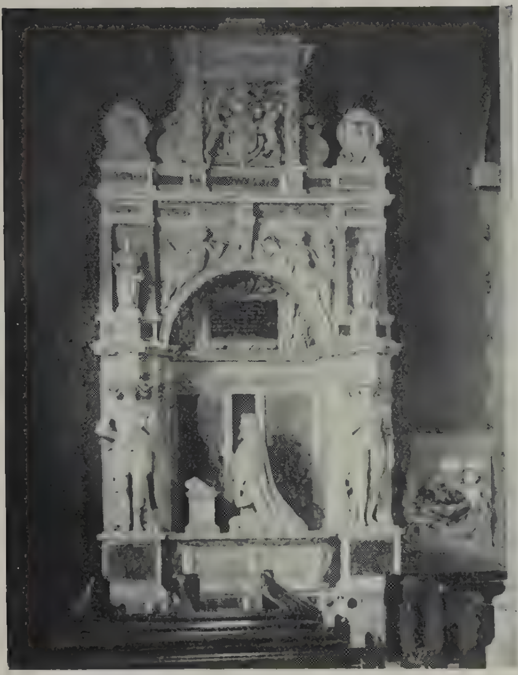

Fig. 2.—The Earl of Dunbar (No. 39).

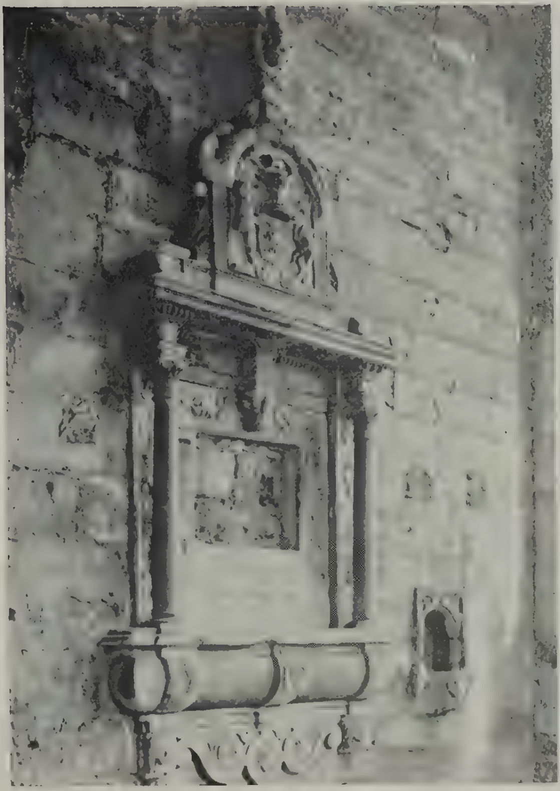

Fig. 3.—The Earl of Perth (No. 191).

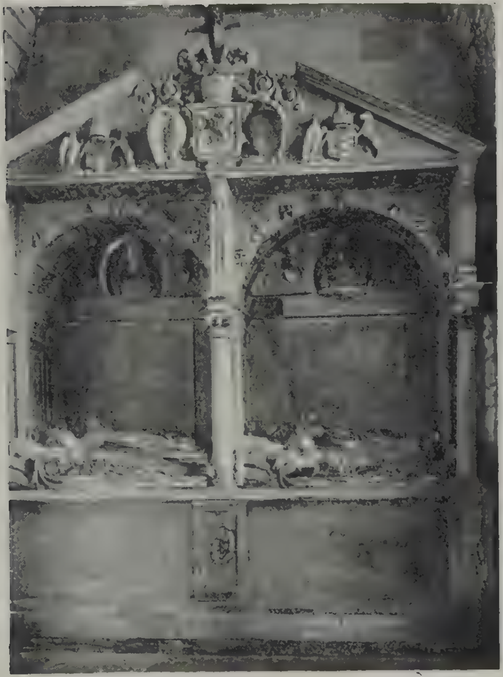

Fig. 4.—The Earl of Lauderdale (No. 68).

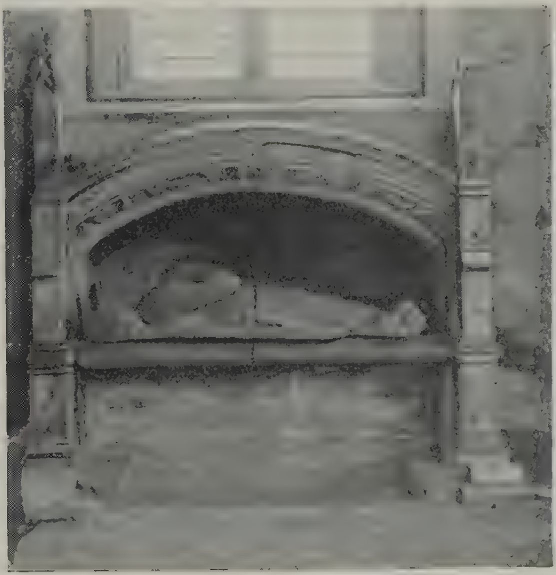

Fig. 5.—In Collegiate Church, Seton (No. 191).

MURAL MONUMENTS.

To face p. xx.

forfeiture by Peter Libaud and Barns, while David II. gave a charter of Barns and Winton to John de Seton. This family ultimately (1600) blossomed into Earls of Winton, but suffered a total deprivation by the forfeiture of George, fifth Earl, for his share in the Fifteen.

To the lands of Keith-Marshall ("*Keith-Mariscallus*") was attached the office of Marshall or Mareschal. Originally Keith was in two parts, one granted in the time of David I. to Hervey Fitz-Warin, from whom it was known as Keith-Hervey but better as Keith-Marshall,[1] after Hervey had been endowed with that office. The other part of Keith fell to Simon Fraser and was known as Hundeby-Keith or Keith-Hundeby or from its possessor as Keith-Symon. Philip de Keith, however, grandson of Hervey, is said to have married the grand-daughter and heiress of Fraser and united the two domains. After the War of Independence, Robert I., in 1318, granted afresh to Sir Robert de Keith the lands of Keith-Marshall with the office of Marshall pertaining to the same land, Keith-Symon, Inverpeffer and the lands in Aberdeenshire which ultimately became the chief place of the family known in later times as the Earls Marischal.

North of the old lands of the Keiths are those of Pencaitland, occupied in the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries by a family so styled.[2] But in 1276 there is a charter of resignation by John of Pencaitland in favour of Herbert Maxwell of the lands of (Wester) Pencaitland,[3] while "Thomas de Penkateland" forfeited (Easter) Pencaitland and Nisbet as a result of the War of Independence, and these were conferred by Robert I. upon Robert de Lawder. Subsequently (c. 1343) Sir John Maxwell of Caerlaverock granted Wester Pencaitland to Alexander Maitland of Thirlestane, and Sir Robert Maxwell transferred the superiority to the Abbey of Dryburgh. (*cf.* further p. xxiii).

Bolton, adjoining the Keith lands on the north-east, had been in possession of the family of Veteri-ponte or Vipont since the days of William the Lion and was confirmed to them by Robert I. and David II. (1366). A hundred years later the lands of the barony of Bolton are found in possession of the Halyburtons of Dirleton.[4] In 1494 they came into the hands of Patrick Hepburn, second son of the second Lord Hailes, by forfeiture of Archibald Lord Halyburton as a supporter of James III. in the late revolution. John Hepburn of Bolton was executed as one of the murderers of Darnley.

The Halyburtons had come into Dirleton by the marriage, in the reign of David II., of John, second son of Sir Adam Halyburton of Halyburton, with the heiress of William de Vaux (de Vallibus), the family which had possessed the lands of Dirleton and Gullane since the twelfth century (*See* No. 27). From the Halyburtons in turn these lands passed by marriage to the husbands of three heiresses, Lord Ruthven, Lord Home and Ker of Fawdonside, of whom the Ruthvens, as Earls of Gowrie, forfeited their share by the Gowrie Conspiracy in 1600; and all the shares were again united into a single barony by the successor of the Ruthvens, Thomas Erskine of Gogar, afterwards Earl of Kellie.[5] The Erskines, however, disposed of their property by sale, and in 1631 Sir John Maxwell of Innerwick became owner, who from 1646 rejoiced in the title of Earl of Dirleton, the first and the last to wear this dignity. In 1663 Sir John Nisbet bought the property and as Lord Advocate adopted the style of Lord Dirleton.

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[1] *Reg. de Kelso*, Nos. 83, 88.

[2] *Ibid* No. 13 Cf. *Art.* No. 135.

[3] *Book of Caerlaverock*, vol. ii. p. 406.

[4] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1474) No. 1189 and (1488) No. 1747.

[5] *R.M.S.* (1620-33) No. 924

The barony of North Berwick originally belonged to the Earl of Fife, from whom the first Earl of Douglas had the lands in tenantry.[1] On the forfeiture of the Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife in 1425 the Douglases became tenants-in-chief of the Crown for this property. On the rebellion of the Black Douglas line in 1452 the Earl of Angus received lands in the barony, which were separately erected into the free barony of Tantallon (*cf.* No. 106). The grant was renewed in 1479, and the property remained with the Douglases till in 1699 they were sold to Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lord President of the Court of Session. Other Douglas families in East Lothian, for a long or short space of time, were those of Kilspindie (*see* No. 4), Redhouse (*see* No. 7) and Whittinghame (*see* No. 213). Whittinghame was conferred by the Earl of March in 1372 on Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, who had married his sister. It passed from the Douglases in 1660 by marriage of the heiress to Alexander Seton, first Lord Kingston, and again by a similar marriage to the son of the first Earl of Tweeddale. (*cf.* No. 213).

The Bass was associated since early in the fourteenth century with the family of Lauder, though the southern half of the island, apparently as attached to the church there, belonged to the bishopric of St. Andrews[3] The charter by Bishop William Sinclair of St. Andrews to Robert de Lawedre of "our part" of the Bass is dated 1316, but is now known only from a copy.[4] Robert Lauder of the Bass was among the captives at the second battle of Nesbit in 1402 (*cf.* p. xxviii). The Lauders of the Bass were also tenants of Tynninghame and baillies of the lordship for the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and at Tynninghame was their principal residence. The family fell into financial difficulties early in the seventeenth century and the Bass, after passing through several hands, came into possession of the Hepburns of Waughton, in respect both of the north part held from the King and the southern side formerly held from the Archbishop of St. Andrews.[5] From the Hepburns it passed to Sir Alexander Ramsay, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, from whom it was bought by the Crown in 1671, but in 1706 was granted by charter to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Innerwick had been a possession of Stewarts, having been granted by David I. to Walter Fitz-Alan son of the first 'Steward.' In this way it came to the Stewart Earls of Angus, the last of whom left two heiresses. One of these, Margaret, married the first Earl of Douglas and Mar and the other, Elizabeth Stewart, became the wife of Alexander Hamilton, grandson through a younger son of "Wauter fiz Gilbert de Hameldone" of Ragman Roll. Countess Margaret conferred Innerwick on her sister and Alexander Hamilton in a charter confirmed by the King in 1398.[6] "Hameltone Laird of Innerweike" was taken prisoner "one the King's syde" at the battle of Langside, 13 May, 1568.[1]

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[1] *Act. Par.* i. pp. 555, 565. [2] *R.M.S.* i. No. 522.

[3] *Exch. Rolls* i. p. 453; *R.M.S.* (1425) No. 29 (1508) No. 3185, &c.

[4] Cf. *The Grange of St. Giles* p. 152. [5] *R.M.S.* (1641) No. 1021.

[6] *Douglas Book* iii. No. 33.

Apparently as long placed in East Lothian was the family of Hamilton of Preston. The title-deeds of the family were destroyed in the burning of the tower in 1650 (*cf.* No. 156) but Sir John Hamilton of Fingalton (Renfrewshire) and Ross-Aven (Lanarkshire) appears to have married the daughter and heiress of Sir James Lyddell of Preston towards the close of the fourteenth century.[2] The last direct male of the line was Sir Robert Hamilton the Covenanter general, who died unmarried in 1701. The property thereafter passed to the related family of the Hamiltons of Airdrie. In contrast with the Preston house of this name the Hamiltons of Biel were royalist, and Sir John Hamilton of Biel was created Lord Belhaven in 1647. Title and lands fell to the husband of his grand-daughter, who was John Hamilton, eldest son of Robert Hamilton of Barncluith afterwards Lord Presmannan (now Presmennan) as a lord of session taking his title from his East Lothian estate; a supporter of the revolution of 1688 and a conspicuous opponent of the Union of 1707. Lord Presmennan's second son, James, had a charter of the lands and barony of Pencaitland in 1696 and was raised to the bench in 1712 as Lord Pencaitland. (*cf.* No. 138).

Yester belonged to the family of Gifford probably from the last quarter of the twelfth century. William "Giffard" is a witness to charters by David I., and Hugh Gifford was among the hostages for William the Lion in 1174. Hugh Gifford of Yester, holder of the original castle, died in 1267 (*cf.* No. 251). In 1322 Robert I. confirmed a charter to Thomas de Morham of the lands of Morham and Duncanlaw, with the provision that, on the death of Thomas, they should pass to John Gifford and his wife Eufamia, daughter and apparently heiress of Thomas Morham. The lands of Barra also pertained to the Morhams.[3] But Hugh Gifford, grandson of John, left only four heiresses. Joanna, eldest of these, married Sir Thomas Hay of Locherworth, who, in his fourth share of the property—Yester, Duncanlaw, Morham—acquired Yester castle. His grandson, as "Thomas of Hay of Yester," had a safe-conduct on December 13, 1423 to meet the returning James I. at Durham and as Thomas Hay of Yester was among those arrested by the same king in 1425, but was afterwards liberated. Sir David Hay acquired, by exchange in 1452, another fourth share of Yester, Duncanlaw and Morham from Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, a descendant of the second of the Gifford heiresses. In 1463 William Maxwell, descendant of another sister (*cf.* 251), transferred his share of the same estates to 'Dungall Macdowel,' grandson of the remaining heiress, in exchange for an estate elsewhere. Dougall in 1477 granted for life what now amounted to half of the lands of the baronies to Eufamia daughter of Patrick Hepburn of Hailes and wife of his son Andrew and their heirs, and, on Andrew Macdouall's resignation of these lands, the king in 1491 granted them to Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, Earl of Bothwell, segregating them as the barony of Morham. Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in 1512 exchanged this half of Yester and lands of Duncanlaw with John Hay of Yester for Hay's half of

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[1] Birrel's *Diary*.

[2] Anderson's *House of Hamilton* p. 344.

[3] *Liber. S. Crucis* No. 97.

Morham, and following on this the king united all the lands of Duncanlaw to the rest of the barony of Yester. Yester and Duncanlaw were now wholly the property of the Hays, as Morham was of the Hepburns.

From these Hays came the earls and marquises of Tweeddale. The Hepburns attained the dignity of Lord Hailes (1451) and in 1488 of Earl of Bothwell, the last Hepburn Earl being the husband of Queen Mary. The first of the family on record is Adam Hepburn, who held from Patrick, Earl of March the lands of "Southalls" and "Northalls," which had been forfeited by Hugh Gourlay, according to the confirmation by David II. Adam likewise held Traprain and Dunpender from the same superior.[1] In 1367 we have Patrick de "Hebhorn," lord of Hailes. After the forfeiture of the Earls of March, the Hepburns came to hold of the Crown: in 1451 the King granted to Patrick Hepburn of Hailes the lands of the lordship of Hailes, the lordship of Traprain and Markle, the lands of Gamelshiels and Oldhamstocks with other lands and rights, all of which the predecessors of Patrick had held of the Earl of March before his forfeiture. Another branch of the family on the same tenure was Hepburn of Waughton, to whom also a royal charter was given in 1452 in favour of Patrick Hepburn of the lands of "Walchtoun" and among others of Athelstaneford ("Elstanfurde") with the superiority of the lands of the same place then in the hands of John de Touris and Robert Bisset. He also by exchange acquired the lands of Luffness in 1464 (*cf.* No. 3). Other Hepburns were those of Bolton (*cf.* p. xxi) Morham (p. xxiii), Beanston (Beynstoun), Fortoun or Fortune, Luffness, Gilmorestoun, Trabroun, etc. It was the most prevalent family in East Lothian. While Yester was still of the Giffords, Hugh, son of Sir John Gifford conferred on Robert Maitland, lord of Thirlestane (Lauderdale), the lands of "Levingtoune" or Lethington, and this grant was confirmed by David II. in 1345. After the Giffords these Lethington lands with the fortalice, etc. were held by the Maitlands from the Hays of Yester.[2] From these Maitlands came the Earls of Lauderdale. The property passed by sale from the Maitlands to Lord Blantyre about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

A minor family of long standing in the county was Congalton of Congalton (No. 34). Walter knight of "Congelton" appears in the early thirteenth century, c. 1224.[3] A later "Wautier de Congeltone del counte de Edneburke"[4] is on Ragman Roll, and in the same year, 1296, Walter de "Congilton" and Adam de "Congilton" were jurors on an inquest into the lands of Robert de Pinkeny of Ballencrieff. In 1517 we have on record Henry Congalton of that ilk (*de eodem*),[5] and in 1673 "William Colgingtoun of Colgingtoun" was appointed one of the justices of the peace for Haddingtonshire. For the later history of the family and estate down to the late eighteenth century see Douglas's *Baronage*.

Another such family was that of Levingtoun of Saltcoats, on which *see* No. 28. The Levingtouns were apparently tenants of the holders of Dirleton; in 1467 George Lord Halyburton granted certain rights to William "Levinton" of Saltcoats, his armourbearer.[6]

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[1] *R.M.S.* i. No. 265. [2] *Act. Parl.* iii. p. 319. [3] *Lib. de Dryburgh*, p. 33.

[4] Haddington or East Lothian being merely a constabulary within the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh cf. p. xvii. [5] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 130.

[6] Stodart's *Scottish Arms* ii. p. 322.

In the south-east corner of the county Dunglas became the property of Sir Thomas Home or Hume by his marriage with the heiress of the family of Pepdie or Papedy, whence came the popinjays or parrots quartered on the arms of Home. His grandson, Sir Alexander was the founder of the collegiate church of Dunglas (*cf.* No. 124). Dunglas was originally held of the Earl of Dunbar and March, but in 1451 the lands of Home (or Hume), Dunglas, etc. were united into the free barony of Home in favour of Alexander Home, eldest son of Sir Alexander Home and afterwards first Lord Home, to be held of the King. There were other Homes of Spot.

Tynningham was a lordship or barony belonging to the see of St. Andrews, of which the Lauders of the Bass were long tenants and baillies (*cf.* p. xxii). In the years before and following the Reformation, however, it passed through several hands, returning to Sir Robert Lauder in 1568, but finally (1627) finding a place in the capacious grasp of the first Earl of Haddington.[1] The parish of Aberlady belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld. (*cf.* No. 2).

III.

Military History of East Lothian.

Though after 1018 the history of the province of Lothian merges in that of the Scottish kingdom, yet the special characteristics of its position gave it from time to time a place apart in that record. This specialisation affected more particularly the counties of Berwick (*cf. Inventory* of that county) and East Lothian. Berwick was a march district or borderland, and East Lothian lies just behind; the Earl of Dunbar soon appears also as Earl of March and held lands in both counties as well as, previous to the War of Independence, in Northumberland. His commanding position in that quarter for so long was thus analagous to that of a Carolingian *duke* endowed with both the march and a county behind.

Another result of its position was that Lothian served as an eastern corridor into Scotland. What was of old the more convenient route from the border, that up Tweeddale and Lauderdale, skirted the western limit of East Lothian, but the coast route by Cockburnspath passed behind Dunbar, was bridged over the Tyne at East Linton and was bifurcated by the ridge terminating in the Garleton hills into a continuation that followed the coastal plain on one side and on the other the Tyne valley to Haddington and beyond. The latter route was that taken by Edward III. very early in 1356 "with great power and majesty," when he stayed in Haddington and the vicinity for ten days, burnt the burgh and with it the church of the Friars Minor "the choir of which, because of its singular beauty and clear lighting was commonly called The Lamp of Lothian," whence he carried his incendiary and destructive march "through Lothian" as far as Edinburgh.[2] For the fleet which brought his supplies he probably used the port of Aberlady, as the English and French did two centuries later in the operations about the same place, a service which gave importance to the adjoining castle of Luffness. This castle—of which nothing survives in the present building (No. 3)—was one of those in which Edward II. had a garrison in 1311, while of the others occupied by the same King the value of Dunbar as a port is obvious (*cf.* No. 36), while Dirleton and Yester could serve as local bases.

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[1] *Earls of Haddington* i. pp. xxxi-iii.

[2] *Scotich.* Lib. xiv. cap. xiii.

In any struggle between the kingdoms East Lothian thus occupied an invidious position; there the power of the invader on this side was first felt. It was therefore prominent in the successive phases of the War of Independence, and the first great military blow to the Scots was struck in their defeat at Dunbar in 1296, where the local issue was possession of the castle covering the port. We have noted above the castles in the district garrisoned for Edward II., in 1311, these being a legacy from his father's administration. It is clear that East Lothian was subdued to the English King. Certain magnates of the district, however, must be excepted: even in the days of Edward I. Alexander de Lindsay had been relieved of his manor of Byres and Thomas Randolph of that of Broxmouth for their adherence to the nationalist side.[1] Walter de Bickerton (*cf.* No. 1) was an early supporter of Bruce. By 1312 other local landholders had gone the same way; Sir Robert de Keith, who had done so three years before and so had his barony of Keith given to others, and Godfrey of Coalstoun, who had left English allegiance along with Keith. But the most powerful magnate Patrick 9th Earl of Dunbar, was still English and with Sir Adam de Gordon of Berwickshire, Justiciar of Lothian, was envoy to Edward II on behalf of the district, which was suffering equally at the hands of "the enemy," that is the insurgent Scots under Bruce, and the garrisons of Berwick and Roxburgh in English occupation. Among the Berwick oppressors was Thomas de Pencaitland, an East Lothian gentleman, who could serve as 'guide' to the plundering columns. Thus to the Scots Lothian was enemy country, and, when a truce was dearly bought from Bruce, forthwith the English forces of occupation also would treat the people as enemies. The Lanercost chronicler notes such a truce in 1311-12 on behalf of "the county of Dunbar next to Berwick," where they "were still in the King of England's peace," and no doubt hits off the situation correctly when he explains that Scottish acquiescence in English rule was but "feigning," either because England "was the stronger party or in order to save the lands they possessed in England." There was apparently another truce in 1313, and Edward, in reply to the above petition, promised to come for the relief of Lothian in the following year. But that became the year of Bannockburn, after which the English interest in this quarter dissolved fast. By 1316-17, the Earl of Dunbar and March was a 'rebel' to England and about the same time, or earlier, "Schir Adam of Gordoune . . . wes becummyne a Scottis man."[2]

A significant fact here is that the triumph of Bruce brought no great change in the territorial families of East Lothian, the only important disappearances being those of de Ferrers from Falside and la Zouche from Tranent (*cf.* p. xx). The later stage of the War of Independence, the struggle against Edward Balliol as King and Edward III. of England, witnessed a more compact and persistent opposition to that faction on the part of the East Lothian lords and lairds. In 1334 the constabulary of Haddington was

[1] *Cal. Docts.* iii. No. 258.

[2] *Ibid.* No. 536; Barbour's *Brus* xv. 333-4.

one of the divisions of southern Scotland transferred by Edward Balliol to the domain of his English patron, and the financial record of the English administration in 1335-7 shows the much greater part of the district either in that King's hands through forfeiture or disposed of by him. The forfeited owners include the Earl of Dunbar, the Earl of Fife in North Berwick manor (*cf.* No. 106) Robert de Lauder, William de Keith, Stewart of Thornton, the Bickertons of Luffness and "Balnacrieff" (*cf.* No. 5) Alan de Winton of Winton, Reginald More in the Barony of Drem, Maxwell of Wester Pencaitland and Malcolm de Ramsay in land there, Simon Fleming of Stoneypath (*cf.* No. 214), Randolph Noble in Garmilton-Noble (*cf.* No. 11) and Thomas Libaud in Garmilton-Dunning (*cf.* p. xxi), Patrick de Gourlay in Beneston, John de Newton in Newton (*cf.* No. 252), Godfrey Broun in Coalstoun, John de Broxmouth in Broxmouth, Laurence de Preston in land in the barony of Tranent, Maurice de Moravia in lands in Ballencrieff and some others; while the barony of Dirleton, Innerwick and the domain of the Bishops of Dunkeld in Aberlady (*cf.* No. 2) had been granted by Balliol or Edward to some of their conspicuous agents. The ebb-tide of English failure, however, swept out the latter class and brought back the former to their old places.

Because of their record as regards England, Kennedy in his *Flyting* with the poet William Dunbar, who was descended from the Dunbars of Beneston, rails at the Castle of Dunbar as "that awld spelunk (cave) of tressoun," but disregards the more plausible occasion for such a reproach, when in 1400 the tenth Earl of Dunbar, affronted by the withdrawl of the Duke of Rothesay from marriage with his daughter, retired to England and assumed English allegiance. Dunbar Castle (No. 36) he left in the custody of his nephew, Robert Maitland, but Maitland handed it over to Archibald Douglas, son and heir of Earl Archibald. Failing to have his castle returned, March, summoning to him his sons and friends, took an active part in the attacks of Henry IV. upon Scotland, devoting his attentions particularly to the lands on the east border. The English had not yet accustomed themselves to inroads as far as East Lothian, but March showed the way and many both of peasantry and rich men about Haddington, with much spoil, were haled off with impunity to England. On February 3, 1401 March with Henry Percy "Hotspur" and a big following made a surprise visit to the 'vill of Popil' (Papple) whence they burned and spoiled as far as East Linton, made two attacks upon Hailes castle, burnt the townships (*combustis villis*) of Hailes, Traprain and Markle and made their camp at East Linton and Preston. But Archibald, Master of Douglas, hurrying from Edinburgh castle, raised the countryside (*patria*) "at the sound of horn and trumpet," and by sunset was at the hill of "Pentrak," whereupon the invaders abandoned everything and in disorder made off to Berwick via Cockburnspath.[1]

Nevertheless the sympathies of the people of the earldom were with their own Earl[2] despite his activity in making mischief for his country. But a combination of the Lothian gentlemen, suggested and supported by young Archibald Douglas, now Earl, in Dunbar Castle, retaliated with raids upon England, in which each of the leading lairds should take command in turn and a definite limit should be fixed for each expedition. John Halyburton of Dirleton commanded the first expedition, and, keeping strictly to the programme drawn up, returned safely from a successful exercise of destruction. The second effort was under the athletic Patrick Hepburn, junior of Hailes, but overstaying his allotted time, Hepburn was overtaken by March with his Scots and Northumbrians at Nesbit Moor in Berwickshire on June 22, 1402, where Hepburn's column was badly beaten, and he himself slain with many more. Among the captives, who included the very flower of Lothian chivalry (*quasi flos militiae magnae partis Laudoniae*) were John and Thomas Halyburton Robert Lauder of the Bass, and the brothers John and William Cockburn.[1] March again is said to have been responsible for the tactics which crushed the Scots at Homildon Hill, near Berwick, on September 14 of the same year, where a long roll of captives included such East Lothian gentlemen as William Sinclair of Herdmanston, Patrick Dunbar of Biel, Alexander Home of Douglas and Walter Bickerton of Luffness. As a consequence of this disaster several holds on the Scottish side of the border fell into English hands, among them Innerwick in East Lothian, which, however, was recaptured by the Regent Albany in the summer of the following year, who levelled it to the ground (*ad terram prostravit*; but *cf.* No. 87). The rancorous activities of March, however, were now diverted by the rising of the Percies against Henry IV.; he found England increasingly uncomfortable and in 1409, by the mediation of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, made his peace with the Regent Albany and was restored to the earldom of Dunbar and March, with the loss of his Dumfriesshire lands to the Earl of Douglas in compensation for Dunbar Castle. (*cf.* further p. 27).

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[1] *Scotich.* Lib. xv. cap. x. [2] *Ibid.* cap. xiii.

About the middle of the sixteenth century East Lothian and the town of Haddington in particular became the stage of the last English aggressive effort upon Scotland. The battle of Pinkie Cleuch had occurred on September 10, 1547, and on the march to that position the Duke of Somerset had caused to be destroyed the fortalices of Dunglass, Thornton and Innerwick (*cf.* No. 87). Thence the English army passed on by Dunbar, where the castle send " divers shottes " among them,[2] camped for the night near Tantallon, crossed the Tyne at Linton Bridge, observed Hailes and continued by Beneston over the Garleton Hills to Longniddry and Prestonpans. Falside tower (No. 193) suffered destruction. After the victory the English army returned by Soutra and Lauder, leaving garrisons, however, in Broughty Castle, on the Firth of Tay, which had been handed over by Lord Gray, and Inchcolm, and also retaining the castles of Roxburgh and Hume.

Early in the following year active operations against Scotland were resumed, and English columns penetrated the country simultaneously on the west and east marches. Many of the East Lothian gentlemen were " assured " to the English side, including the lairds of Ormiston (Cockburn), Longniddry (Hugh Douglas), Coalston (Broun), " Trayborne " (*i.e.*, Trabroun), Humbie (Keith) and Whittinghame (Douglas). But of these only Ormiston persevered to the end; by the late summer it had been found that the rest of the Lothian gentlemen were but doubtful friends to the invader.[3] Lord Grey of Wilton, Governor of Berwick, encamped with a force at Cockburnspath on the last day of February and thereafter started for the town of Haddington, possessing himself of Hailes Castle (*cf.* No. 147) on the way, of the Cistercian nunnery east of the town the same night and next day getting into his hands the places of Waughton (No. 146), Salton (No. 164), Herdmanston ("Harmyston," No. 163), Yester (No. 251) and Nunraw (No. 45). The first idea was to place garrisons in each of these "strengths," but such a dispersal of forces seemed dangerous—the Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, had promptly surprised and captured Salton and Ormiston—and the country would "bende allwayes to the master of the felde" wherefore it was proposed to provide Dunbar or Haddington with a great force. Dunbar Castle, however, was still in Scottish hands, and so in March the fortification of Haddington was being undertaken at the same time as that of Broughty Craig; the position at Inchcolm was destroyed and abandoned.

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[1] *Scotich.* Lib. xv. cap. xiii.

[2] Patten's *Expedicion into Scotlande* p. 37.

[3] *Scottish Papers* i. No. 299 and *passim.*

The fortifying of Haddington went on for some three months, till its investment began on the last day of June. The work was planned and superintended by Sir Thomas Palmer, an experienced English engineer, and, being done on the lines of the period, was the most scientific military work of its class hitherto constructed in Scotland. It was square, with bastions ("boulevards") at the corners, was wholly constructed of earth and turf and had an outer round-bottomed ditch, dry save in wet weather, in the digging of which old coins were found and sent by Grey to Somerset, with a request that one should be presented to the King, Edward IV. There was a second ditch behind the outer rampart. Timbers—faggots, rods, heather—for the earthworks were cut in the woods adjacent to the town. Within the enclosure remained "the substance of all the town and fair houses," though there was a clearance of buildings on the bank of the river. The convent of Franciscan Friars was included in the works, but the parish church was marked for destruction as a commanding position well within range, a task, however, which was apparently prevented by the arrival of the besiegers. (*cf.* No. 68). To them the building was useful both for cover and observation, and the Germans of the French army erected a high gun platform of timber within it, but the town guns made the position untenable.[1]

"We think the keeping of Haddington to be the winning of Scotland," wrote Lord Grey. What emphasised the menace was that another English fort at Broughty on the Firth of Tay played for Fife and Angus the part which Haddington did for East Lothian, while fortified positions at Lauder, Hume and Roxburgh accounted for Berwickshire; and the English fleet held the sea. On the other hand Haddington as an advanced base had its defects. Its nearest port was Aberlady, between two and three miles away, and that was held against them. So was Dunbar Castle, covering that port; they could only burn the town, and they did. For lines of communication they were thus confined to the one up Lauderdale and that by Cockburnspath from Berwick. In a memorial of June 1548 relative to the operations about Haddington it is pointed out "that there is a passage by a place called "Steinston" (? Stenton), which you may learn by men of the country, and consider what may be done that way." Nothing was done, and they were restricted to the routes mentioned. The former was kept open by a strong fort at Lauder, while for the latter a fort was raised at Dunglass. But should the surrounding country come into hostile hands, Haddington might be isolated and victualling and relief become a matter for an army.[1]

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[1] *Ham. Papers* ii. p. 603

On the arrival of the French and their mercenaries, about the middle of June, under the command of André Montalembert, Sieur d'Essé, an attack was directed upon the town, where Sir James Wilforth or Wilford had been appointed commander. On both sides there was a motley array of troops. In Haddington were English, Spaniards, Germans (Allmaynes) and Italians. On the Scottish side were French, German and Swiss "landsknechts," Italians and Spaniards. The bulk of both forces, indeed, was composed of these mercenary troops, representing military specialisation. The first operations of the Franco-Scottish force were directed towards breaching the fortifications for assault, and batteries were assembled round the town, the French and Italians operating from Clerkington and Lethington, the Germans entrenching along the water side beyond the bridge, the Scots, "in no great strength," at the nunnery and the Highland contingent on the hill to the north. On the east guns were brought up from Dunbar. By July 2 the town was "enclosed round about." By bombardment and sapping the French mastered the 'bulwark' or bastion at the south-west corner, silenced its guns and were expected to assault but did not. Within a week or so an English column, having tricked d'Essé out of the road from Linton by the treachery of a Scot, managed to throw 200 men with powder and shot into the town.[2] The Haddington garrison went on with their earthen fortifications, and by the 22nd it could be said the town was five times stronger than when the French came. Projects of direct attack were now set aside in favour of a blockade against relief and supplies.[3] The Lothian lairds, who had hitherto maintained the victualling of the place, were now shifting side and were straightly commanded under the penalties of treason to prevent English communication with Haddington through their respective lands.[4] By August 23 the Earl of Shrewsbury had brought a relieving army of over 12,000 foot besides horse as far as Spittal Hill, near Longniddry, but finally had to retreat for want of supplies. However Haddington was now claimed to be "out of peril." Dunbar was burnt again and the fort at Dunglass (No. 125) begun. After Shrewsbury's relief the formal siege was abandoned, though a surprise night attack or "camisado" from Edinburgh in the dawn of October 9 very nearly brought the French into the place.[5] In the same month a new enemy appeared within the gates, the garrison being sorely weakened and reduced by sickness, mostly plague, so that by November 1, not a thousand men were fit to man the walls; while there was lack of everything, and the few horsemen were worn out under the labour of convoying from beyond Dunbar two or three carts of supplies daily, in which they were liable to attack by flying columns of Scots. Early in 1549 the French were moving towards Haddington in considerable numbers and were fortifying the line of the Esk.[6] In June, fresh troops arrived from France with a new commander, De

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[1] Beaugué's *Histoire de la guerre d'Ecosse* p. 23.

[2] Beaugué p. 32; Buchanan's *History* xv. § lix.

[3] Beaugué p. 53.

[4] *Ham. Papers* ii. p. 617.

[5] Beaugué xxv-vi; Teulet *Papiers d'Etat* i. p. 200.

[6] *Ham Papers* ii. Nos. 548, 549.

Thermes, who had a fort constructed at Aberlady to shut off supplies to Haddington by this sea gate,[1] (*cf.* No. 3). Meantime that town continued in sore straits with sickness and lack of supplies. By September it was decided to evacuate " the evell taken town," in which the desperate garrison could " no longer abide their misery," but they were still in Haddington on the 27th September.[2] In the end the Earl of Rutland succeeded by a night march in bringing off the guns and ammunition with the men fit to travel.[3] On the conclusion of peace the works at Haddington were entirely destroyed.

A hundred years later Oliver Cromwell and his army played an analagous part in East Lothian. On July 25, 1650 he was at Cockburnspath and next day took in provisions from his fleet at Dunbar, thence marching to Haddington. Just beyond the town his cavalry got in touch and skirmished with the Scots, who fell back through Musselburgh. After the series of manoeuvres, in which he was outplayed by David Leslie, he had to retire eastwards and again arrived at Haddington on August 31, where on Sunday, September 1, he offered battle in the open country, which was declined. That same night he fell back on Dunbar, where he could be in touch with his fleet and there won his notable victory over Leslie and the Scots. Hailes was among the local strongholds immediately " quitted " by the Scots. Thereafter came the siege of Dirleton (No. 27) and of Tantallon (No. 106) as operations necessary to keep clear his communications between Berwick and Edinburgh.

GENERAL SURVEY.

I.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The County of East Lothian is readily accessible from the coast and from Midlothian on the west, but is hemmed in on the south by the hilly barrier separating it from the Merse, from which access is obtained either round the eastern and western extremities of the hills or by the narrow pass cut through them by the Whitadder Water. The county occupies an area of only about 270 square miles, and the greater part of it consists of a rich, fertile, plain, gradually increasing in elevation by undulating heights as the hills are approached, and broken up here and there by intrusions of igneous rocks, which form the prominent eminences of Traprain Law and North Berwick Law, and the low range of the Garleton Hills between the valley of the River Tyne and level plain stretching towards the Forth. Much of the land has been under cultivation from early times, and consequently many of the prehistoric monuments which formerly existed in these parts have been swept away. In certain districts in the hill country, however, many traces of the activities of the early inhabitants have survived.

That the county has been occupied at one time by a people in the neolithic or later stone stage of culture is indicated only by the presence of implements and weapons of flint and other kinds of stone, which occasionally turn up in the fields and in sand covered areas near the sea-shore. No traces of their habitations or graves have been recorded; no examples of the long cairn of neolithic times, with the burial chamber and entrance passage suitable for repeated interments, are known to exist, although a long cairn, the "Mutiny Stones" (*Berwickshire Inventory*, No. 249) probably of the same class, lies within half a mile of the southern boundary of the county. Very few flint implements are recorded from the inland parts, but in recent years considerable numbers of these relics, including barbed and leaf-shaped arrowheads, scrapers, knives, saws and borers, have been brought to light on the sands near Gullane and Archerfield and in fields within a few miles of Dunbar: a number of stone axes, flint arrowheads, scrapers and knives have been found during excavations on Traprain Law and a knife-like implement and a scraper of the same material on North Berwick Law. The flint of which these implements are fashioned is the same as that used in Berwickshire for similar purposes; it is of a fine quality of grey or black colour. A small proportion of yellow flint is seen, but the predominant colour is a translucent grey of various shades. From the quantity of fine flakes found in the localities which produce the finished implements it seems evident that they were made at these places, although it may be noted that very few of the roughly pyramidal cores or nuclei so often seen on the sites of flint factories have been found. A few stone axes also have been unearthed; one from Stobshiel, Humbie, and another from Garvald are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, while at least six others have been found

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[1] Balfour's *Annales*; Leslie *De Origine* &c. p. 480.

[2] *Illustr. Reign of Q. Mary* pp. 43, 45, 47.

[3] Leslie p. 480.

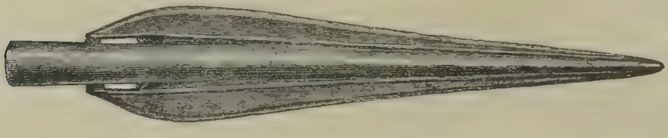

FIG. 6.—Bronze Spearhead (15½ inches) from East Lothian (p. xxxvi).

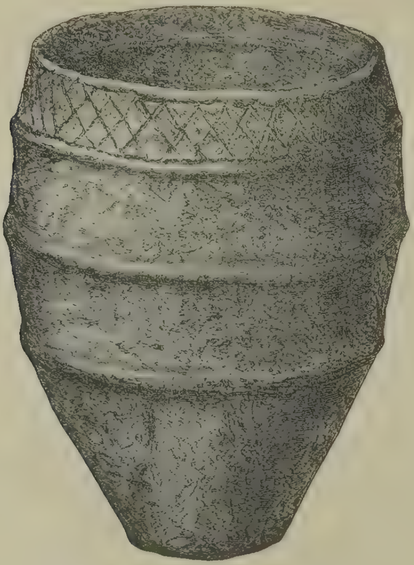

FIG. 7.—Urn from Stobshiel.

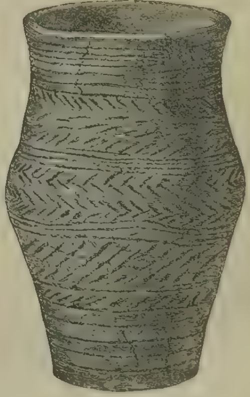

FIG. 8.—Urn from Drem.

in the neighbourhood of Dunbar along with the flint implements. Although the question of stone weapons is dealt with under the neolithic period, it is well known that many classes of these implements continued to be made and used long after the use of metals was begun.

A considerable number of the sepulchral monuments ascribed to the succeeding Bronze Age survive; inhabited sites of this period have been identified at North Berwick, near Archerfield, and on Traprain Law, and a number of the graves and weapons have been found in the county.

Cairns.—Round cairns, presumably of the Bronze Age, are seen in various parts, but none of them attains any great size. Excluding the numerous small cairns east of Gullane, only eighteen, of these constructions, including two sites, have been recorded. There are three hill-top cairns, on the summits of Spartleton (No. 183), Priestlaw Hill (No. 226) and Harestone Hill (No. 54) and these attain a diameter of 50 feet, 40 feet and 43 feet respectively. Erected at an elevation of from 1250 feet to over 1500 feet above sea level it is not certain that they are of sepulchral character, but from their size it is very probable that they are. Two cairns survive in the low country on Whitekirk Hill (No. 204) and at Tynemouth (No. 205), the latter, which measures 60 feet in diameter and 11 feet in height, being in a fine state of preservation. In the cairn "Fairy Knowe" Meiklerig, Stenton (No. 188) which was removed in 1877, two short cists containing incinerated remains were found; a cinerary urn was recovered from one cist and a flint knife and whetstone from the other, these relics being now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities. In the same museum are two bifid tanged blades of bronze supposed to have been used as razors, and a socketed axe of the same material, which were found in a tumulus at Bowerhouse, Dunbar, and presented to the Museum in 1829. In the cairn on North Berwick West Golf Course (No. 112), which was partly removed, a stone cist contained the remains of a skeleton and an urn of the food vessel type. Fragments of a second urn and more skeletal remains were found outside the cist. Including the hill-top cairns on Spartleton and Priestlaw Hill there have been at least eleven examples in the region drained by the upper Whitadder and its tributary the Bothwell Water. As these occur along one of the three lines of penetration into the county from the south, it might be inferred that the people who erected these monuments immigrated by this route, especially as other classes of monuments believed to belong to the same period are found in this district and nowhere else. It should be noted however that there is no corresponding abundance of similar structures to the south of this region. Although it is difficult to get away from the fact that they lie in close proximity to an ancient line of route, perhaps the natural features of the locality may to some extent explain their presence. The hills here attain less altitude than in other parts of the Lammermuirs, and they spread out into dry broad undulating ridges covered with more grass than heather, so providing a more hospitable region for human habitation than the adjoining hill country to the east and west. The most interesting cairn in this district is "Table Rings," Penshiel Hill (No. 232), as it is one of the few bell cairns known in Scotland. The encircling ditch and outer bank are clearly defined. This variety of cairn or rather barrow is well-known in the south of England. Unfortunately many of the cairns have been tampered with, and possibly the bell-cairn may also have suffered, as there is a slight hollow on the summit. In wind-swept gullies amongst the sand dunes between Gullane and North Berwick about ½ mile south of Eyebroughy are the remains of numerous small cairns, which are believed to have been erected over Iron Age graves. At least thirty or forty of these have been examined, but, as the most of them seemed to have been previously disturbed, only a quantity of human bones and small fragments of what seemed to have been cinerary urns were recovered. A few cists were found. One interesting grave, quite different from all the others, was found under a small cairn of stones. Built of stones of moderate size and covered with a large slab it contained the remains of three adult skeletons but no other relics. Against the northern end of the grave, but outside it, were four human skulls with the remains of the skeletons of which they formed part below them. The oval-shaped grave measured about 4 feet in length by about 3 feet in breadth and about 3 feet in depth.

Stone Circles.—Seven stone circles or the remains of circles have been noted, of which only two seem to have escaped the hand of the spoiler. They are all to be found in the upper Whitadder district, in which the majority of the cairns are seen. None of them is formed of very big stones or is of large diameter. Three varieties are represented, one being rather uncommon. This is composed of very small stones, none rising more than 16 inches above ground. There are four examples of this class, of which two are probably complete; the first on Kingside Hill (No. 240) measuring about 39 feet in diameter is composed of thirty stones on the circumference, many set close together on the northern arc, with a large stone near the centre just appearing above ground but sunk nearly 2 feet into the soil; the second near Zadlee (No. 172) has only seven stones and measures 27 feet in diameter. The setting on Spartleton Edge (No. 185) is also of this category and shows a circle of ten or eleven stones. This monument has been disturbed. The remaining circle of this class, on the northern slope of Penshiel Hill (No. 241), is incomplete or perhaps is covered by a growth of peat for the greater part. The Kingside Hill circle resembles to a certain extent the circle on Borrowstone Rig, Lauder (*Berwickshire Inventory*, No. 226), which is composed of thirty-two stones rising 2 feet at most above the surface, with a stone lying 7 feet within the circle. The "Nine Stones" Circle near Johnscleugh (No. 239) is in a class by itself. With a diameter of about 22 feet it now contains eight stones, several of which are displaced and overthrown. They are for the most part rough boulders, the highest stone now standing being triangular in shape and rising 3 feet in height. The remaining two examples near Penshiel Tower (Nos. 242 243) have been formed of four monoliths each; one has been entirely destroyed, the stones having been dragged some distance out of their places, and the other has only one monolith erect, a fine pillar 4 feet high, while three others are overthrown.

Standing Stones.—Of standing stones seven are seen in the low country, five of them being fine tall monoliths. "Loth's Stone" near Traprain Law (No. 149) is the traditional burial site of King Loth, (*cf.* p. 99) and the stone at Easter Broomhouse near Dunbar (No. 174) bears three cup marks on one face. There is no record or indication that any of these stones formed part of a stone circle.

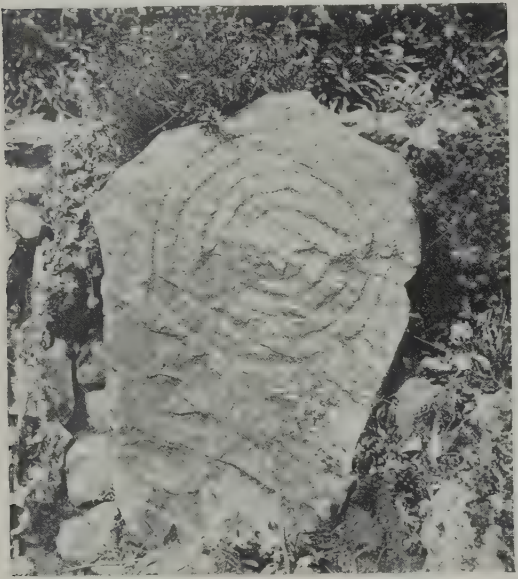

FIG. 9.—Sculptured Stone, Leaston (No. 84).

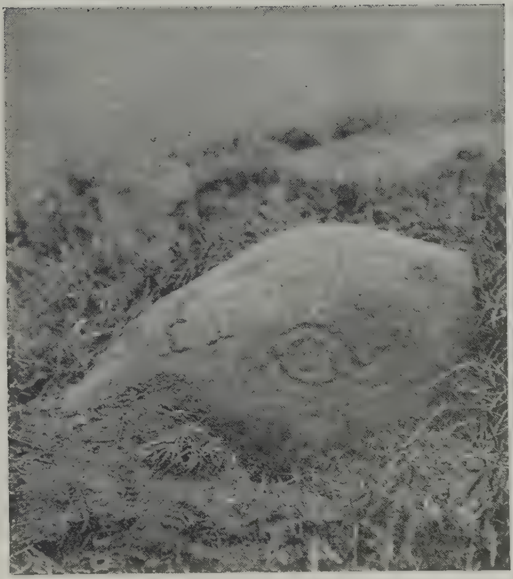

FIG. 10.—Sculptured Stone, Cockles Smithy (No. 80).

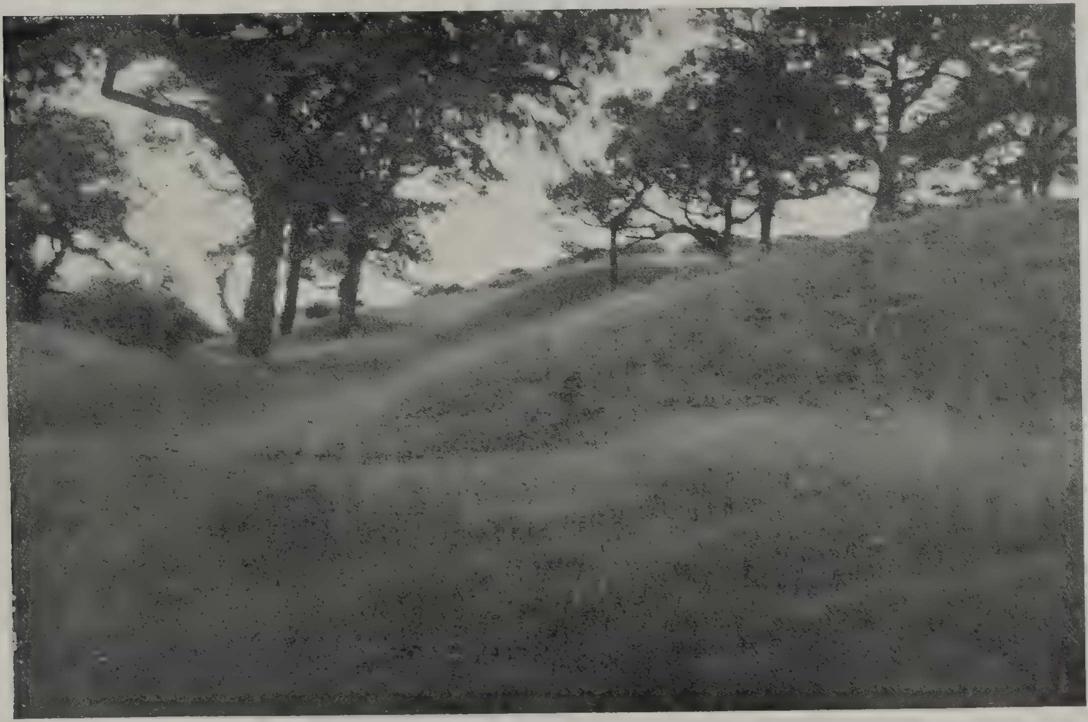

FIG. 11.—Ramparts and West Entrance, Kæheughs Fort (No. 74).

Settings of Small Stones.—In the Whitadder district are three different settings of stones enclosing small irregular areas (Nos. 244, 245, 246). Neither the purpose nor the period of these constructions is known, but the stones of which they are formed bear a striking resemblance to the stones in the circles near Zadlee and on Spartleton Edge.

Rock Sculpturings.—Only three rock sculpturings have been noted, the first a group of three cup-marks on one foot of the standing stone at Easter Broomhouse (No. 174), already referred to, the second an incised spiral of two turns ending in a recurved bifurcation on a boulder at the crossroads at Cockles Smiddy near Haddington (No. 80) and the third of five concentric circles at Leaston House (No. 84). On the hills many stones are met with bearing hollows which strongly resemble artificial cup marks, but these may be expected wherever greywacke is the material.

Hut Circles and Small Cairns.—In every one of the counties surveyed by the Commission, both in the north of Scotland and in the south, hut-circles with small cairns near them have been recorded. Although there is no record of any of the cairns having yielded up human remains, it is believed that these may be some of the sepulchral monuments of the people of whose habitations the hut-circles are the survivals. From the fact that these constructions are so often built in close proximity to the round cairn of Bronze Age date, it was believed that they were so far contemporary. Recently a hut circle in Ayrshire has yielded up fragments of a clay vessel resembling the Bronze Age beaker type apparently confirming the accuracy of the hypothesis. Several groups of hut-circles and cairns are met with in the same district as the stone circles, cairns and small settings of stones, the finest and most numerous group being on Kingside Hill (No. 234) within 300 yards of a circle (No. 240) and two large cairns (No. 231). They occur at an elevation of about 1000 to 1100 feet above sea-level, rather higher than in Galloway and the north country, where they seem to keep between the 600 and 900 feet contours.

A number of graves of this period, besides those mentioned in the cairns, have from time to time been found. A short cist lined with slabs containing a human skeleton was found in the Pishwanton Wood, Yester. Four short cist burials with urns were uncovered in the vicinity of Carlkemp, N. Berwick. Three urns of the food vessel type preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities were found along with the remains of a human skeleton in a short cist on the farm of Duncra Hill, Pencaitland. A cinerary urn from Quarryford, Garvald, and fragments of another, which was found with human remains at Tranent, are now in the National Museum as well as a food-vessel urn from Humbie Mills, another from Gullane Links and a third from near Dunbar. An important Bronze Age burial site is noted in *Art.* No. 31.

A kitchen-midden at Tusculum, North Berwick, and another on the links north-east of Gullane have been identified as Bronze Age sites, probably the first inhabited sites of that period to be recognised in Scotland. The two sites have been excavated, each yielding up numerous fragments of pottery and a few flint implements as well as food refuse. Much of the pottery was of the Bronze Age beaker type, and a portion of one of the bases of a vessel from the first mentioned site bore the impress of two grains of wheat, on which the vessel had been placed before it was fired, when the clay was soft.

The number of bronze implements or weapons found in the county is inconsiderable and the following are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities: two flat axes from Camptoun, The Chesters (No. 13), one flanged axe from Grants Braes, two spear-heads exact locality unknown but from East Lothian, a halbert probably from Nunraw, a sword from Keith House (No. 83), another from Southfield, Gladsmuir, and a ring from near Elphinstone Tower.

Defensive Constructions.—The forts or fortified village sites of Scotland present many problems to the archæologist, as very few of them have been excavated. The great majority seem to be of comparatively late date, none of those excavated having been proved to be older than the early Iron Age, although the recovery of six bronze rapier blades from the ditch surrounding the circular earthen fort on Drumcoltran Hill (*Kirkcudbright Inventory* No. 280), if the record is correct, would point to a Bronze Age date for this structure. The fact that Roman relics have been found within the confines of more than one fort is evidence that their inhabitants were in touch with Roman civilisation, and consequently some, probably many, of these defences existed near the beginning of our era. As forts continued to be built and occupied down to, and probably for some time after the Norman conquest of England, their period covers a millenium. In that long stretch of time many forts would be built, occupied for a time, and then deserted for more suitable sites or for fresh fields or pastures new. But without extensive scientific excavation it is almost impossible to place the different forts in their proper sequence.

In many parts of Scotland, groups of forts are often within a very limited area, and amongst the questions suggested by this phenomenon are to what periods do the different forts belong, what was the extent of the population or how much country was drawn upon to provide men not only to construct but to defend their often extensive works, and what were the political conditions of the country that made them necessary and made it possible to collect a force sufficient to storm such places? Considerable enclosed areas would be required to protect flocks and herds from the ravages of wild beasts, but that does not explain the number of fortified sites with a plurality of defences.

As is the case in other counties, the forts of East Lothian are more generally distributed throughout the county than other classes of prehistoric remains. Several survive in the low country, not always on the summits of small hills, and only two on the sea-coast. Probably the sites of Dunbar Castle and Tantallon were occupied by prehistoric forts, but if so all traces of them have disappeared A very small part of the coast-line of this county is rocky and precipitous, and this no doubt accounts for the paucity of defences in these parts. On the line of the Whitadder highway there are three defensive sites, and one of these, the Friar's Nose fort (No. 219), from the conformity of the country, may be considered as belonging to the Berwickshire group. The remainder of the forts are placed along the northern flank of the Lammermuirs, from one end of the range to the other, but the most of them are found on the hills to the south of, and in the lower country near Gifford. Fifteen of the thirty-four defensive structures recorded from the county are in this district, twelve of these occurring within a distance from east to west of less than six miles. In this district there is only one cairn, while in the

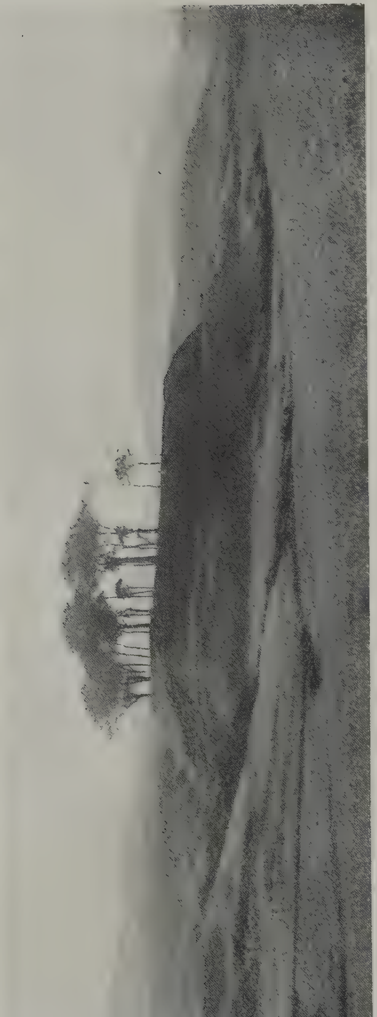

Fig. 12.—Greencastle (No. 46).

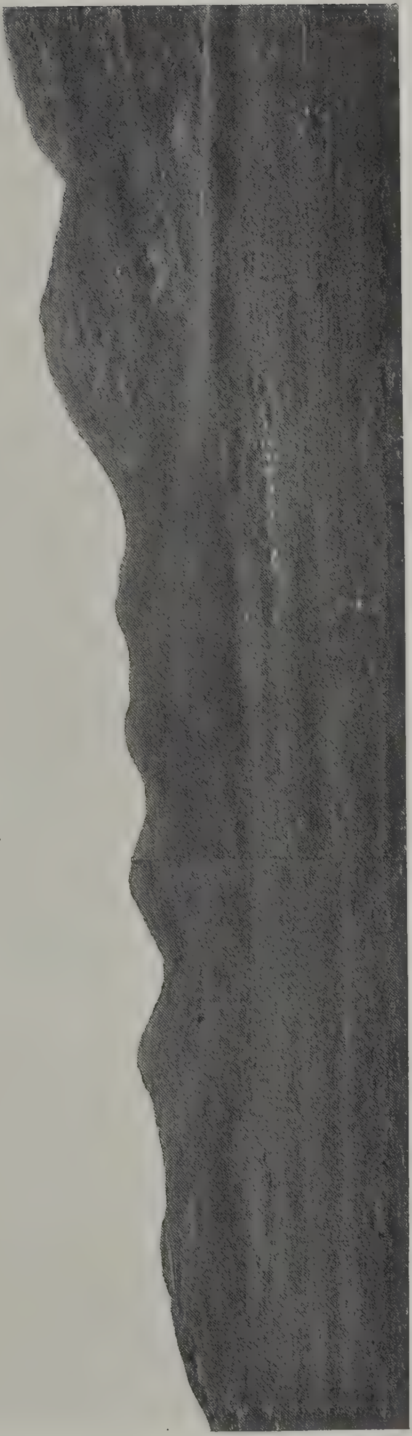

Fig. 13.—West Ramparts, The Chesters, Drem (No. 13).

To face p. xxxvi.

Whitadder area in the vicinity of the cairns and circles there are only two defensive positions.

The ramparts of nearly all the forts have been constructed of stone or of stone and earth, but so general has been the spoliation of the walls for building material that what may have been a fine stone wall originally now appears as a tumbled mass showing more earth than stone. Only in two forts, Dunpender on Traprain Law (No. 148) and the Harelaw fort (No. 254), do clean stones remain in any quantity. A few forts have the ramparts entirely built of earth and in no case has rock cutting been noticed.

It will be convenient to group the individual examples under the following categories:—

1. Promontory or cliff forts, which includes those on sites protected by precipices, cliffs or water and only partially defended by artificial works.
2. Hill forts with defences following the natural lines of the hill, partially defended by natural features of the site.
3. Forts of regular geometrical plan, rectangular, circular or oval.
4. Small defensive enclosures of a possibly domestic character.

1. **Promontory or Cliff Forts.**—There is only one example of this class in the county, "Castle Dykes" (No. 126) in the angle formed by the deep ravine of the Bilsdean Burn and the cliff on the sea shore at the mouth of the stream. A single rampart of earth of considerable dimensions thrown up from the top of the cliff to the precipitous edge of the ravine forms the sole artificial defence of this area.

2. **Hill Forts.**—The constructions dealt with under this heading are those showing that their scheme of defensive works has been much influenced by the natural features of their site. They are not confined to the hill country but appear on eminences in the lowlands as well. One of the most interesting of these forts is that on Harelaw (No. 254), which occupies a commanding position on a spur of the Lammermuirs. The inner defence of drystone building may be of a later date than the other walls, which include two outer earthen ramparts with a much dilapidated stone wall inside. This must have been a wall of great strength, as the tumbled stones in places cover a width of 30 feet. A quantity of vitrified material is seen on the line of this wall on the east and south-west, but the extent of the vitrifaction can only be ascertained by excavation. This is the only fort in the county in which vitrified stones were noted. In the line of the ditch at the south-west three hollows have been excavated. These seem to be contemporary with the other structures, as the ditch has not been otherwise excavated at this part. The "White Castle," Garvald (No. 52) and "The Castles," Yester (No. 256) show many features in common both as regards site and structure. They each occupy a small spur, with high steep flanks, projecting into an angle between two very small burns and are not commanded by the adjacent ground from which they protrude. They are terraced in parts on the steep natural escarpment of the flanks and projecting end, and are strongly defended by ramparts and ditches, where they connect with the hills. The former seems to have been furnished with earthen walls, while the latter, which shows walls of stone and earth, has four cellular spaces in the outer ditch near the

entrance, which may be compared with three somewhat similar hollows in the Harelaw fort. While the hollows at Harelaw seem part of the original structure, those at " The Castles " may be later, as the outer rampart is broken down opposite them. The Garvald Mains fort (No. 51) occupies a high projecting plateau overlooking the Papana Water and is terraced on the steep scarp rising from the haugh on the right bank of the burn. The site on the Castle Hill, North Berwick (No. 121) is placed in this group only on account of its similarity in being terraced outside and lower than its wall and its occupying a spur projecting fron the high terrace on the shore. It is also fortified across the narrow part connecting it with this terrace. The "Green Castle" (No. 46) somewhat resembles some of these forts in its position. It occupies a small triangular plateau, in the angle between two burns, which is connected with the gradual slope at the foot of the steep Newlands Hill by a narrow neck. It is defended by a stone wall on the edge of the plateau, but, instead of being terraced on its steeply scarped sides, there is a rampart of considerable dimensions erected along one side and round one end on the slope of the escarpment. Defences have also been constructed on the mainland from which it projects, one of these being on the opposite bank of the burn which borders one side. The defence at Stobshiel (No. 85) may be compared with the " Green Castle," inasmuch as it is triangular in plan and is defended by a massive rampart on the edge of its steep escarpments. It is however situated on a detached ridge. In the interior is a number of circular hut foundations. The Park Burn fort (No. 48), which is situated on a sloping ridge, shows the peculiarity of an outer wall running along the foot of the steep escarpment on one flank. The fort (No. 49) which lies only 400 yards distant shows only a single rampart and is the smallest of the East Lothian forts. Three forts The Hopes (No. 257), Witches Knowe (No. 258) and Kaeheughs (No. 74), the first two on the Lammermuirs and the third near Haddington, are entirely defended along one flank by nature. The Hopes fort, situated at an elevation of 1350 feet above sea level, is an earthwork, defended along one side by an almost inaccessible scree-covered slope about 250 feet in height. It is not only the highest and most extensive of the East Lothian forts but has the most elaborate system of defences. The extreme length between the outer defences along the major axis is 740 feet and at the northern end are six lines of defence comprised in an outer and inner group.

3. **Forts of regular geometrical form.**—In this class are forts of rectangular, circular, or oval form not dependent on natural slopes for protection, even though they appear on the summits or slopes of hills.

(*a*) **Rectangular Forts.**—None of this shape has been noted in the county.

(*b*) **Circular Forts.**—The forts of this description as a rule are seen on the hills, but " Black Castle," Garvald (No. 50) is situated in a low country on a gently rising broad ridge. It shows a massive inner wall, but the outer wall, which in places is erected on the counterscarp of the intervening ditch while in other places it is some distance from the ditch, is much destroyed. It seems to have had a walled entrance passage carried from the counterscarp of the intramural ditch through the outer wall for a distance of 42 feet. There is no evidence that the roadway crossed the ditch. The

Chesters, Spott (No. 167), on the summit of a ridge, has been a fine fort, having two concentric ramparts with a ditch between, but it has been almost levelled by the plough. Kidlaw fort (No. 259) is situated on the slope of a hill. On the most vulnerable parts it is defended by three lines of ramparts, but elsewhere only two are considered necessary. There are a number of foundations of hut circles and of a single rectangular enclosure in the interior. While the Friars Nose fort (No. 219) might have been classed under the hill-forts, as it is partly protected by steep slopes under the ramparts and is of an irregular oval shape, it so much resembles the Kidlaw fort that it may be compared with it. As in the latter, the ramparts vary in number according to the vulnerability of the different parts of the fort, which also contains a number of hut circles as well as the foundation of a rectangular enclosure.

(*c*) **Oval Forts.**—Only one fort comes under this head—the Chesters near Drem (No. 13). It occupies the greater part of a long oval hillock, the flanks being protected by terraces and ramparts of stone and earth, while the ends have a more elaborate arrangement of defences. There are traces in the interior of the foundations of numerous structures including hut circles.

4. **Small defensive constructions possibly of a domestic character.**—The two defences on the ridge Blackcastle Hill, Innerwick (Nos. 88, 89,) have each a single rampart and ditch, but the latter shows outworks in the shape of four short banks or redoubts with a ditch on the exterior placed in a line concentric with the inner rampart and 22 feet beyond it and lower down the hill. In the interior are the remains of several hut circles and of a long narrow curved structure. The defence on the Kingside Rig, Garvald (No. 47) has features seen on none of the other forts. Besides containing hut circles the interior is divided into sections by walls running in from the outer wall as if to form cattle pens. Surrounded by the remains of a stone wall it shows a ditch only on the most assailable arc. Soonhope Burn enclosure (No. 255) is also surrounded by a single wall with a ditch outside for part of its circumference, while a large hut circle occupies one corner. The enclosure near the White Well, Whittinghame (No. 218), with its two concentric earthen ramparts, differs entirely from the other defensive enclosures. There are no ditches, and, while the interior is only 48 feet in diameter, the distance between the ramparts is 64 feet. The entrance is flanked from the outer mound, where it is 20 feet broad, to the inner rampart, which it does not penetrate, contracting to a breadth of 7 feet in its course. The large enclosure at Townhead of Duncanlaw (No. 260) is adjacent to if it does not occupy part of the site of an ancient hamlet. It is probably of much later date than the defensive enclosures described.

Dunpender, Traprain Law.—This site is better described as a fortified hill than a hill fort. It was known in olden times as Dunpender and earlier as Dunpelder (*cf. Art.* No. 148), which may mean " the fort of stockades." Occupying one of the strongest and most prominent sites in the Lothians, Dunpender is one of the largest forts in the east of Scotland, the distance between the outer wall on the north-east and the same wall on the north-west being more than 300 yards. The outer defence, which has been a fine drystone structure of 6 to 8 feet thick and which is not continued along the precipitous south-eastern flank, is about 1100 yards in length. That it has been occupied from very early times is proved by the relics found, and the numerous structural remains and refuse heaps betoken the presence of a considerable population. There have been two forts on Traprain, the earlier fort occupying an area much smaller than that which is enclosed by the more recent ramparts. The wall of the first fort is different in character from the massive outer wall and encloses a much smaller area round the summit of the hill. It can only be traced in parts, and there only the dilapidated facing of the wall is to be seen.

Miscellaneous.—Along the valley of the Whitadder near Millknowe on the line of the old Herring Road, which crosses the hills from Dunbar to Lauder, are several large enclosures surrounded by a single earthen rampart, probably cattle folds or sheep pens for the convenience of drovers passing over these tracks. Along the steep northern slope of Newlands Hill, Garvald, is a rampart about 150 yards long with a ditch on the upper side. Towards one end of the ditch are a number of contiguous hollows excavated in the bottom of the trench. The Herring Road from Dunbar to Lauder, an old hill track, can be traced in many places, and on the east side of Spartleton Edge an excavated road can be traced for some distance following a south-easterly course. Near these tracks on the Dunbar Common can be seen the earthen foundations of old cattle folds and human shelters. In many parts of the Lammermuirs at a considerable elevation, as a rule about the line where the grass and heather meet and within a few hundred yards of a water supply, small excavated hollows, oval or circular, generally banked on the lower side only, occur usually in groups. It is believed that these may be the remains of shielings or the little structures built to shelter the people in olden days, when they took their flocks to the hills during the summer. Fine groups are found on Harelaw (No. 261) and near Johnscleugh. That shielings must have been very numerous along the northern slopes of the Lammermuirs is seen in the recurrence of the word in place names of that district such as Stobshiel, Mayshiel, Penshiel, Gamelshiel and Bransleyshiel.

Very few burials dating to the early Iron Age have been identified in Scotland. The extensive cemetery of this period discovered at Gullane (No. 30) the first recognised in the country, was destroyed by a mob after only one cairn out of at least forty had been examined. Five skeletons were discovered under a cairn of stones measuring 20 feet in length by 13 feet in breadth. A spiral bronze finger ring and the blade of an iron knife were found in the cairn. The short cist burials at Seacliff appear to belong to the early Iron Age.

There are also cemeteries of a later period, in which the bodies were buried in an extended position. Where the orientation was noted it was found to be east and west, implying that they belonged to the Christian period. No relics were found in the interments, the general practice of depositing grave goods in the tomb having ceased with the introduction of Christianity. (*cf.* p. xiv). Burial grounds of this description have been discovered at Penicuik, North Berwick, Belhaven near Dunbar, at the junction of the road ¾ mile east of Innerwick, at Woodend Stenton, at Nunraw, where twenty-four graves were uncovered, and at 300 yards north of Lennoxlove

Castle. Some 40 years ago, in a field lying to the north-east of the hamlet of Whittinghame, during the absence of the farmer, an extensive burying ground apparently of this character was torn up by the steam plough, about thirty-five cart loads of slabs being afterwards removed. The adjoining field on the east used to be known as the Kirklands.

Many mediaeval kitchen middens have been exposed along the southern shore of the Forth, at Gullane, Archerfield, at North Berwick and near Auldhame. These contain many fragments of wheel-turned glazed pottery and much food refuse in the form of shells and animal bones.

NOTE ON "CASTLES" AND "CHESTERS."

Five forts are known as Castles of which four have a colour name. "Green" and "Black" castles apparently refer respectively to tree or grass and heath covered land. "White" castle is to be understood, as in Northumberland, in the sense of "dry open pasture ground in opposition to woodland and black-land growing heath" (cited in Mawr's *Place Names of Northumberland and Durham* p. 214). Names like Whitefield and Whitehill have had a similar origin. "Green fort or castle" also translates "Dunglass," so that there may be a question of early Celtic usage. "Castle" is mediaeval and was applied by the Welsh to a stronghold smaller than the early *caer* or *din*, especially the residence of a tribal chieftain (*Y Cymmrodor* xi. p. 27). The name occurs in East Lothian only among the foothills of the Lammermuirs. Three forts bear the name of Chesters, *i.e.* Lat. *castra*. Probably all are later substitutes for British *caer* or *din*, the last apparently preserved in the early "Dentaloune" for Tantallon (*cf.* No. 106 p. 65).

II.

Secular Structures.

No example of a mediaeval mote castle exists now in the county but late allusions to such positions are on record. The mote of Gladsmuir[1] was a landmark in the seventeenth century. On the south side of the island of Fidra was the *mons castri vocat(us) Tarbet,*[2] where the first phrase is a common designation of a castle mote, in this case a natural rocky hillock (*cf. Art.* 32) The barony, too, constituted by the lands granted in the context was styled Tarbet, a further suggestion of the presence of an ancient castle from which the barony took its name: "Tarbet" is simply Gælic for a portage or land ferry. What was known in 1220, and still in 1621,[3] as the "old castle" of Eldbottle was no doubt another structure of this class. From it David I. issued charters, and it seems to have been a frequent resort of Scottish kings down to Malcolm IV.[4] The name survives, but the precise position of the castle site cannot be determined.

Of stone buildings, other than ecclesiastical, the earliest examples are the thirteenth century castles of Dirleton (No. 27), Hailes (No. 147) and Yester (No. 251) all of which however present also much building of dates subsequent to that time. In each case the plan is mainly determined by the character of the site, but in general consists of a walled enclosure, having at Dirleton circular towers with one square tower, all projecting from the line of the curtain walls; while at Hailes one great square tower projects into the north-west angle of the site—the bank above the river—an oblong tower extends wholly inwards, and no other towers seem to have existed; the remains

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[1] "*monticuli seu Moitt de Glaidsmuir.*" *Inquisit. Spec.* Hadd. Nos. 170, 181.

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. 1509 No. 3344.

[3] *Inquis. Spec.* Hadd. No. 93.

[4] *Early Scottish Charters*, p. 329, Nos. lxxviii, clvii.

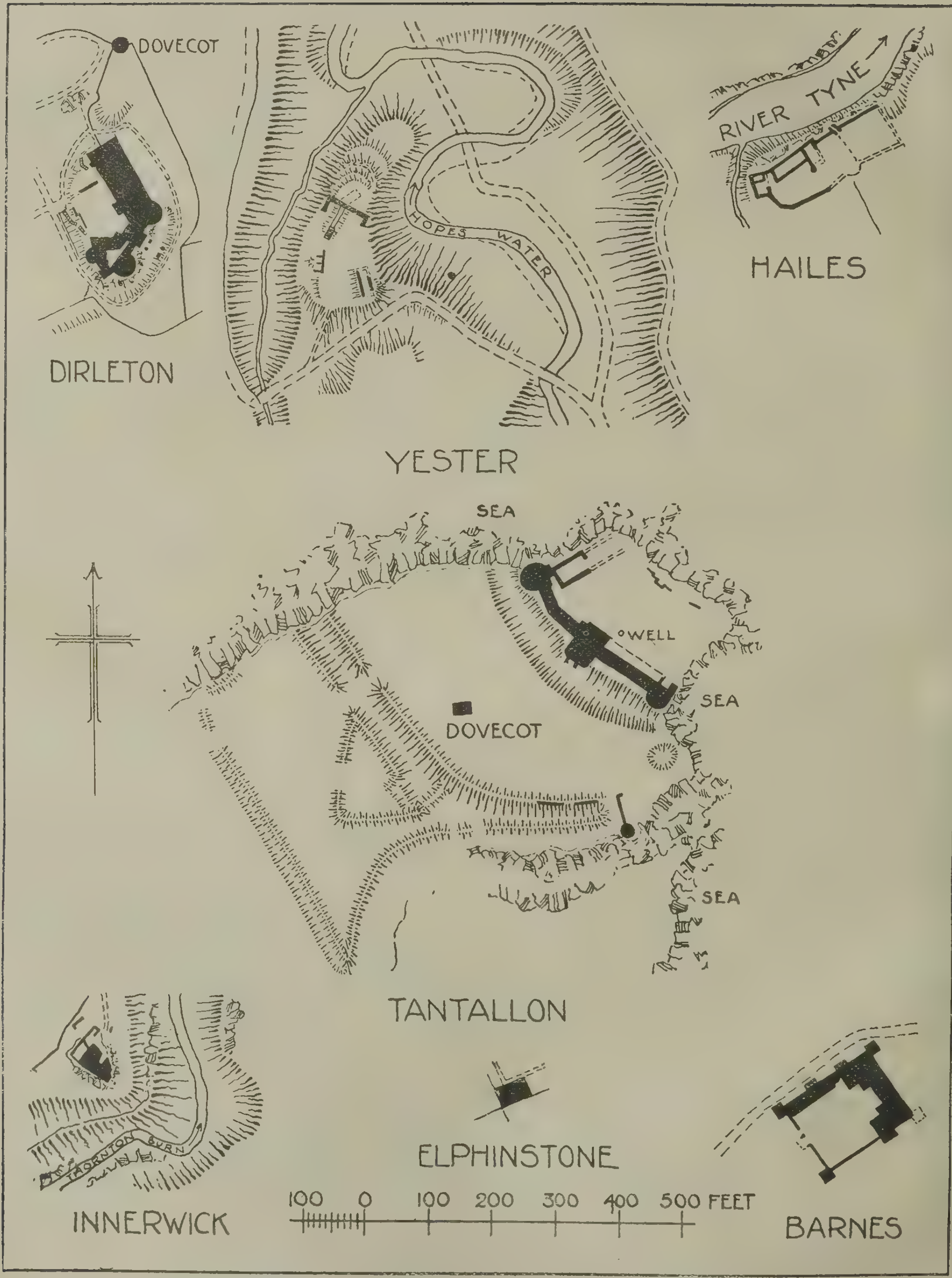

FIG. 14.—Block Plans of Representative Castles drawn to uniform scale.

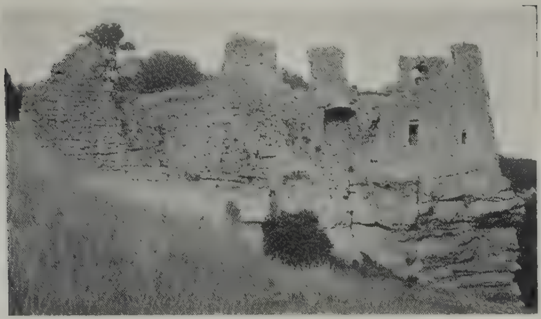

FIG. 15.—Innerwick Castle (No. 87).

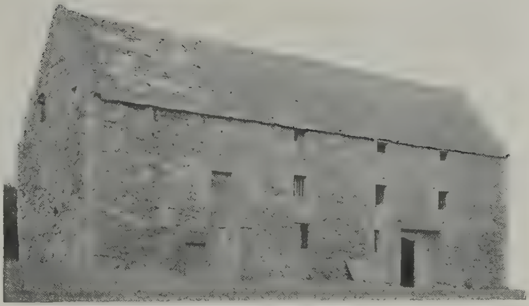

FIG. 16. Tithe Barn, Whitekirk (No. 203).

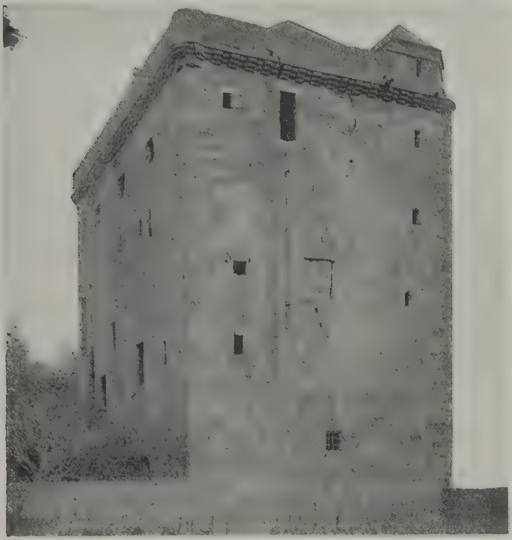

FIG. 17.—Elphinstone Tower (No. 192).

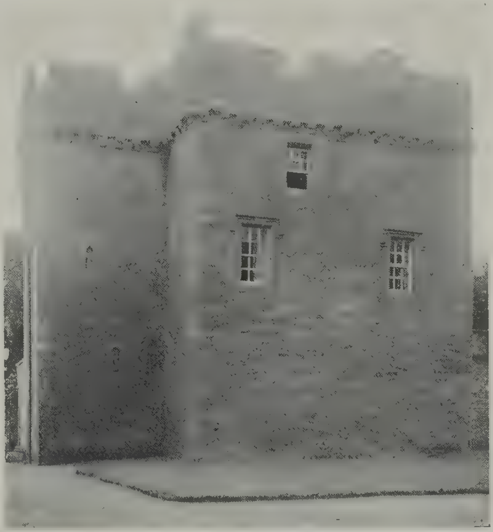

FIG. 18.—Whittinghame Castle (No. 213).

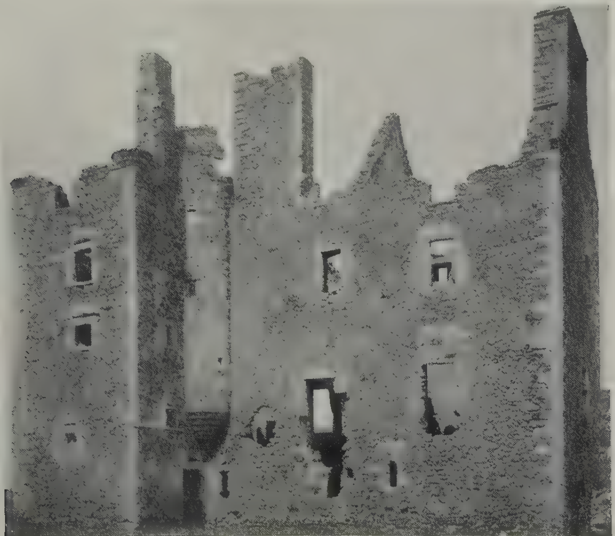

FIG. 19.—Fenton Tower (No. 107).

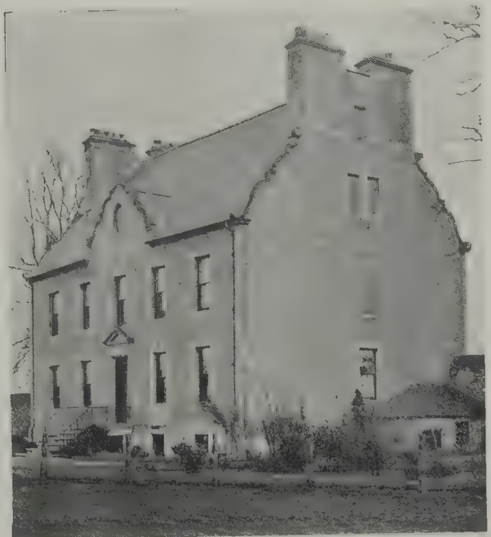

FIG. 20.—Bankton House (No. 195).

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

of Yester are more fragmentary, but the steep promontory site at the junction of two streams does not seem to have allowed of the erection of towers on the line of the curtain, even if such had been thought desirable. The Goblin Ha' at Yester is a unique feature, so far as Scotland is concerned, not yet satisfactorily accounted for. It is clear, however (*see* No. 251) that there was a thirteenth century structure on this site, and it is possible that the Goblin Ha' is the only survival of this, with which it would have been in more direct and obvious relation than it is to the present structure, which may therefore really be later in origin, as it looks to be. Dunbar Castle existed from early times but had a chequered history in the matter of destruction and reconstruction, so that the scattered fragments left represent work of relatively late periods (*See* No. 36).

To the late fourteenth century may be attributed the west range of the inner buildings at Yester and some details at Hailes. It is impossible to say how far these early castles suffered from the avowed policy of Robert the Bruce of destroying such places as might serve as bases for the invading English. It was thereafter no part of Scottish military policy to maintain strongholds for resistance in such an event. We know, too, that a castle existed at Tantallon (No. 106) in 1374 and therefore probably some time earlier, so that the older parts of the existing remains must be assigned to this period. At the same time certain of the details, such as the mouldings on some windows and fireplaces, suggest a later date at least for these features.

All these early buildings have been to some extent worked over and added to at later times. Both at Tantallon and at Dirleton the entrance has been lengthened in order to be made more difficult. At Tantallon there is the special interest of the filling in of internal vacancies in the fore curtain by James V., which is described in detail by the historian Lindsay of Pitscottie, and which is easily discernible. A good deal of work was being done about 1538 on behalf of the King towards "the repair and building (*edificationem*) of the place of Tomtalloun.[1]" Also in 1543 there was the beginning of a reconstruction of the 'lodgings' within, so that much building along the north curtain wall must be of that time. Dirleton was somewhat modified in plan by the erection of the great house along the thickened eastern wall, and this work appears from details to be of the early fifteenth century. A sixteenth century erection was placed in front of the inner face of the earliest buildings to the south, but itself took the place of a prior building. Yester and Hailes both show structures more or less fragmentary of fifteenth century work, in the case of Hailes altered in the century following.

The effect of a site in determining the lay out of buildings is well shown at Innerwick (No. 87), where we have them confined to an upstanding rock of restricted extent. The surface of this rock is covered with the ruins of buildings, of which the central mass is the tower assailed by Somerset in 1547, while immediately before and behind are the relics of later buildings.

Other tower residences of lairds survive in good condition at Lennoxlove (No. 70), where it is embodied in the modern mansion, at Elphinstone (No. 192) Preston (No. 156) where the seventeenth century addition has been imposed within and above the parapet of the older structure, Redhouse (No. 7)

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[1] *Exch. Rolls.* xvii p. 120; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* ii p. 403.

Falside (No. 193) and Stoneypath (No. 214). At Redhouse the courtyard or "barmkin" survives with its gateway and buildings regularly disposed on two sides; at Lennoxlove nothing remains of the original enclosure but the gate. The amount, lay out and general character of the buildings of such residences depended upon the resources of the owner, but the tower type of house reluctantly died out in the early part of the seventeenth century. Little remains of the more loosely disposed buildings about the enclosure at Garleton (No. 11), while the symmetrically planned mansion at Barnes (No. 71) of the late sixteenth century seems never to have been completed. It is on plan a radical departure from the long practised style of Scottish country residence. Fountainhall (No. 137) is a well-preserved example of a domestic building from which defensive features have totally disappeared even as ornament; several of the rooms still preserve their panelling of Memel pine. "Bothwell Castle" (No. 72) erroneously so named, is all that remains of what, down to recent times, had been an excellent specimen of a laird's town house. Other structures of the class of Fountainhall and of the seventeenth century are Northfield (No. 159) the Hamilton house (No. 158) Ballencrieff (No. 5) Bankton (No. 195) and Ruchlaw (No. 217). Winton House (No. 136) is a large and ornate expansion of a simpler building, with clear evidence of English influence following upon the union of the kingdoms.

Dovecots.—These are numerous, for the county is mainly arable land; twenty-five are recorded and there are others of relatively modern date. Of these may be instanced circular dovecots at Phantassie and Drylawhill, Prestonkirk, and at Heugh Farm, North Berwick, and a rectangular dovecot at Preston Mains, Prestonkirk. A circular structure at Bielside, Dunbar, formerly a windmill, contains a dovecot beneath the modern roof. Of the three early types the first, single chambered, circular on plan and referable to the 16th century, comprises the dovecots at Dirleton Castle (No. 27), Congalton (No. 34), Nunraw (No. 45), Waughton (No. 146), Northfield (No. 159) and Dolphinston (No. 160). The second type, rectangular on plan and sometimes double chambered, came into use in the latter part of the 16th century; to it may be assigned fourteen dovecots, of which the Dunbar example (No. 42) from its monastic origin, is of interest. At Athelstaneford (No. 12) and Tranent (No. 196) are dovecots dated respectively 1583 and 1587. In a third category the dovecot is not freestanding but is a chamber in a house, outbuilding, or church tower, as at Redhouse (No. 7) Bothwell Castle (No. 72), Pencaitland and Stenton Churches (Nos. 135, 180) and Tranent (No. 194).

The sixteenth century must have witnessed a great extension of the building of dovecots, though such conveniences were, of course, much older, possibly however of a less solid character. In 1503, under James IV., an Act was passed dealing with these minor sources of food supply and instructing every lord and laird to lay out parks for deer, orchards, warennes for rabbits and erect "dowcots." But by 1617 another statute was necessary on account of "the frequent building of doucottis by all maner of persounes in all the parts" of the realm, and the privilege was restricted to such as possessed ten chalders of victual rent adjacent to the dovecot or at least within two miles of it, but this qualification was to be good for only one dovecot. Since 1424 there were laws against destroyers or breakers of "dow-houses."

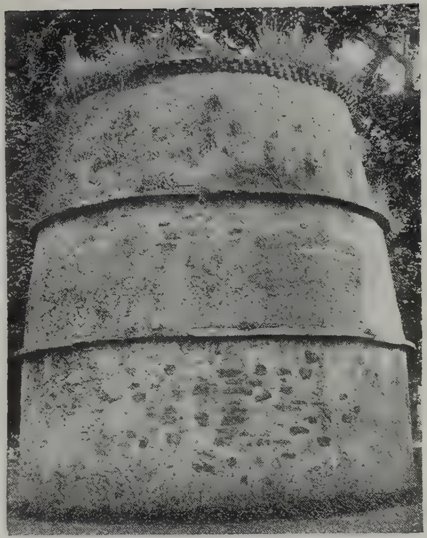

FIG. 21.—Luffness (No. 3).

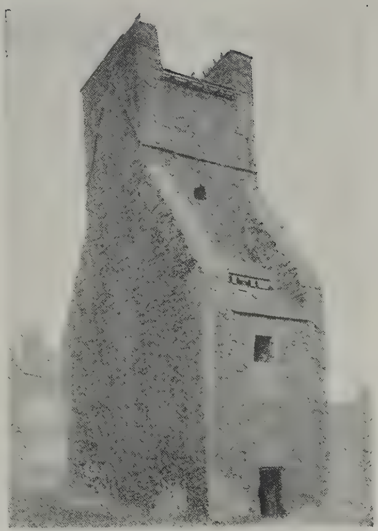

FIG. 22.—Dunbar (No. 42).

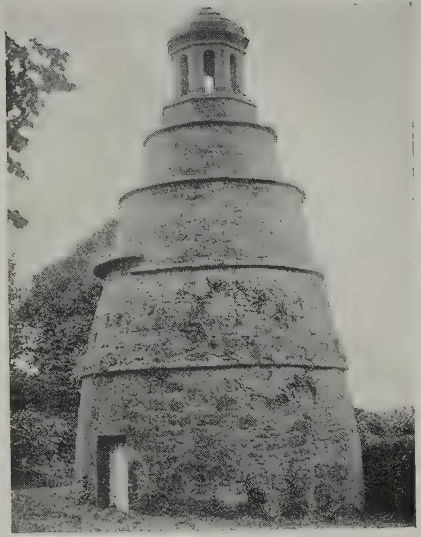

FIG. 23.—Nunraw (No. 45).

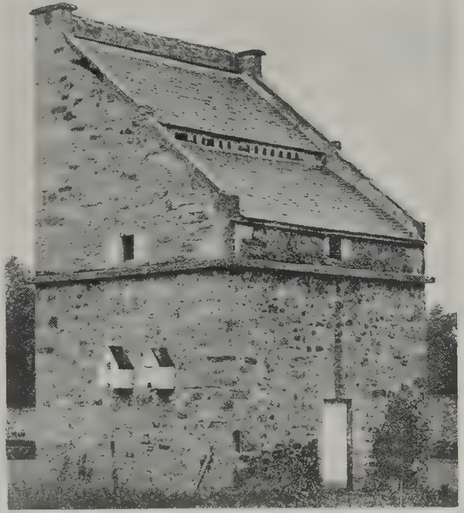

FIG. 24.—Pilmuir (No. 20).

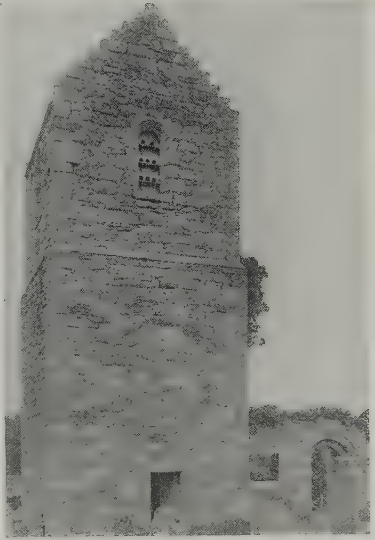

FIG. 25.—Stenton Church (No. 180).

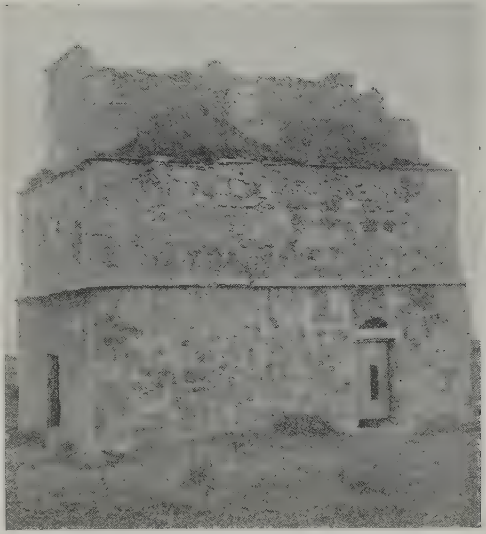

FIG. 26. Tantallon Castle (No. 106).

DOVECOTS.

Market Crosses.—Of the market crosses, Preston Cross (No. 161), built in the early 17th century is most important as being the only cross of rotunda type which remains in Scotland *in situ.* Ormiston Cross (No. 134) dates from the 15th century and is of a more usual type, of which other though later examples are recorded at Aberlady (No. 8) and Wester Pencaitland (No. 142). The fragment at Prora (No. 16) may be the remains of a wayside cross.

Bridges.—On the Tyne are three 16th century bridges, at East Linton (No. 151), Abbey (No. 76), and Pencaitland (No. 140) all substantial structures with stoutly ribbed arch soffits. Linton bridge is nearest the river mouth and was, from its position, an important nodal point for roads (*cf.* p. 100). Also on the Tyne is the Nungate bridge (No. 75), which was built or possibly renewed in the 17th century. On the Humbie water one bridge (No. 86) is recorded as of 17th century date.

III.

Ecclesiastical Structures.

Of the twenty-three churches and chapels noticed in this inventory, three, viz.:—Tynninghame Church (No. 201), St. Martin's Church (No. 69) and St. Andrews Church (No. 24), date from the 12th century and are sufficiently complete to enable their plan to be read. They consist of nave and chancel, both divisions being rectangular and unaisled, but Tynningham had in addition an apsidal sanctuary. These buildings exhibit the characteristic ornament of the Romanesque style, fragments of which are also to be found inserted in the substantially later churches of Garvald (No. 44) and St Giles (No. 130), while the proportions and plan of Pencaitland Church (No. 135) suggest that it rests on the foundations of a 12th century structure.

Thirteenth century building is represented in Keith Church (No. 82), which though roofless is otherwise fairly complete, St. Giles, the church of Luffness Convent (No. 1), the north-east chapel of Pencaitland, Herdmanston Chapel (No. 162), the fragment on Fidra Island (No. 26) and the chancel of Prestonkirk Parish Church (No. 144); the last named is in almost perfect preservation and is architecturally the most important, exhibiting the lancet fenestration and the buttressing typical of its period. These 13th century churches are or have been rectangular on plan and double chambered.

Oldhamstocks Parish Church (No. 123) is ostensibly modern, but on its walling is seen a 14th century basement course, and its plan, like that of Pencaitland, is an oblong with a centred western tower, which suggests that the foundations may be mediæval. St. Mary's Haddington (No. 68) dating from c. the end of the 14th century is the greatest and the only aisled church. It is the earliest example extant of the fully developed cruciform plan. The gables are high, the aisles low; the bay design is bipartite without triforium. The crossing is surmounted by a massive tower, which in design terminated in a "crown" spire. St. Mary's is the only church dealt with which exhibits structural rib vaulting, although at Seton, it is true, there are ribs in the vaulting of the apse.

Slightly later than St. Mary's follow the three 15th century collegiate churches of Seton (No. 191), Bothans (No. 250) and Dunglass (No. 124), all of which were laid out on a cruciform plan unaisled; but Seton and Bothans are without naves. Barrel vaulting is employed in all divisions, but at Seton the eastern termination is groined and ribbed. Seton and Dunglass have towers above the crossing. The parish church of Whitekirk (No. 200), also cruciform on plan, and the tower of Aberlady Parish Church (No. 2) are of the same century, which date too may be assigned to the fragment of St. John's (No. 9) at Drem.

Post-Reformation work is represented by the Parish Church of Stenton (No. 180), portions of Pencaitland, the eastern burial aisle of Oldhamstocks, the porch of St. Andrews Church, North Berwick (No. 103), and the parish churches of North Berwick (No. 102) and Gladsmuir (No. 64).

MONASTIC HOUSES.—The Cistercian nunneries are represented only by the fragment of a residentiary range at North Berwick (No. 104); the great house at Haddington has totally disappeared.

Of the establishments of Friars remains are but scanty. That of the Carmelites or White Friars at Luffness has been reduced to little more than the foundations of the church, with some details, and of parts of the adjoining buildings, not sufficient to determine the general plan. Of the Trinitarians or Red Friars of Dunbar (No. 42) survives only the central oblong tower of the church, a well-known feature of some friar churches, which has been adapted as a dovecot.

BELLS.—The one pre-Reformation bell remaining in East Lothian hangs in the parish church of Yester (No. 249); it is dated 1492 and was probably cast in an Edinburgh foundry. Other bells cast in Edinburgh are at Keith Marischal (No. 82) and at North Berwick (No. 117); the first by George Hog in 1620, the latter by James Monteith in 1642. Also of native manufacture is the bell at Pencaitland, dated 1638. Seton church contains a Dutch bell cast by Adriæn Steylært in 1577, and at Bolton church there is another (No. 23) made by Michael Burgherhuys in 1618, while the bell of Morham church (No. 98), dated 1681, is probably also of Dutch origin.

COMMUNION CUPS.—No chalices of pre-Reformation date survive in the county, though there had been the usual full equipment of such vessels (*cf.* No. 68). Communion cups of seventeenth century date, most of them towards the end of the century, are at Haddington (1645, the earliest), Aberlady, Athelstaneford, (the latest, 1698), Dunbar (four 1657), Prestonkirk (four), Prestonpans (inscribed "Saltprestown"), Whittinghame; while at Stenton are two of London origin dated 1703-4. They are generally of the contemporary type, an elongated bowl upon a baluster stem with spreading base; one at North Berwick, however, has a flatter and wider bowl of the "maser" class. The vessels have been bought or presented, and several have the Edinburgh hall-mark. The cup at North Berwick referred to above is inscribed as gifted by "Mrs. Barbara Young relict of Archbald (*sic*) Douglas somtime Captain of Tomtallan 1670," but on the base is the Edinburgh hall-mark between two G's for George Crawford, who was deacon of the Incorporation of the Goldsmiths at several times between 1615 and 1635. The later date on the bowl refers to work done on the vessel about that time.[1]

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[1] *Cf. Old Scottish Communion Plate,* Rev. Thomas Burns.

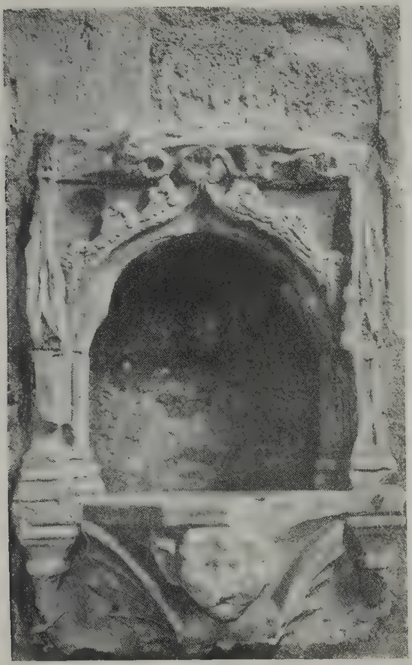

Fig. 27.—South Transept, Seton (No. 191).

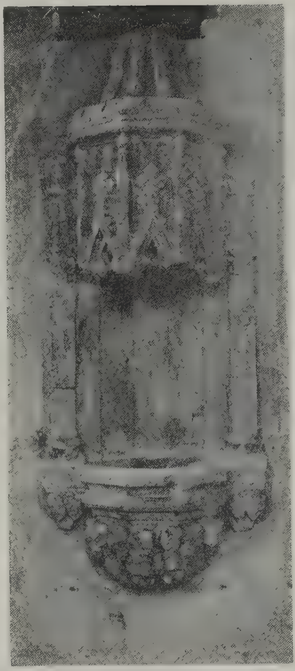

Fig. 28.—Choir, Seton (No. 191).

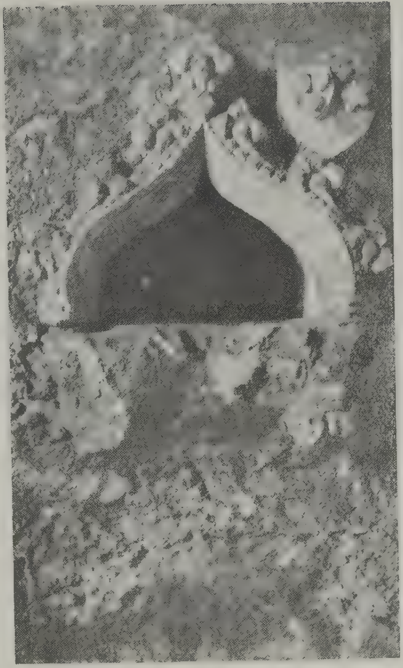

Fig. 29.—Bothans (No. 250).

PISCINAE.

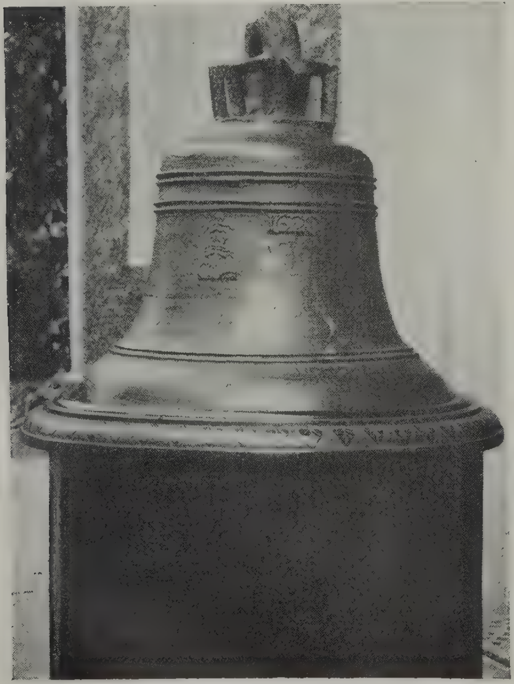

Fig. 30.—Keith Marischal (No. 82).

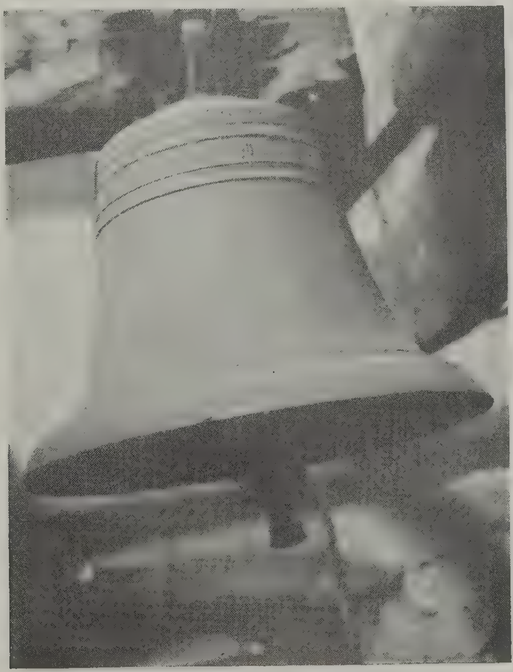

Fig. 31.—Yester Parish Church (No. 249).

BELLS.

INVENTORY

OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN OR HADDINGTON ASSIGNED TO A DATE BEFORE 1707

(The Monuments are grouped in their parishes, and the parishes are in alphabetical order. The Roman numerals with letters at the end of each article give the O.S. map on the 6-inch scale on which the position of the subject of the article may be found. The date is that of the visit upon which the account is based.)

ABERLADY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

1. **Luffness Convent.**—The remains of an establishment of Carmelite Friars[1] are situated within the policies of Luffness House equidistant ¼ mile from the House and the village of Aberlady. The foundations of the church can be clearly discerned, but the conventual buildings have almost entirely disappeared. About 100 yards to the north-north-east of the church are the remains of two fishponds, and 100 yards farther in the same direction is a fragment of building, now incorporated in a boundary wall.

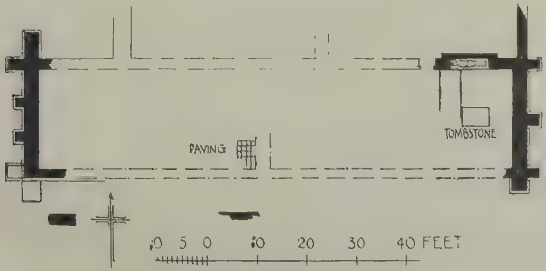

FIG. 32.—Church, Luffness Convent (No. 1).

The church (fig. 32) was an oblong structure, orientated and unaisled, comprising nave and choir both apparently contained beneath one roof. The eastern portion of the choir is elevated to form a sanctuary 11½ feet in length. From the north wall of the choir there projected a sacristy, which can be traced for only some few feet of its east and west walls. At the angles of the church two buttresses are placed at right angles to each other. On the east gable there is a central buttress, and on the west gable are two intermediate buttresses. A splayed basement course returns around the gables and the buttresses, except at the south-west angle, where the course abuts on the buttress projecting westwards. The gables are 3 feet thick; the lateral walls 2 feet 4 inches. Traces of other building can be seen on the north and south of the church.

The nave, which is 20 feet 2 inches wide and 43 feet 8 inches long is separated from the choir by a pulpitum 2 feet 9 inches thick. The choir is the same width as the nave and is 48 feet 7 inches long. The doorway in the north wall opening into the sacristy had a pointed arched head. The sanctuary is elevated on two steps above the level of nave and choir, the lower step being 6 inches east of the sacristy door.

EFFIGY.—In the north wall of the sanctuary is an arched tomb recess containing a much weathered effigy of a knight, 6 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 4 inches broad, wearing a surcoat over armour apparently of mail and having a heater shaped shield inclined to the left. At present lying on the effigy is a fragment of masonry, which is circled on its upper surface and wrought within the circle in flutes to resemble a six pointed rowel 1¼ feet in diameter. A very similar object in Bodmin Church, Cambridgeshire, is a piscina.

MONUMENTAL SLAB.—In the centre of the sanctuary is a mutilated 15th century monumental slab 7 feet by 4 feet bearing a patriarchal cross on a step. On the uppermost arm is inscribed I N R I; below the lower arm a shield is planted on the shaft bearing on a chevron a rose between two lions counter-combatant—the Hepburn arms. Around the edge of the stone is the inscription in Gothic characters: . . . HONORABILIS VIR KENTIGERNUS HEPBURN . . . DE WAUCHTOUN.

In the sanctuary and in the angles of the nave are traces of paving. The structure dates from the end of the 13th century.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The Carmelites or White Friars were constituted as a mendicant order in 1264. They wore a white *cappa* or cloak over a brown tunic &c., whence the descriptive name. The friars of Luffness (*fratres de Lufnok*) had a grant in alms of ten marks annually from the Luffness estate, which grant, in 1335-6, was said to be ancient.[2] At this date the land of "Lufnok" was in the hands of Edward III. of England by his forfeiture of John de "Bikirtoun."[3] On its transference to the Hepburns in the fifteenth century and Kentigern Hepburn see No. 3. The tomb noted above was said (1723) to be of one of the Bickertons . . "commonly called Lord Bickerton"[4]—but there was no such title. According to James Miller (1844) "the statue of a man as large as life, with a shield on his breast" went by the name of "Friar Bickerton."[5]

The lands and buildings "*ad lie* Carmelit Freiris" of Luffness were granted in feu farm in 1609 to Robert Hepburn junior in Over Hailes but nine years later to Patrick Hepburn of Waughton.[6]

[1] *Scotichronicon*, ii., p. 540; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, i., p. 606; [2] *Cal. Docts.* iii., p. 338; [3] *Ibid*; [4] Macfarlane, *Geog. Colls.* i., p. 374; [5] *Lamp of Lothian*, p. 122 note; [6] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a.

iv. N.E. Convent (Carmelite Friars). 3 July, 1913.

2. Aberlady Parish Church.—This church is situated at the western extremity of the village, overlooking Aberlady Bay. The tower at the western end (fig. 33) is a 15th century construction 18 feet square on plan; it rises unbroken, save for a projecting string-course, to an intake 30 feet above the ground. Ten feet above this it terminates in a corbel course supporting a plain stone parapet, within which it is roofed with a slated pyramidal spire. The ground floor is vaulted and this and the two intermediate floors are lit by narrow slits; the fourth floor has two-light windows with semicircular heads and modern mullions. The walls are 3 feet 6 inches thick.

The two burial aisles on the north were built c. late 16th and early 17th century. The north windows imitative of "plate" tracery are of some interest. The empty panel space above a door in the eastern aisle may not belong to this structure but to Kilspindie Tower (No. 4).

In the *Statistical Account*, vi., p. 548 it is recorded that the church was built in 1773 replacing an older building 100 feet in length, 16½ feet in breadth and between 10 and 11 feet in height with walls partially built of mud. The later structure in its turn has been restored within recent years and is in use and in good condition.

MONUMENT.—To the east of the church within the graveyard is an elaborate free-standing monument of the 17th century, designed in the Renaissance style.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of Aberlady, including the church, belonged to the bishop of Dunkeld. In 1454 all the lands south of the Forth possessed by that bishop were incorporated in the barony of Aberlady—these lands being Aberlady, Preston, Cramond and Abercorn.[1] Bishop Thomas Lauder (1452-76) erected the vicarage into a prebend of the cathedral church[2] and in 1469 granted, with the consent of his chapter, 6 merks annually from the prebend for the support of chorister boys in the cathedral, a grant confirmed by James III. in 1472.[3] There was a chapel dedicated to the B. V. Mary within the cemetery of the parish church.[4]

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 600; [2] *Rentale Dunkeldense*, p. 337; [3] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 1056; [4] *Inquis. Spec.* i. Hadd. No. 1.

iv. N.E. (unnoted). 2 June 1914.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

3. Luffness House.—The mansion of Luffness stands within wooded policies at the mouth of the Peffer burn on the shore of Aberlady Bay, and commands an extensive prospect of the Firth of Forth. On plan the structure is

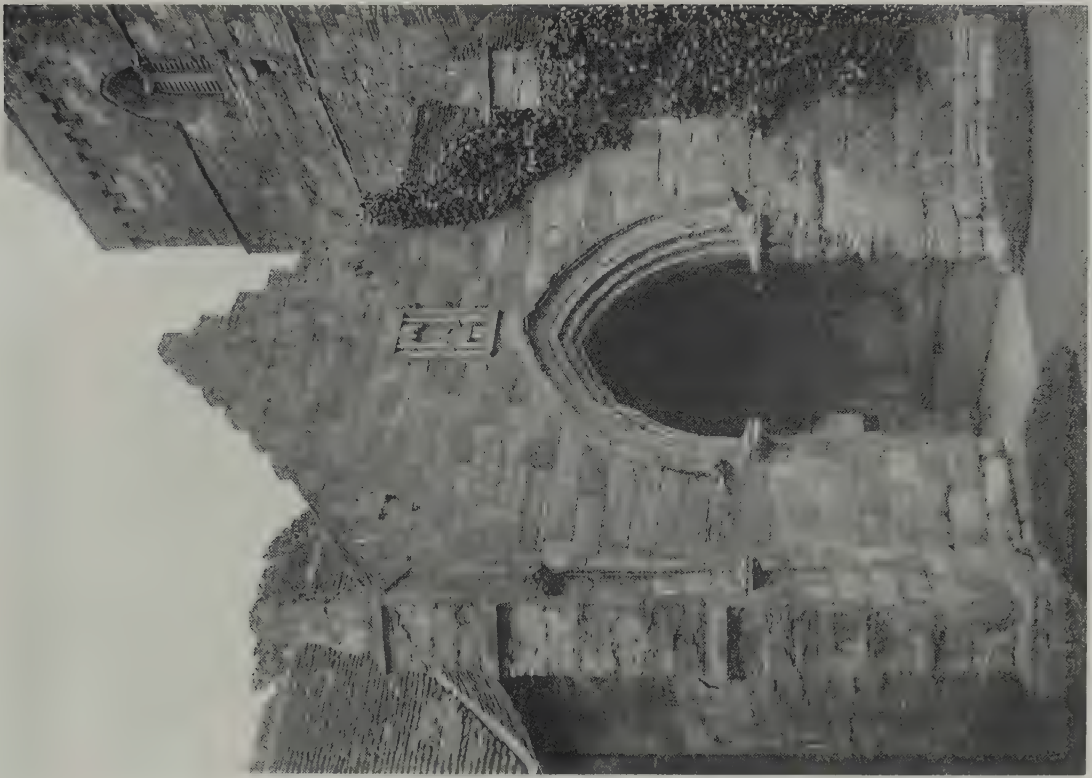

FIG. 34.—Porch and Tower, Whitekirk (No. 200).

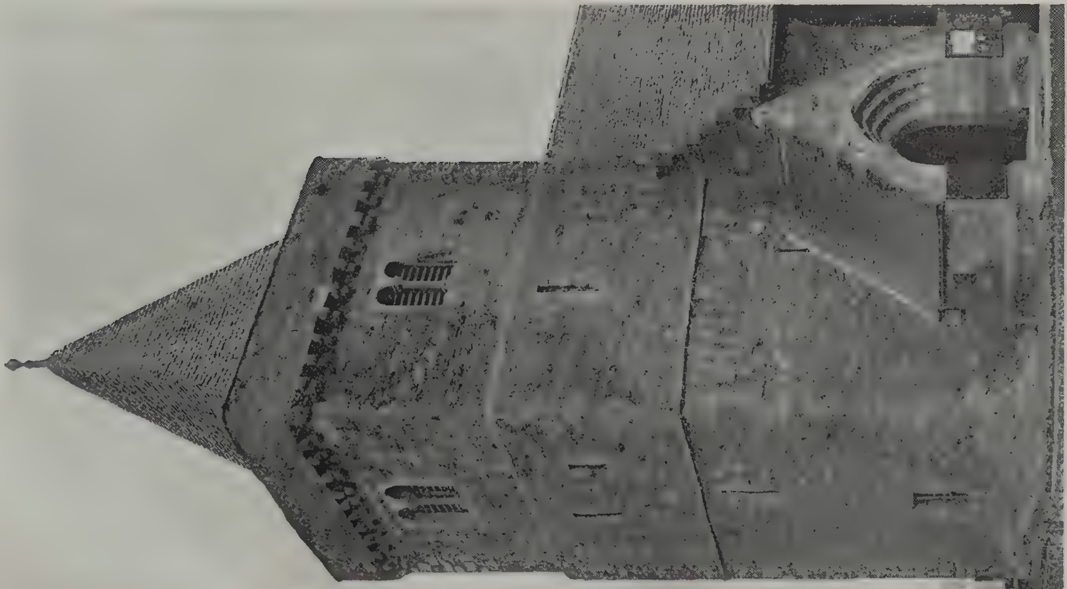

FIG. 33.—Tower, Aberlady Church (No. 2).

To face p. 2.

T-shaped and consists of an oblong block lying east and west, measuring externally 70½ feet by 28 feet, with a square tower containing a wheel-stair projecting externally from the centre of the south wall. While the plan of the northern portion of the main block is reminiscent of late 15th century work the surviving portions of the early building are of a century later, having been built by Sir Patrick Hepburn in 1584. Sir Patrick's building has, in its turn, been extended and added to within modern times.

The masonry is of uncoursed rubble with freestone dressings, moulded and wrought with a quirked edge roll at the window jambs and ornamented with the cable and billet ornaments on the corbelling, which supports a turret projecting at eaves level from the south-west angle. A corresponding turret on the north-east and a turret-staircase within the east re-entering angle rest on moulded corbels without enrichment. The main block contains three storeys beneath the wall head and an attic within the roof. As is usual, the main staircase, which is spacious, is not carried up the full height of the tower containing it but terminates at second floor level, and access from this to the attic floor is provided by the turret-staircase. The corbelling supporting this turret is reinforced by a squinch arch, bridging the angle. The building is now entered from a doorway slapped through the east gable, but was originally entered through the renaissance doorway in the west re-entering angle, against which a modern wing has been built. The old entrance opened on the stair foot and passed through the south wall into a passage giving access to a chamber at either end, the northern being the kitchen, as shown by the large fireplace in the south gable; between these chambers are two smaller ones also entered off the passage. These apartments are all ceiled with semi-circular barrel vaults. In the N.E. angle of the basement of the nucleus is a stone basin and drain 6 feet above the present floor level.

On the first floor there have been originally two intercommunicating apartments, the west of which has been shortened by the formation of a passage at its northern end. The east chamber has several mural closets formed within the thickness of the walls. This arrangement of rooms appears to have been repeated on the two upper floors, but partitions and passages have been inserted at a later period. The building has been considerably altered externally, windows have been enlarged and chimneys heightened. The only defensive provisions are the gunloops in the staircase tower and angle turrets. The structure is inhabited and is in excellent repair

DOOR, C. 17th CENTURY.—An oak door, studded with bolts, taken from Kilspindie Castle is re-hung in the upper part of the staircase at Luffness.

ARMORIAL STONES, ETC.—(*a*) On the south west turret is a panel probably not *in situ* containing the initials S.P.H. and I.H. (Sir Patrick Hepburn and his wife, "Issobelle Halden")[1] and underneath, the date 1584.

(*b*) On a modern addition on the south is an old stone bearing three shields, one and two, all very decayed. The upper shield, below a mitre, appears to be charged with three boars' heads erased: the lower dexter with a chevron. The shields together give the Elphinstone arms.

(*c*) Another stone is inserted in the modern wing built within the south-west re-entering angle. It bears a shield flanked by ladies symbolising *Hope* and charged per pale, *dexter* a bezant below a chevron; *sinister* quarterly, 1st and 4th, a saltire below three cushions in chief, 2nd and 3rd, an anchor: a Hope-Johnstone marriage. The first Earl of Hopeton (Hope) bought Luffness in 1739. The south-west skew-put of this wing is an old stone re-used; it is inscribed S P H : E H (see above)

DOVECOT.—One hundred yards east of the house is a fine 16th century dovecot, circular on plan and rising in three stages to a wall-head cornice enriched with a billet ornament (fig. 21).

SUNDIALS.—(*a*) On a corbel projecting from an addition is a 17th century dial formed of a cube of freestone and initialled DR and MH. The dial is placed on the outer face. Human figures are carved on the sides, and the whole is surmounted by a crudely executed head wearing a conical cap with a star in front.

CIST COVERS.—Two stone slabs 3 feet 8 inches long, 1 foot 9 inches broad and 5 inches thick lie in the kitchen garden. They are presumed to be covers of cists, of which three were found beneath the floor of the entrance hall.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Round the house at a short distance are the relics of a considerable ditch and of regularly drawn mounds, the lines of which may be seen in the plan given as Fig. 35 These probably represent the camp raised by the French commander De Thermes in the summer of 1549 to block English supplies to their garrison at Haddington.[2] In January 1552 the fort of Aberlady was ordered by the Queen-Regent and the lords to be delivered to Patrick Hepburn of Wauchton to be cast down and destroyed, " except the housis and mansioun thereof " ; the artillery to be taken to Dunbar, the mansion and houses to be 'enjoyed' by Patrick as his heritage, as his father had done before him.[3] Macfarlane in 1723 speaks of " some old fortifications viz. four bastions and two Fusnes (*sic*) " *i.e.* fosses or ditches.[4]

HISTORICAL NOTE.—On the early history of Luffness and the family of Bickerton see No. 1 and *Introd.* p. xx. There was a 13th century castle.[5] In 1451 Robert de Bykkirtoune lord of ' Lufnois ' granted half the lands, but not the castle or head messuage, to Patrick Hepburn of Waughton,[6] and in 1464 William de Bekirtoune, son and heir of Robert, with his father's consent, conveyed the remainder including the head messuage, to the same Hepburn in exchange for lands elsewhere.[7] David Hepburn of Waughton in 1498 transferred the barony of Waughton and that of Luffness to his son and heir Kentigern.[8] (*cf.* No. 1).

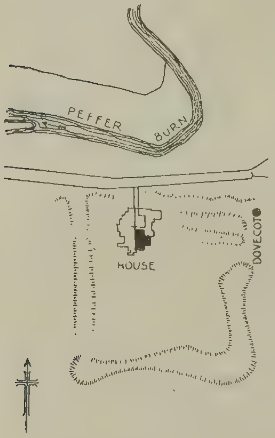

FIG. 35.—Earthworks, Luffness (No. 3).

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 250 ; [2] *Cf. Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary* p. 37 ; Balfour's *Annales* i. p. 296 ; [3] *Reg. P.C.* i. p. 119 ; [4] *Geog. Colls.* i. p. 374 ; [5] *Cal. Docts.* ii. Nos. 857, 1986 ; [6] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 438 ; [7] *Ibid*, No. 782 ; [8] *Ibid*, No. 2455.

iv. N.E. 3 July 1913.

4. **Kilspindie Castle.**—The ruin of this castle lies 200 yards north of the Parish Church of Aberlady within the glebe. The remains are fragmentary and consist of some 33 feet of the north wall, which is nowhere higher than 7 feet, containing the entrance and a gunloop, and the return of the west wall. The north wall is 2 feet 4 inches thick and the return of the west wall 3 feet 9 inches thick.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1561 it is recorded that " Aberlady teind and ferme (*i.e.* rent) wes set of auld to Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie"[1] Aberlady was the property of the bishopric of Dunkeld and in 1612 there is a royal confirmation of a grant of these lands by the bishop with consent of his chapter, to Alexander Hay, Clerk-Register, including " the castell toure and fortalice biggit be Patrick Douglas of Kilspindie upon the north part of the saidis landis of Abirladie towards the sey " ; and of infeftments by Hay in favour of Patrick Douglas, junior, son of the builder of the tower and son-in-law to Hay.[2] The tower is therefore of a date in the later part of the 16th century.

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[1] *Rental. Dunkeld.* p. 345 ; [2] *Act. Parl. Scot.* iv., p. 501.

iv. N.E. 2 June 1913.

5. **Ballencrieff House.**—Ballencrieff House occupies a level site 1¾ miles south-east of Aberlady village, immediately south of the railway. The structure was erected in the early 17th century and added to in the 18th century. A disastrous fire about the end of last century gutted the building, which has since been allowed to lapse into its present desolate condition. On plan (fig. 36) the mansion is oblong with its major axis lying approximately east and west ; the south-western portion is the original 17th century structure and contained three storeys beneath its wall head with an attic storey lit by dormer windows in the roof. The ground floor contains a kitchen on the east with a wide arched fireplace in its west wall, the kitchen communicating by a corridor with the original entrance and two vaulted cellars. The stonework of one dormer is still *in situ ;* the pediment is triangular and bears the initials D E D (Dame Elizabeth Dundas, second wife of Sir Patrick

Murray 1st Lord Elibank) and below the date 1625.

In the 18th century wings were added on the north and east making the total area occupied by the structure 46 feet from N. to S. by 92¾ from E. to W.; the central portion of the north façade containing the entrance is given a slight projection to relieve the monotony of the elevation. The additions contain the same number of storeys as the original structure, but the wall head on the south, where the division between the original and later work is most noticeable, is some 2 feet higher. Several of the features of this later portion are well designed, in particular a fine three-light classic window in the south wall of a large apartment on the second floor and the plaster panelling in several apartments.

Over the porch of an adjoining dwelling is built a carved stone from the old house bearing a shield charged with a fetterlock and three mullets on a chief, for Murray of Blackbarony. Flanking the shield are the initials I M (John Murray) in monogram. Above is a defective motto on a label—[DE]VM: TIME "Fear God" and below the shield is a date somewhat defaced, in which the second figure, though resembling a 9, must, to suit the name, be the old form of 5, giving 1586.

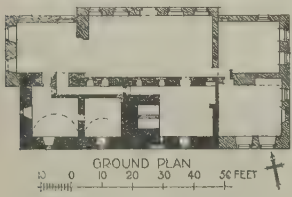

FIG. 36.—Ballencrieff House (No. 5).

HISTORICAL NOTE.—John Murray of Blackbarony (Shire of Peebles) had a grant of lands &c. in the royal domain of Ballencrieff with the office of baillie in 1511.[1] Sir John Murray of Blackbarony was coroner of Peebles in 1595. Sir Gideon Murray, father of the 1st Lord Elibank, acquired the Ballencrieff lands from his nephew in 1617, and these were thereupon erected into the barony of Ballencrieff.[2]

[1] *Reg. M. Sig.* (1424-1513) No. 3643.

[2] *Scots Peerage* iii., p. 504.

v. S.W. 27 June 1912.

6. Ballencrieff Granary.—On the east of the farm steading of Ballencrieff and 250 yards south-south-west of the old mansion is a building L-shaped on plan and two storeys in height (fig. 37). The structure is built of rubble with freestone dressings and the roof is pantiled. The main block measures exteriorly 60 feet from west-south-west to east-north-east, has a breadth of 22 feet 8 inches and contains three apartments used as stables. The wing measures 26 feet by 20½ feet and is now occupied as a dwelling. The doorways and windows, several of which are built up, have a splay wrought on the jambs and lintels. There has been no internal communication between the ground and the upper floor; access to the latter has been obtained from a ladder. On the south wall, above the doorway of the upper storey and below the eaves, the stone weather table above three corbels indicates the former existence of a penthouse. Three of the six skewputs have shields bearing arms:—*N.E. main block:* Three cinquefoils below a star. *S.E. wing:* A Greek or equal-armed cross. *mid skewput, west wall:* A saltire.

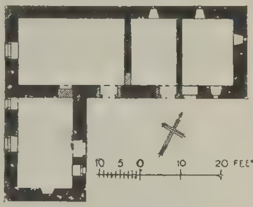

FIG. 37.—Ballencrieff Granary (No. 6).

There was an hospital at Ballencrieff in the 13th century, dedicated to St. Cuthbert.[1] The above mentioned structure, though dating from the 16th century, is apparently one of the buildings connected with it.

[1] *Calendar of Docts.* ii. p. 227.

v. S.W. 27 June 1913.

7. Redhouse.—On a rocky knoll immediately south of the road from Longniddry to Drem and 1¼ miles E.N.E. of Longniddry Station, the ruined mansion of Redhouse stands within the walls of its park, which is now a market garden. The house forms the northern side of a quadrangular courtyard (fig. 38) that is bounded on the east by a range of outbuilding and on the south and west by boundary walls.

The courtyard is entered from the south (fig. 39) through a wide gateway (late 16th century), with a semi-circular head round which returns a roll-and-hollow moulding that continues down the jambs; the detail of the moulding indicates that the wall, which is built of rubble, was harled. Over the gateway five projecting corbels suggest that the entrance was surmounted by a little gatehouse, as at Hills Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire, *Kirkc. Inventory*, No. 330, which projected outwardly on the corbels and was borne on the sturdy segmental scoinson arch. The eastern outbuildings consist of a range of vaulted cellars with, formerly, an upper storey within a very steeply pitched roof. Two of the cellars retain their barrel-vaulted ceilings, but the timber roof above has been reconstructed with a less acute pitch, making the range one-storeyed. The southern cellar, however, still retains its upper storey, which is two chambered and is the dove-cot; each of these chambers was entered from a doorway in the south wall reached by a movable ladder, but the western door had been built up and an access latterly formed in the mid-partition between the two chambers. The nests are of stone, as is usual. The stone roof is constructed with a continuous corbel-table projecting inwardly from the north and south walls and surmounted by flagstones cantilevered until the void is spanned, but the usual circular opening for ingress and egress of the birds is left. Around the south, east and west walls an unmoulded stringcourse and a cavetto moulded eaves course return; the gables are stepped. The doorway in the west wall of the courtyard and that of the cellarage of the east range have good Scotch renaissance moulded architraves c. 17th century.

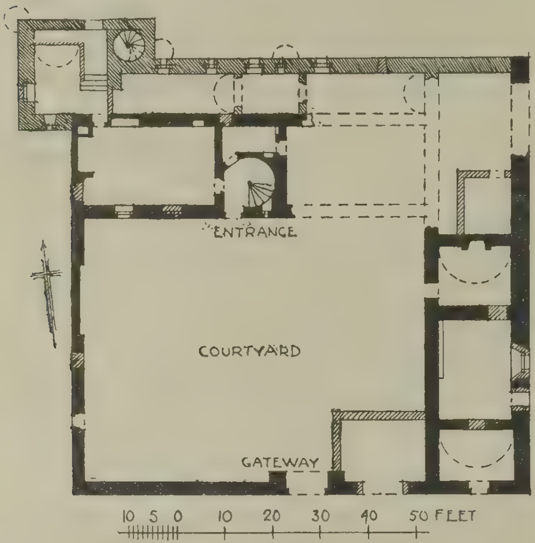

FIG. 38.—Redhouse (No. 7).

The house is of at least two periods, but no great length of time has intervened between these. To the earlier period (c. late 16th century) may be ascribed the oblong wing fronting the courtyard on the north, while the remainder of the building is evidently an early 17th century addition. This is L-shaped and lies north of the original portion (fig. 40).

Throughout, the walling is of warm coloured rubble partially of freestone; the lower and all the earlier windows have dressed and rounded jambs and lintels, half grooved for glazing. The later windows on the upper floors, the south doorway, the string courses on the north and west fronts and the corbelling of the angle turrets which project from the north-west and north-east angles and the north-east re-entering angle are of dressed and moulded light coloured freestone.

The south front is four storeys in height to the wall-head, above which was an attic lit by dormer windows, but the walls at the south-east angle are carried higher, providing apartments over the wheel-stair. The north front is more richly treated; a moulded string course returns at the level of the turret upper corbel courses and a second at attic floor level. The corbelling of the north-west turret has numerous and delicate members, while that of the others is simple and massive, yet the turrets have undoubtedly been built at the same time c. 1600.

The ground being higher on the north, the north doorway enters the building at first floor level and a scale staircase leads down to the apartments at courtyard level. The detail of the west elevation is similar to that of the north frontage. The two-light dormer window on this elevation is worthy of note. It has moulded jambs and a triangular pediment with raking cornice. In the tympanum is a weather-worn shield flanked by the initials R. D. On a skewput immediately to the south are the initials M. I. L. These are for Master John Laing and Rebecca Dennistoun, his wife.[1]

From the east gable of the house a range of outbuilding with vaulted cellars on the basement floor returned eastward and abutted on

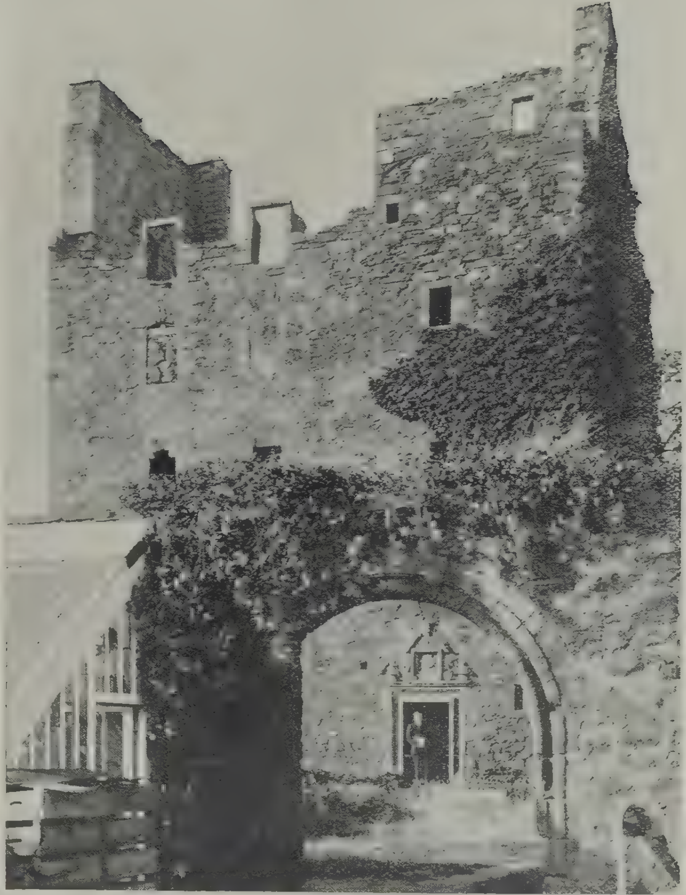

FIG. 39.—From the South.

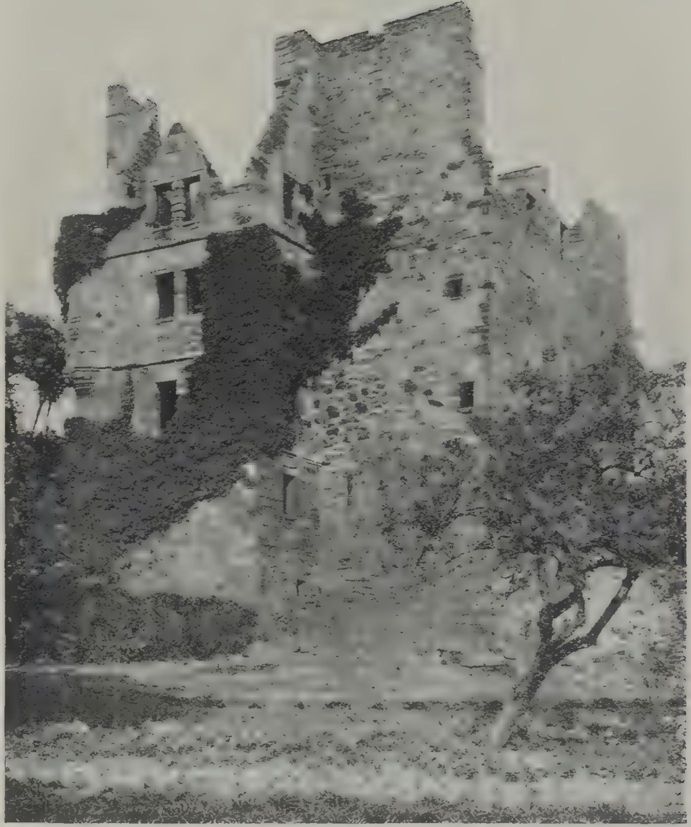

FIG. 40.—From the South-West.

REDHOUSE (No. 7).

Photographed by J. S. Richardson)

To face p. 6.

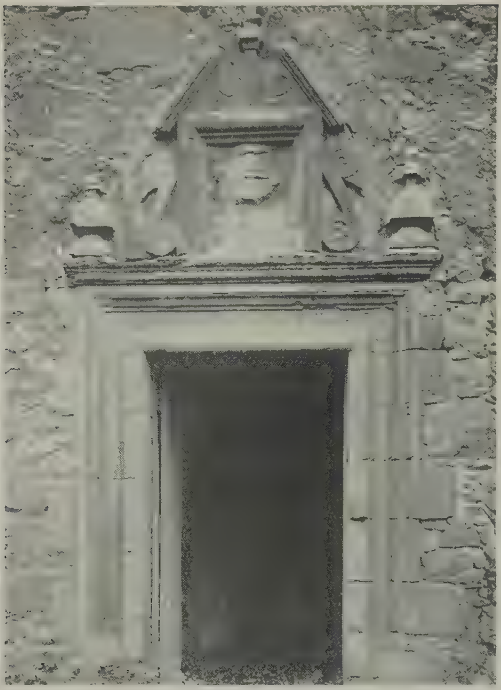

Fig. 41.—Redhouse (No. 7).

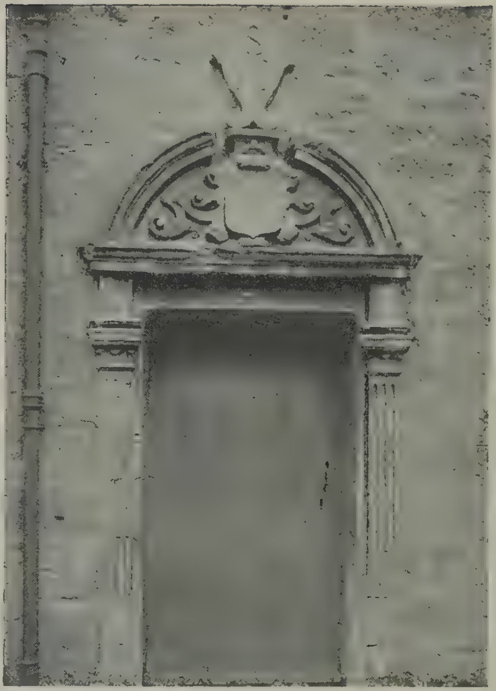

Fig. 42.—Pencaitland Church (No. 135).

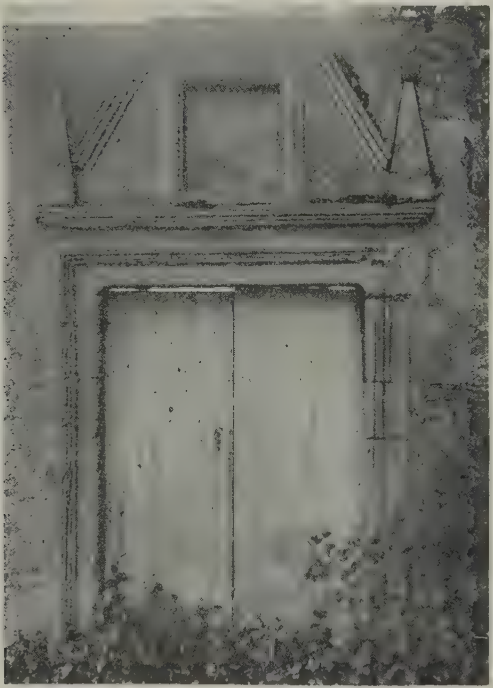

Fig. 43.—Fountainhall (No. 137).

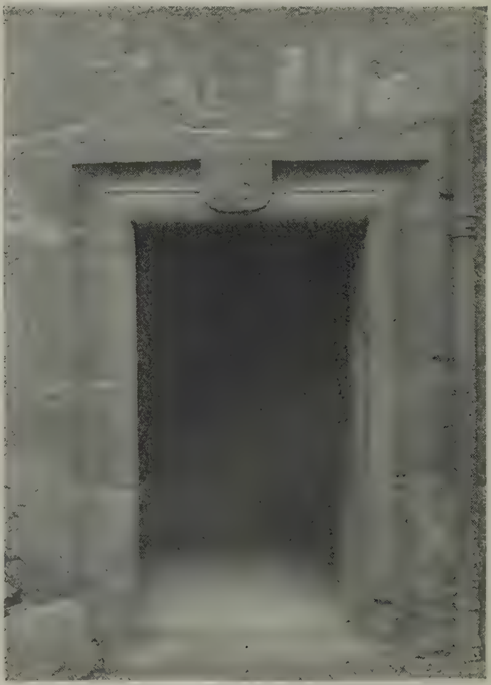

Fig. 44.—Whittinghame (No. 213).

DOORWAYS.

To face p. 7.

the eastern range. These are represented only by the lower courses of the north wall.

The building is to-day entered through the fine Renaissance doorway on the south (fig. 41), which has moulded jambs, lintel and cornice. On the lintel is carved in raised letters M I L NISI . DOMINVS . FRUSTRA . R D with a cinquefoil balancing the two first initials. The initials have been explained above. At either end of the cornice is a lumpy finial, which flanks a moulded panel space supported by trusses; the panel is greatly destroyed and appears to be inverted; the charge is three piles conjoined in point. Above the panel is a raking and broken cornice with a mid-finial; in the tympanum are repeated the initials M I L R D, the first three in monogram and flanked by the other two. The doorway enters at the foot of a wide wheel-stair, behind which, on the north, is a small chamber, and on the west the kitchen with large fireplace and flue in the west gable and an aumbry recess in the north jamb of the fireplace. North of the kitchen is a gallery with a barrel-vaulted roof lit by shafts in the north haunch of the vault, and on the west a scale stair leads down from the north entrance to the kitchen level; beneath the stair is a vaulted cellar. A similar arrangement of apartments is found on each of the floors. It is worth noting that only the three lower floors of the north gallery and the cellar under the stair are vaulted; the remaining apartments have been ceiled in wood. The support of the scoinson arches of the two-light window on the second floor of the west wing by a heavy corbel is characteristically Scottish. The walls internally have been plastered "on the hard."

DIMENSIONS.—The total area covered by the mansion and its courtyard measures 100 feet from N. to S. by 106 feet from E. to W. The oldest portion of the house measures 22 feet from N. to S. by 45 feet from E. to W.

The building is in a very ruinous state and urgently requires attention.

FIREPLACE.—Within the neighbouring house of the tenant is a fine 17th century fireplace with moulded jambs and lintel, the outer moulding being enriched with a curious and rudimentary egg-and-dart ornament. The fireplace is stated to have been removed from Redhouse, but the fireplaces there are quite unlike this example, having merely rounded jambs and lintels, and in any case seem complete.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of "Eister Spittell" or "Eister Reidspittell" or Redhouse came to John Laing, keeper of the royal signet and Rebecca Dennistoun his spouse, by purchase from the superior David Lindsay of Balcarres at the instigation and with the consent of Sir George Douglas of Redhouse and his heir; the royal confirmation to the charter is dated 1607. In 1612 there is a ratification of an instrument of sasine granted in 1608 by the late John Laing of "Spittellis" conferring the property on Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse and Lady Jeanne Layng his wife, daughter and heiress of John Laing, Hamilton being a judge or "senator of the Supreme Court." In 1621 a charter of novodamus of the lands of Easter Spittal otherwise Easter Redspittal "with the manor (called Redhouse)" erected the whole estate into the free barony of Reidhouse and single sasine was given *apud turrim et maneriem de Reidhouse.*[1]

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. Nos. 1990, 778, 204.

iv. S.E. 23 March 1920.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8. Aberlady Market Cross.—The cross stands on the north side of the village street; it consists of a square sectioned shaft 6 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter inserted in a plinth 2 feet 3 inches square and 1 foot 11 inches high resting on a graduated base of four tiers 3 feet 8 inches in height with a maximum diameter of 9 feet 1 inch. The shaft has been renewed.

The Cross is illustrated in Small's *Scottish Market Crosses*, Plate 75.

iv. N.E. 2 June 1913.

ATHELSTANEFORD.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

9. "St. John's Chapel."—In the garden west of Drem house are the ruins of a small chapel "called St. John's Chapel, which belonged to the Knights Templars."[1] The building has measured over walls 43 feet from east to west and 21 feet from north to south. A portion of the east gable can be traced in the garden wall. The west gable, ivy-clad, stands complete (fig. 45). In it are two windows with sills at different levels and at a considerable height from the ground. The northern window is a two-light lancet with daylights 7 to 8 inches wide. The mullion is wanting. The southern window is a semicircular headed single light some 3 feet 6 inches wide. These windows have a splay worked on the jamb and appear to be insertions. The lateral walls no longer exist. A doorway with a semicircular head is built into the garden wall to the north. It is 3 feet 1 inch wide and 6 feet 10 inches high. A small splay is worked on the jamb.

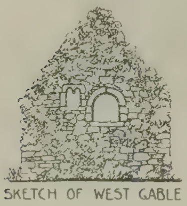

FIG. 45.—St. John's Chapel (No. 9).

The chapel is built of whin and rubble with freestone dressings and was probably erected in the 15th century. The windows and door as above mentioned appear to belong to a later period.

[1] *Statistical Account* vol. x. p. 175.

v. N.W. 27 May 1913.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

10. **"Priests House."**—In a park to the south-east of Drem house there has been a dwelling of considerable size. All that now remains is a large ingle-neuk, measuring 9 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 4 inches internally, which projected from the western gable, as was common in the 17th century. There are several of these ingles in the Lothians. The present structure is some 20 feet high. On plan at base it measures externally 10 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, diminishing in area, as it ascends, by means of offsets and terminating in a square flue. On the ground floor are small windows in the north and west walls and cupboards in the north and south walls. It has been ceiled at the level of the first offset. This ceiling would contain an aperture to allow smoke to escape. The opening to the interior of the dwelling has been built up. The walls are 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches in thickness.

v. N.W. 27 June 1913.

11. **Garleton Castle.**—Garleton Castle lies about 2 miles south of Drem Station at the northern base of Craigy Hill in the Garleton Hills range. Apparently it comprised an oblong enclosure, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre in area, containing a house with a jamb or small wing at the north-east corner and two little lodges set at the western ends of the north and south boundary walls (fig. 46).

The house was at least three storeys in height. The lengths of the main block and wing were 50 and 42 feet, the widths are indeterminate; at the south-east angle of the wing a circular tower, 22 feet in diameter, is salient to the enclosure. It is provided with gunloops.

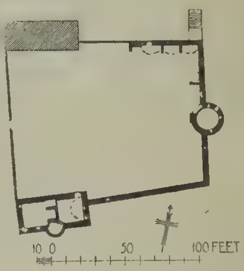

FIG. 46.—Garleton Castle (No. 11).

Of the house there remain only the north and east lateral walls with indications of the west gable and interior partitions. All that can be said of its arrangement is that in the basement were three vaulted cellars within the main block, that the western was the kitchen and that the oncome of the fireplace vent can still be traced. The staircase seems to have been a turnpike built within the east wall. A forestair built external to the enclosure at the north-east angle, is secondary. The masonry is irregularly coursed rubble with dressings at voids.

The south-west lodge is oblong on plan and is two storeys in height; the upper floor is now reached from a forestair on the north, which appears to have superseded an internal circular staircase contained within a projecting turret on the south. The ground floor contains two vaulted chambers, which originally communicated with each other. The western chamber, now a smithy, has traces of a large arched fireplace in the mid-partition. The eastern chamber has a fireplace in the south-west angle, with a hood supported on corbels one of which is *in situ*. The walls are pierced by gunloops on the south and west. The upper floor is converted into farm labourers' dwellings.

The corresponding fore-building on the north is modern but appears to occupy the site of a building contemporaneous with that on the south. Three old gunloops are built into the west wall.

The castle has apparently been erected in the 16th century.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—On the Garleton lands see *Introd.* p. xxvii. Apparently this was the successor of the house with lands of Easter Garleton or Garmylton—Noble[1] owned by Sir John Towers of Inverleith, from whom the third Earl of Winton bought half of Athelstaneford, conferring Garleton upon his fourth son, Sir John Seton, Bart., of Garleton, originator of that branch of the Seton family.

v. S.W. 26 June 1913.

12. Dovecot.—Within a field north of the parish manse is a dovecot $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and some 25 feet in height, which is built in three stages of irregularly coursed freestone and covered with a lean-to roof. On the lintel of the doorway in the west wall is inscribed in relief, within a panel, the initials G H and the date 1583.

v. S.E. 30 June 1912.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

13. Fort, The Chesters, Drem.—Some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-west of Drem Station, at an elevation of over 200 feet above sea-level and overlooking the plain stretching northwards to the Forth, is a narrow ridge, steep on the sides but sloping more gently towards the ends. About 50 yards to the south is a sharp bluff, which overtops it by more than 50 feet. The ridge, which rises from 40 to 50 feet above the general level, runs east and west, and is occupied by a fine fort, oval on plan, measuring about 390 feet in length and 160 feet in breadth internally (fig. 47). It is defended by an elaborate series of ramparts of stone and earth erected on the slopes of the ridge; these are well preserved at the west end (fig. 13) but much dilapidated on the flanks and at the eastern extremity. The defences consist of two ramparts entirely encircling the fort with further external lines of walling, which vary in number at different parts. Outside the two inner walls are three others on the northern flank, one on the southern flank, five short mounds across the western end, and to the east a series of short curvilinear breastworks (fig. 48). Thus there are five lines of defence to

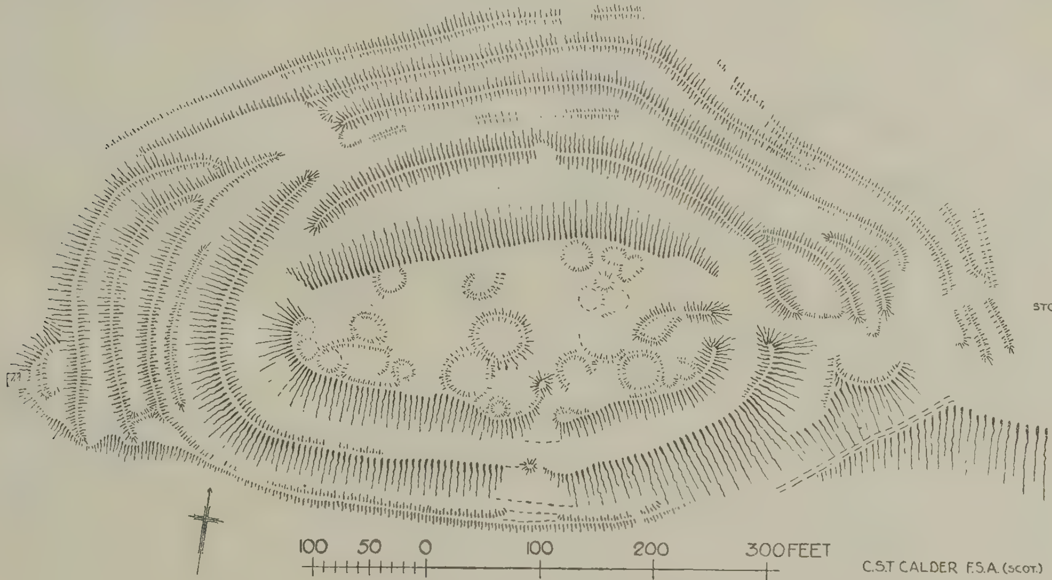

FIG. 47.—The Chesters, Drem (No. 13).

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[1] See *R.M.S.* (1489) No. 1908.

the north, covering a distance of about 180 feet in width, three to the south over a space of 95 feet and seven at the east and west ends. There are two entrances, from the north-west and from the east. The north-west entrance is carried diagonally through the outer defences in a south-easterly direction till it meets the second wall from the inside, where it turns sharply to the south between an overlap in this defence, at which place the roadway is 14 feet wide; it then turns east and enters the interior through a gap in the inner wall 16 feet wide. The eastern entrance is along the gradually sloping crest of the ridge; its width where it passes the second inner wall is 15 feet. In the interior of the fort traces of the foundations of a large number of circular stone buildings remain. They vary in size from 15 to 40 feet in diameter and occur chiefly along the inside of the inner wall. In the *New Statistical Account* of the parish it is stated, for a time (1835) when these remains were probably more clearly marked, that "The houses, the foundations of which are still obvious, had been built round the sides of the summit in regular rows, and the greater part in a conical form. In the centre are the foundations of oblong houses of larger dimensions. The conical houses are generally 12 feet in diameter within the walls."

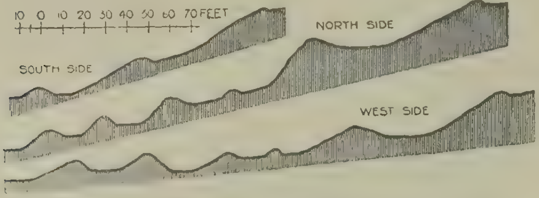

FIG. 48.—The Chesters, Drem, Sections (No. 13).

v. S.W. 31 March 1914.

14. Hill Fort, Skid Hill, Garleton Hills.—About 1¼ miles south of the town of Haddington lies the short range of the Garleton Hills, rising about 600 feet above sea-level and overlooking the whole of the central and northern portions of the county. On Skid Hill, the highest point in the range, some 600 yards east of the Hopetoun Monument and ¾ mile west of the fort at Kae Heughs (No. 74), slight traces of fortification are to be detected towards the eastern end of the summit. The hill is strongly defended by nature on three sides; steep slopes and rocky cliffs rise about 200 feet on the northern side and about 100 feet on the east and south, while to the west, from which direction it is easiest of access, there is a sharp fall of some 70 feet from the summit to the hollow between it and a lower hill farther west. Round the western curve of the hill, some 16 feet above the bottom of the hollow, there is a terrace 30 feet wide in places, on the edge of which there seems to have been a wall now difficult to trace except at the south-west, where the mound is 10 feet in breadth at the base and rises 1 foot above the inner level. About 22 feet higher up the steep slope there are traces of an inner rampart. A gap 20 feet wide near the southern extremity of the outer defence seems to betoken the position of an entrance, and the shoulder of the hill appears to have been scarped to the eastern side of the roadway leading to the entrance. A large quarry, the Skid Hill Quarry, encroaches on the southern side of the fort.

v. S. W. (Unnoted) 31 May 1913.

15. Hill Fort (supposed) Craigy Hill, Garleton Hills.—Some 300 yards east-north-east of the last site (No. 14) is an elevated rocky plateau with very steep sides, rising some 500 feet above sea-level, which seems to have been fortified. It is somewhat oval in shape, the longer axis running west-north-west and east-south-east, and measures 300 feet in length by 130 feet in breadth. While there are precipitous sides 30 to 40 feet high round the greater part of the circumference, the slope below the rock falls sharply for about 60 feet on the south and 100 feet on the northern flank. To the east there is a narrow ridge, which slopes away more gradually from the foot of the rock, and to the west the fall from the rock is not more than 20 feet. Round the foot of the rocks at the western end and southern flank is a terrace 30 feet broad in places, which is not carried round the east and north. For some distance from the western end of the northern flank a wall, 8 feet broad at the base and 2 feet high on the inside, has been thrown up 10 feet from the foot of the precipice, and this is continued to a point opposite the north-west, where the terrace on the west meets it some 90 feet from

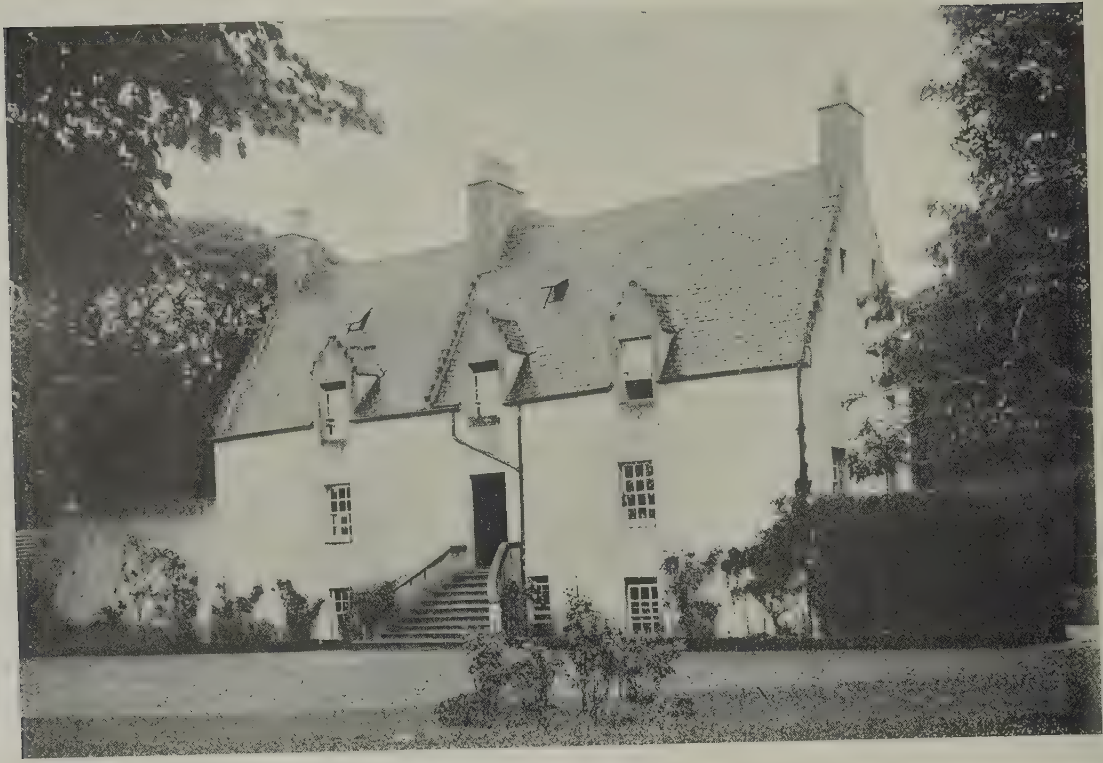

Fig. 49.—Pilmuir House (No. 20).

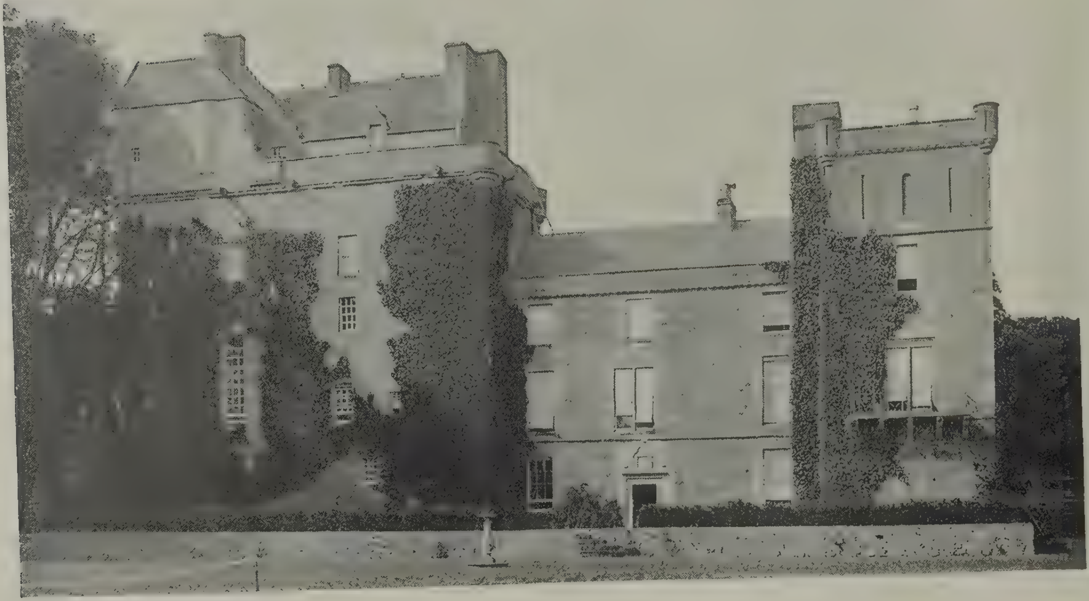

Fig. 50.—Lennoxlove (No. 70).

the rock to form a triangular enclosure, in which there are several hollows of irregular shape. A roadway carried slantingly up the scarp on the south-west to the terrace may have formed the entrance to the fort, but it is impossible to say whether this is of ancient or comparatively recent date. Rising from the terrace on the southern side a slight gully in the rocks gives access to the summit and there are slight signs of building at this part.

On the northern side of the top of the rock is a small cave, which the people of the locality associate with the name of Wallace.

v. S.W. (Unnoted). 31 May 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Cross Shaft, The Boar Stone, Prora.—At the farm steading of Prora is a broken cross shaft of sandstone, which originally stood in a field some 700 yards south-east of the steading and was known as the Boar Stone, the site being marked on the O.S. map. As it interfered with agricultural operations, it was removed many years ago to its present site. The stone, which is broken across both ends, is of rectangular section with chamfered edges and tapers towards the top. It measures 5 feet 11 inches in length, 14 ins. in breadth and 11½ inches in thickness at the lower end but 11½ inches in breadth and 7¼ inches in thickness at the upper end.

v. N.E. 23 April 1915.

17. Standing Stone, Muirhouses.—On the summit of a low, broad ridge in a cultivated field on the farm of Muirhouses, 250 yards west of the steading and about 160 feet above sea-level, is a massive boulder of irregular shape set on end. It measures 4 feet 5 inches in height, 11 feet in girth at the base, 11 feet 8 inches in girth half way up, and 4 feet 8 inches across its eastern aspect.

v. S.E. 3 June 1913.

18. Standing Stone, Muirhouses.—Some 800 yards south of Muirhouses steading, on the crest of a low ridge, about 150 feet above sea-level, in a field within sight of and about 700 yards from the last mentioned standing stone (No. 17), is a stone pillar of regular breadth, slanting towards the north at an angle of 33° It measures 4 feet 6 inches in length and 9 feet 3 inches in girth about the middle, and has been packed round the base with small boulders.

v. S.E. 3 June 1913.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates the following site:—

19. Graveyard, St. John's Chapel Drem.—v. N.W.

BOLTON.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

20. Pilmuir House.—This 17th century dwelling (fig. 49), situated at the western extremity of the parish, 1¼ miles N.N.E. of the village of East Salton, is an example of domestic architecture of that period and is particularly interesting in its retention of contemporary features.

The structure, two storeys and an attic and garret in height, is built on a simple plan (fig. 51), consisting of a main block running east-north-east and west-south-west and a smaller wing projecting on the north, which houses a spacious spiral staircase with a bedroom overhead. The exterior is unpretentious, having walls of rubble coated with rough cast, yet the crow-stepped gables and dormer pediments, the steeply pitched roof and the turret stair corbelled out over the west re-entering angle, give individuality and character to the building.

The original entrance, now utilised as a kitchen entrance, is in the projecting wing and communicates immediately through the stair well with the basement chambers. This entrance has a moulded architrave, over which is set a panel bearing in monogram the initials W C for William Cairns and A B for Agnes Brown his wife.[1] Below the monogram is a shield parted *per pale*; *dexter*, within a bordure three martlets close (Cairns); *sinister*, a dagger or knife fessways between three boars' heads erased (Broun of Blackburn bore a dagger in bend, in chief a boar's head erased.) The date 1624 is inscribed in relief below the shield.

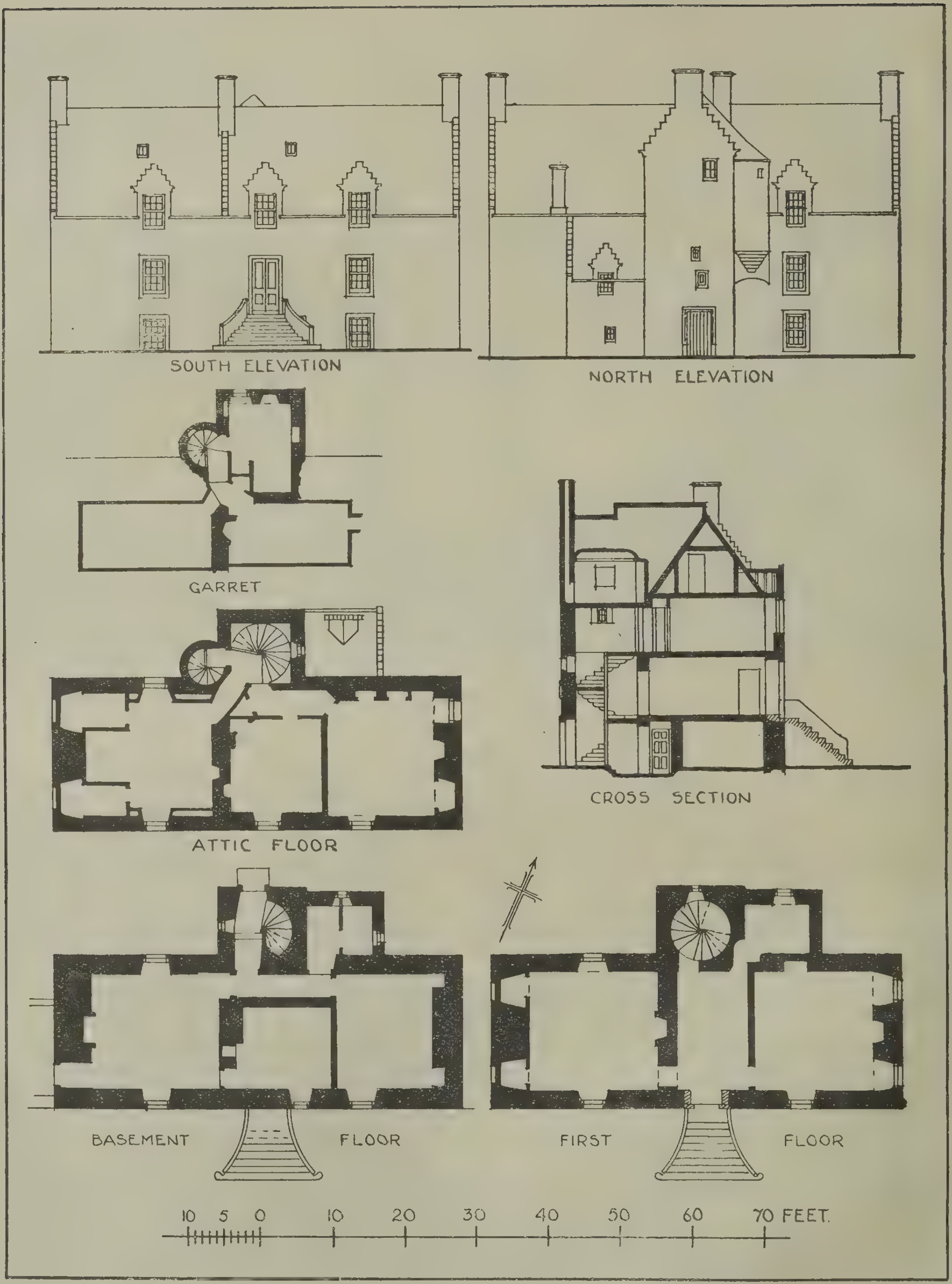

Fig. 51.—Pilmuir House (No. 20).

The turret stair contained within the west re-entering angle leads from the attic to the garret storey and is borne on the usual corbelling, but this, in its turn, is supported by a squinch arch. The squinch is here employed, not to reinforce the corbelling, which of itself is sufficient to support the stair, but to obtain an extended space for the stair without encroaching on the wings. This is effected by placing the centre of the stair over the plane of the squinch not, as is usually done, over the apex of the re-entering angle.

The two storeyed out-building in the eastern re-entering angle is probably an addition.

The basement contains the kitchen and offices; the first floor the living apartments. On this latter storey the drawing-room, on the west, has a good contemporary plaster ceiling with moulded ribs and modelled enrichments. The windows in the west gable are blinded. The eastern apartment has been subdivided to provide a central hall and a dining-room on the east. All the apartments are panelled in pine. The central window of the south wall is cut down to form a doorway, which communicates by a flight of steps with the garden and is utilised as the principal entrance.

The second floor—an attic—contains the family bedrooms. These chambers are also panelled, and the finishings of pine are elaborately moulded and in the western apartment enriched with carving of early 18th century type.

The main staircase goes no higher than this floor; the turret stair provides access from this level to the garret and a small bedroom above the main staircase.

The building measures externally some 57¼ feet in length over the main block by 21¼ feet in breadth. The gables are 3 feet 9 inches thick and the lateral walls from 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 9 inches. The staircase wing projects 9 feet 7 inches from the north wall and is 12½ feet broad. The main stair is 4 feet and the turret stair 2 feet 8 inches wide. The building has been carefully conserved and is occupied.

DOVECOT.—Some 100 yards south-east of the house is a contemporary dovecot, rectangular on plan, having a lean-to roof (fig. 24). It is 25 feet in height, measures externally 19 feet 2 inches by 17 feet 4 inches and contains stone boxes for over 1000 birds.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—William Cairns of Pilmuir (d. 1653) had a son Richard, who succeeded him, but dying s.p., left the estate entailed upon William Borthwick eldest son of his sister Sibilla and Alexander Borthwick in Johnstounburn. The deed of entail is dated 1659. William Borthwick of Pilmuir was dead before 1689.[2]

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[1] *History of the Cairnses*, p. 220.

[2] *Minutes of Evidence*, Borthwick Peerage Case, pp. 73-6. *cf. Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1656, No. 543.

xv. N.W. 23 June 1913.

21. Eaglescairnie—This house, ¾ of a mile south-east of Bolton, is mainly modern, but the northern portion dates from the late 17th or early 18th century. This portion is L-shaped on plan, and within the re-entering angle is a stair tower. That there was an earlier house is evidenced by an armorial panel, dated 1595, now inserted above the coach house door. The panel is flanked by initials G H and A H for George Halyburton of Eaglescairnie and his wife A Hunter and bears on the upper part three mascles on a bend, with a star in sinister chief and a rose (? actually a cross within a circle) at the dexter base, one or other for difference; on the lower part the three hunting horns of Hunter. The treatment of these arms is uncommon: instead of being impaled they are placed one above the other, that of Halyburton occupying what would be the chief of a shield treated as a segment of a circle projecting downwards.

x S.W. 19 February 1923.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

22. Fort, "The Chesters."—The remains of the earthen walls of this fort lie on rolling ground 400 feet above sea-level, on the south-western side of the Gifford and Bolton Road and almost opposite the road to Eaglescairnie Mains. With the exception of a small portion, which is seen in a plantation along the side of the road, the area occupied by the fort is now under regular cultivation, and it is with the utmost difficulty that the defences can be traced. The main axis of the fort, which has been oval in plan, runs north-east and south-west, and the interior has measured more than 500 feet in length and some 400 feet in breadth. Part of the north-eastern end having been cut off by the public road, it is impossible to ascertain the exact original length. The north-western flank runs along the top of a declivity too steep for cultivation which rises some 25 feet above the hollow below. It is only among the trees to the north-east that the defences can be traced with certainty, and here is a short segment of the north-western rampart, broadened out to a width of 21 feet and rising 2 feet in height, with a segment of the south-eastern flank, where are two ramparts placed 43 feet apart; the inner of these is 20 feet in breadth, 1½ feet high on the inside and 4½ feet high on the outside, and the outer rampart is 27 feet broad and 5½ feet high. Some 30 feet from the side of the road a modern turf dyke has been built, but between it and the road there is a small portion of a mound, 12 feet broad and 4 feet high, which may have formed part of the original inner rampart encircling the north-eastern end of the fort.

xv. N.W. 22 May 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. **Bell.**—Within the tower of the modern Parish Church is a bell 1 foot 3½ inches in diameter at skirt. It is inscribed "Michael · Burgerhuys · me · fecit 1618." The canons are complete.

x. S.W. 30 May 1913.

DIRLETON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

24. **Old Parish Church, Gullane.**—The ruin of the old Parish Church of Gullane which was dedicated to St. Andrew lies within the churchyard on the north side of the village street. The structure dates from the second half of the 12th century and has been altered in the 13th and 15th centuries. It is oblong on plan (fig. 52), and has a long narrow nave, without aisles, that opened into a chancel of lesser width by an archway, which is now built up. At the eastern end of the nave a transept was added c. late 15th century projecting from the north wall and opening to the nave by an archway, since filled in, and with a comparatively modern doorway inserted in the infilling. Modern partitions divide the ruin into private burial places.

The chancel is square-ended and has been prolonged 17 feet from the length of 20 feet obtaining, as shewn by the window details, in the 13th century. The width is 16 feet and the walls are 3 feet thick. In the north wall is an arched recess, 2½ feet high and 2 feet broad, now built up but possibly the remains of a sacrament house. In the south wall are two narrow 13th century lancet windows with pointed arched heads.

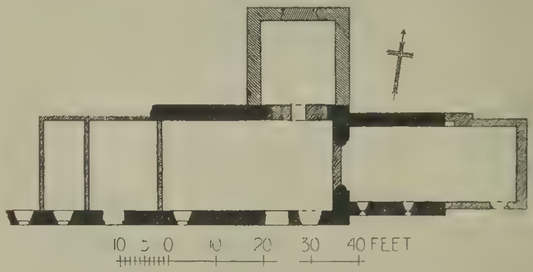

FIG. 52.—Parish Church, Gullane (No. 24).

The chancel arch (fig. 53) is 8 feet wide and has two plain orders on the eastern face. To the nave the archivolt is enriched with the chevron ornament beneath a triple surfaced label. The jambs are square, and from each projects a semi-shaft terminating in multi-cubical capitals with cabled neckings. The rybats on the western side of the jamb are secondary.

The nave has been altered in post-Reformation times so as to leave no features of interest. The width is 19 feet and the length indeterminate.

The built-up archway to the transept is semicircular. The archivolt and jambs have chamfered edges and are separated by impost capitals. The transept has been lit from an arch-headed window in its north wall now built up.

The external dimensions are as under:—

Nave	25 feet wide with a present length of 71 feet.
Chancel	21½ feet wide with a present length of 37 feet.
Transept	21¼ feet wide with a present length of 20½ feet.

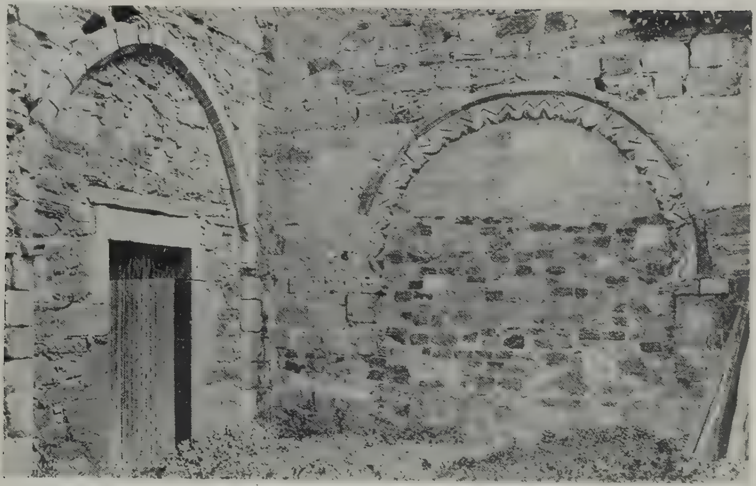

FIG. 53.—Chancel Arch, Parish Church, Gullane (No. 24).

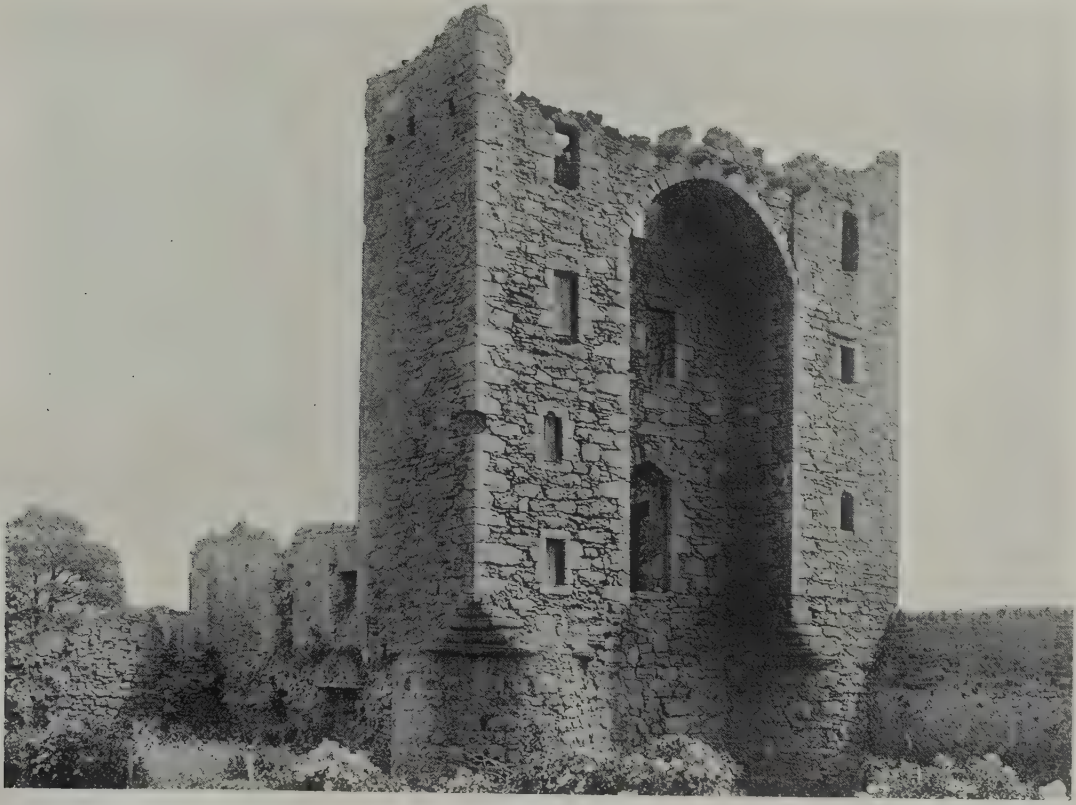

FIG. 54.—Saltcoats Castle (No. 28).

The structure is densely covered with ivy and is in a very ruinous and unsound condition.

Font.—Built into a wall on the left-hand side of the road leading to Dirleton is a roughly quadrangular stone 20 inches long with a centre bowl 7 inches in diameter, which is said to have been used as a baptismal font at this church[1]; it is more probably a large cresset stone.

Historical Note.—The church of St. Andrew at 'Golyn' in the diocese of St. Andrews was in existence before 1170, when its patronage was granted to the convent of Dryburgh on behalf of the church at Fidra (*cf.* No. 26). It was the 'mother church' of a chapel at Congleton and the chapel of "All Saints" at Dirleton; and was formally dedicated by David de Bernham in 1242. By this bishop in the same year it was reduced from a rectory or parsonage to the grade of a vicarage served by one of the canons of Dryburgh with the assistance of a secular priest. The vicar was to receive 12 marks annually, the balance of income accruing to the general revenues of the abbey, then under a load of debt (*mole debitorum*). In 1290 the revenues of the church were valued for tithe at £48. The church also paid to the bishop of St. Andrews four marks yearly as 'procuration' or commuted visiting expenses and four marks as "ancient cain" (*pro antiquo cano*) or food-rent. In the Dryburgh rental of 1560-70 the Kirk of 'Gulen' is set for £151. Its history throughout is bound up with that of Dryburgh.[2]

In 1612 by Act of Parliament the "Kirk of Gulane" was translated to Dirleton on the grounds that it was in a remote corner of the parish and thus inconvenient and that church and churchyard were being "continewallie overblawin with sand." The stones and timber were, if necessary, to be used in erecting the new kirk at Dirleton.[3]

[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxi., p. 377 (illus.); [2] *Liber de Dryburgh* passim; *Pontificale Ecclesiæ S. Andreæ*; [3] *Act. Parl. Scot.* iv., p. 490; *cf.* 1633 v., p. 106).

ii. S.W. 9 July 1913.

25. Parish Church, Dirleton.—Sometime after 1612 (cf. No. 24 Historical Note) this church was erected on a site north of the village; it is a long narrow structure with a west tower and a south cross aisle, the latter having been added in 1664. The north vestry, east porch and the upper part of the tower are modern. The aisle is ashlar built, while the other parts are of rubble. The former has heavily rusticated pilasters with pedestals at the southern angles; on each pilaster are the remains of a tablet sundial. The south gable has a coarse Renaissance pediment with an ensigned cartouche on the tympanum bearing a saltire within a bordure charged with eight thistle slips for James Maxwell Earl of Dirleton. These arms are represented on the Renaissance entrance in the east wall and again on the archway between aisle and church, in the last instance in association with a lozenge, also ensigned, charged: A large crosspaté between four smaller ones, presumably the arms of Elizabeth Bousoyn (de Podolski?) Countess of Dirleton. The south window of the aisle is a late Gothic three-light window of unusually good design and execution for the period.

Internally the church is plain and has been modernised; the lowest storey of the tower is vaulted and access is given to the bell chamber above by a turret stair projecting from the north wall.

Monument.—Built into the east gable of the church is a Renaissance monument probably of the early 18th century; a cartouche on the pediment is parted *per pale* and charged: *dexter*, within a bordure indented on a fess three cinquefoils (Heriot), and *sinister*, within a bordure wavy a buckle between three boars' heads erased (? for Ferguson).

ii. S.W. 14 November 1923.

26. St. Nicholas Chapel, Fidra.—Situated on the east side of the Island of Fidra, above the landing stage, are the remains of a church. The structure is orientated and has been double chambered, combining choir and sanctuary of equal widths. The sanctuary has been some 19 feet long and separated by an arch 2¾ feet thick from the choir, which was 39¼ feet in length. The span of the structure is 20½ feet. The gables have been 3 feet and the lateral walls 2¾ feet in thickness.

Only the north wall now remains; the others can be traced solely by foundations. The former is some 12 to 15 feet in height and a length of 44 feet is still standing. It is built

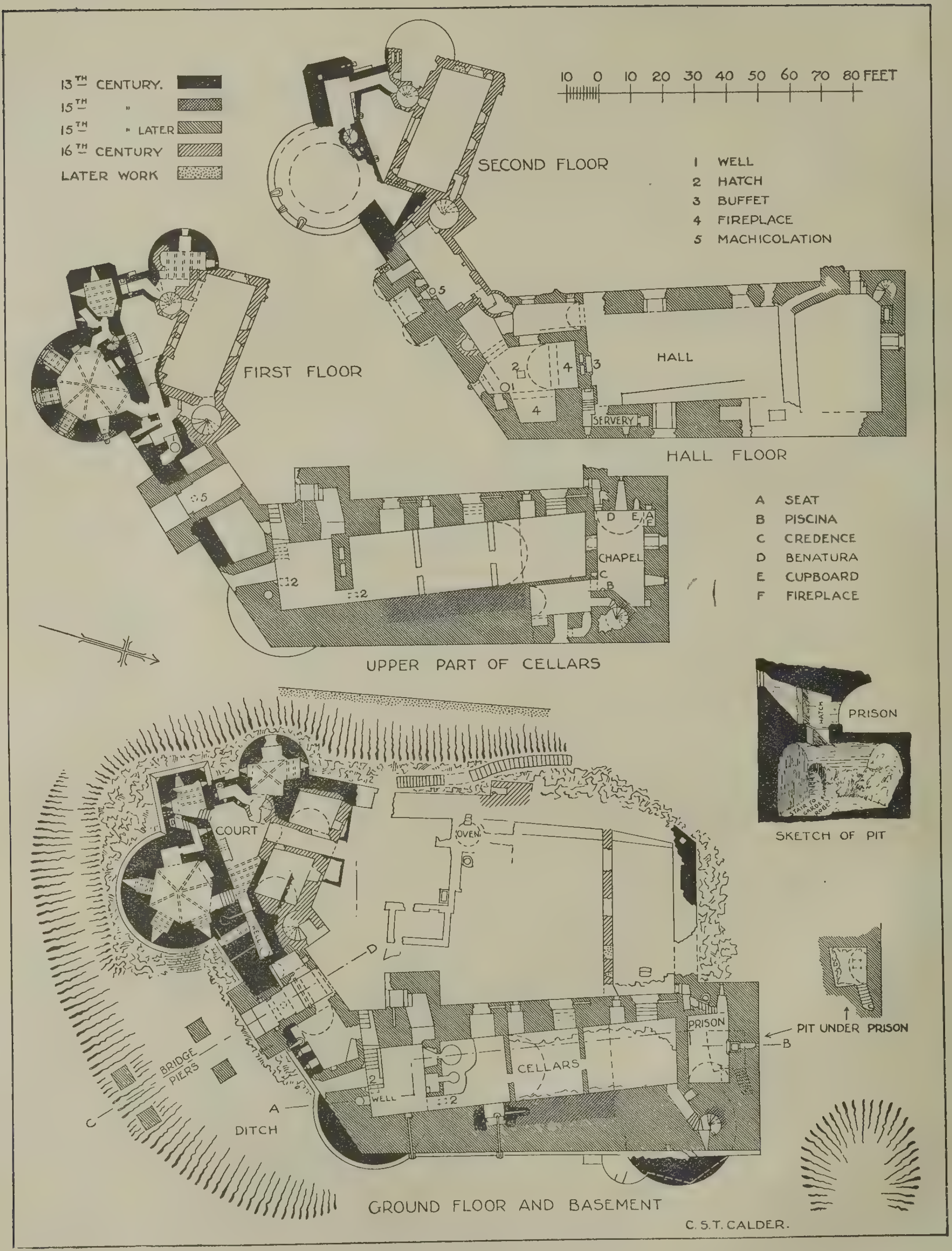

Fig. 55.—Dirleton Castle (No. 27).

of igneous rock irregularly coursed with grey sandstone dressings. In the north wall of the sanctuary there is a lancet window 1 foot 4 inches wide with an obtusely pointed head and semi-circular scoinson arch; a splay is wrought on the jambs. An aperture at the western end appears to have been a round arched north door. West of this is a small roughly finished window. The structure probably dates from the early 13th century. From the west end of the building other foundations run in a southerly direction towards the creek.

Historical Note.—The church in Fidra or "island of Elbotle" was dedicated to St. Nicholas and served by the canons of Dryburgh. In the reign of William the Lion (c. 1170) William de Vaux (*cf.* No. 27) granted to it the patronage of the church at Gullane, and the grant was confirmed by his son John. A later William c. 1220 made a grant to the canons of the island itself, with land in the "territory of Elbotyle" on the mainland immediately opposite. Two canons were understood to reside and celebrate on the island. But about 1240 Alexander de Vaux "in consideration of the imminent dangers of times present and to come" released Dryburgh from the necessity of maintaining that chantry (*illam cantariam*) as hitherto on the island itself, or of building or sending canons to live on it. Instead a canon was to be provided at "Stodfald" on the mainland and another in Dryburgh to pray for the souls of this de Vaux' ancestors and successors.[1] It does not seem, therefore, that the building was ever completed.

ii. N.W. 4 August 1913.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

27. Dirleton Castle.—This imposing ruin is situated immediately east of the village green of Dirleton within a walled pleasaunce and is built on the crest of an outcrop of rock, which rises sheer on the north, west and south to an elevation of 100 feet above ordnance datum and within 25 feet at most above the immediate level but has a more gradual inclination on the east. The rock summit is roughly quadrilateral, measuring 135 feet from north to south by 115 feet from east to west, and has been entirely enclosed by the building of a wall of enceinte incorporated in structures on the north, south and east (fig. 55).

Outworks.—The southern face of the site, in which is set the main entrance, is strengthened by a dry ditch 45 feet wide and in places 15 feet deep cut in part through the rock. (fig. 56). This was spanned by a bridge, probably of wood, supported on stone piers, which still remain in the ditch. Traces of a ditch some 30 feet wide are seen also at the north-eastern angle of the site. On the west the rock is sufficiently steep to make a further obstacle unnecessary. On the east, where the rock has an easy gradient, there is no trace of any outwork, but it should be noted that the lower 27 feet of the eastern wall contains no openings except a small entrance built up in the 15th century, if not earlier.

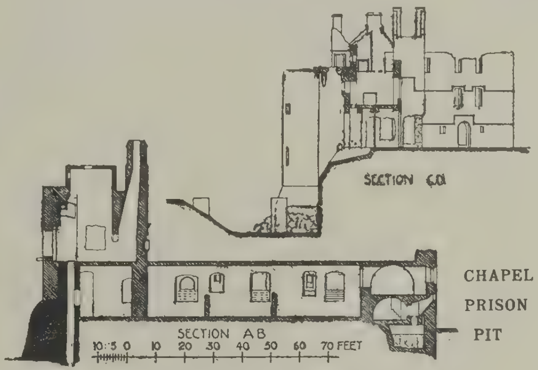

Fig. 56.—Dirleton Castle (No. 27).

Enclosure.—West of the castle there is an area some 80 to 90 yards square, which is enclosed by an earthen mound planted with old yew trees—apparently a bowling green, as in the similar case at Dunnottar Castle.

Dovecot.—Some 30 yards north of the castle is the dovecot, a 16th century structure, incorporated in a modern boundary wall. It is circular on plan, 21 feet in diameter and some 25 feet high. The height externally is divided into four tiers by horizontal string-courses; a moulded billet-course characteristic of the period returns round the wall-head.

Gateway.—Immediately east of the dovecot is a contemporary gateway with a semi-circular head. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide by 11 feet high; a quirked edge-roll returns round the head and jambs; the east jamb contains the usual bar-hole.

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[1] *Liber de Dryburgh* passim.

Building Periods.—Three main periods may be traced in the castle buildings c. 13th, 15th and 16th centuries. In the 13th century the castle appears to have consisted of an enclosure formed by walls of enceinte following the perimeter of the site very much on the line of the walls now standing. The south-western angle contains the main building, which has towers semicircular and oblong, projecting outwardly (fig. 57). East of this the south wall is penetrated by the main entrance (fig. 58) and originally terminated at the south-east angle in a circular tower, of which only the lower portion remains. The lowest courses of another similar tower, which originally occupied the N.N.E. angle, have now (1924) been exposed. Later work overlies these, and a small circular tower has left foundations in the south.

The existing ranges of building against the east and south curtains were erected in the 15th century, but, as these structures appear to incorporate older buildings, particularly at the south-eastern angle, it is difficult to determine the exact chronology of the parts.

The 16th century building comprises a structure now forming the northern boundary of a court at the south-west angle with adjoining towers containing the staircases.

Masonry.—The 13th century masonry is of ashlar blocks in 10-inch courses built with a batter towards the base. The stone used is a fine-grained hard white sandstone and a similarly tinted but much softer stone resembling that from Gullane Quarry in the vicinity. Several stones deeper in hue appear to be marine. The later work is constructed in rubble apparently obtained on the site, with freestone dressings.

Externally the 13th century masonry is visible southwards from the top of the stepped access to the courtyard on the west side to the west jamb of the main entrance in the south wall. It is again traceable from the east of the entrance to just beyond the small cruciform aperture in the guardroom adjoining the entrance, and again in the remains of the circular tower at the south-eastern angle. On plan this work is tinted solid black. This masonry is seen internally throughout the main structure and, while the outer wall of the eastern buildings is a later construction, the inner face seems to follow the line of the original curtain. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that there is in this east wall at the cellar level the 13th century side gate, already mentioned, built up by a later wall in front of it. The north end of this range was completed rather later than the main portion (*see* fig. 55).

A noticeable feature throughout the earliest building is the use of pointed segmental ribbed arches and rib vaulting constructed in freestone. It should be noted that the ribs of the larger vaults have entirely disappeared through decay, but that the vaults still stand. In the 15th century work the barrel vault is resorted to, and the majority of the openings have semicircular heads.

The Buildings.—The buildings of the 13th century are grouped round a small triangular court and are intact except on the north, where a 16th century structure is imposed on old foundations. A 16th century trance leads from the courtyard to the court, and from the court the lowest storey of the buildings is entered. There has been no intercommunication between the chambers at this level, but each has an entrance from the court. The principal building is the great drum tower on the south, which has an exterior diameter of 36 feet and contains on the ground floor an irregular hexagonal chamber, rib-vaulted, within walls about 10 feet thick. This apartment is feebly lighted by three narrow window-slits. There is a fireplace at the north-north-west in a very ruinous state; the jambs have been chamfered at the inner arris and corbelled out at the head to carry a projecting hood. From a recess in the west wall a mural passage winds round to a garderobe provided with a soil flue and now communicating with a rib-vaulted chamber in the oblong tower through a rent in the partition. This latter chamber, which originally could only be entered by the door at the south angle of the court, also has a soil flue adjoining that previously mentioned. There is a narrow window in each of the exterior walls. The north-west and south-west angles have a chase running upwards through the vault and through the vault of the chamber above, but for what purpose is not obvious. The smaller circular tower contains a quad-

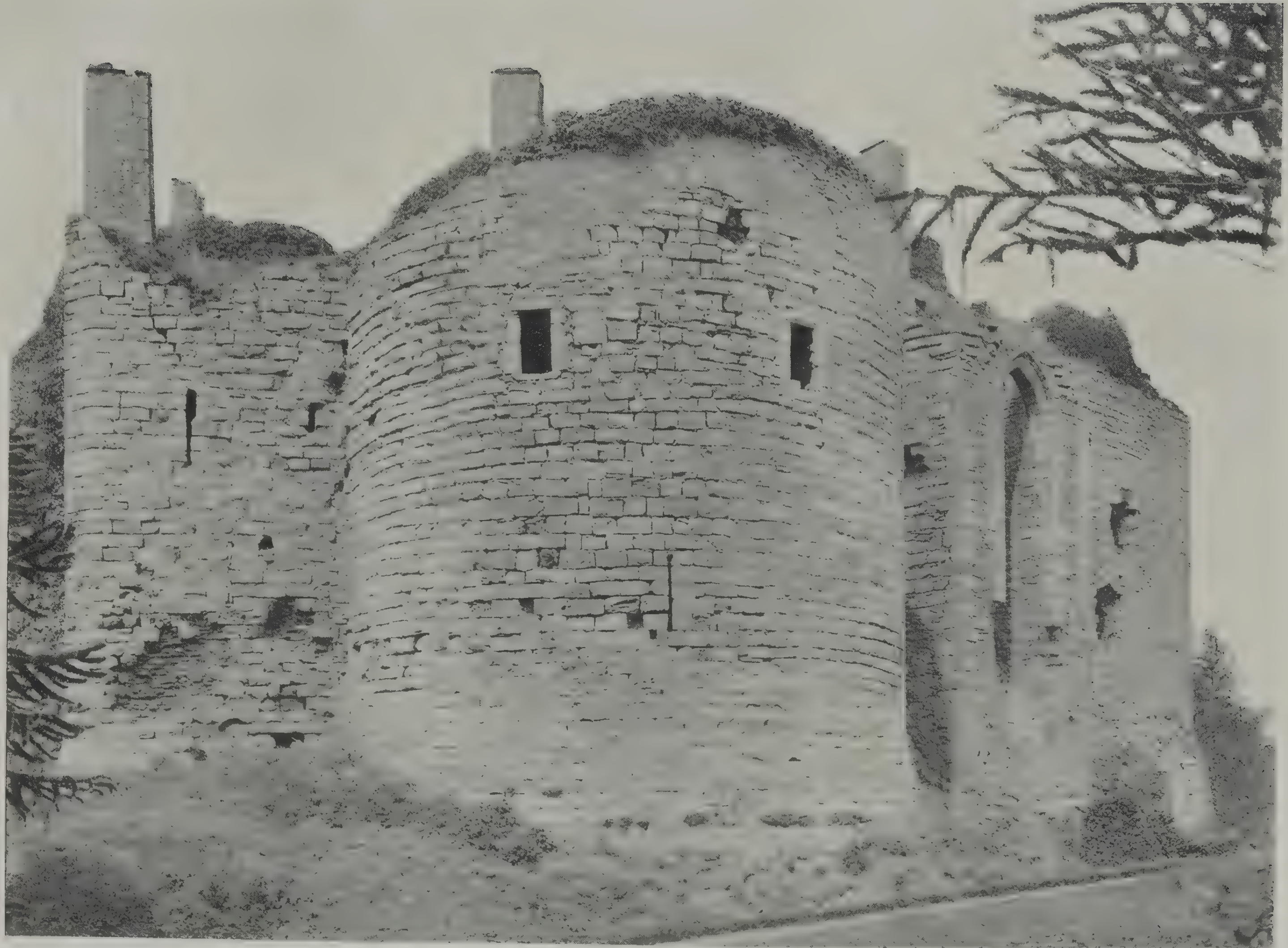

FIG. 57.—Dirleton Castle from the South-West (No. 27).

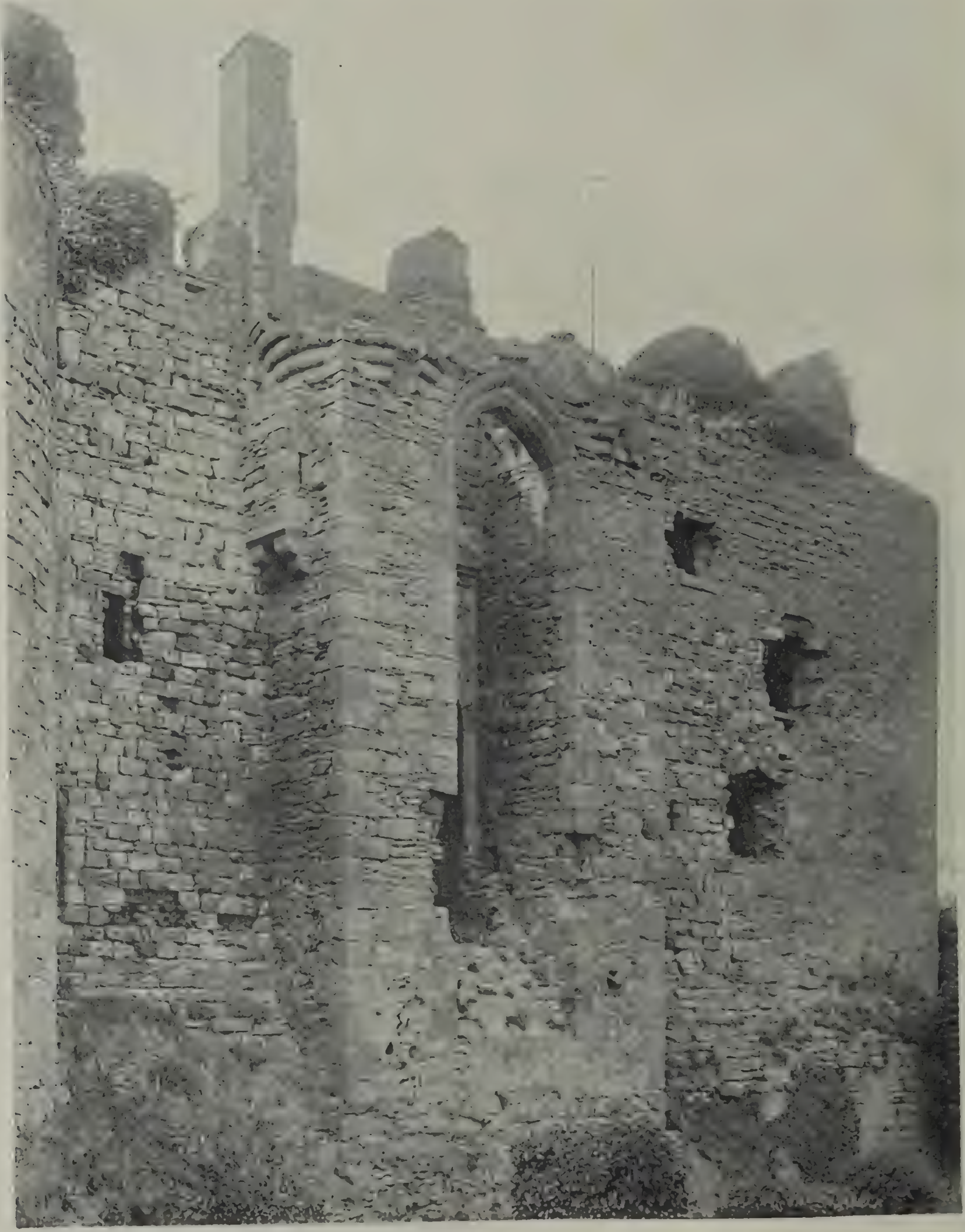

FIG. 58.—Dirleton Castle, Entrance (No. 27).

rangular rib-vaulted chamber with narrow windows looking northwards and to the south, and a larger window, probably an insertion, facing west. At the south-west angle are the remains of a fireplace, and a mural passage opposite leads to a garderobe with a soil flue and lamp recess.

The eastern end of the court has been vaulted over to form a pend at ground level; the stubs of the vault ribs are seen on the wall at either side. The pend is complete from beyond the entrance to the great tower to its termination in the well chamber, and from it is reached a postern in the angle of the tower and curtain.

The original mode of access to the upper floor is hard to determine. At this height the rooms in the southern towers intercommunicate by a mural passage, and the level is now reached by 16th century wheel staircases. The remains of a fore-stair against the south wall of the court suggest that there was an entrance on the first floor over that portion of the pend which has been destroyed. On the other hand the vaulted and angled passage adjoining the eastern wheel stair is undoubtedly contemporary with the oldest portion of the building.

The first floor of the great tower was once the principal apartment of the castle. It is similar in shape to the lower storey and has a lofty vaulted roof, from which the ribs have disappeared. The windows have lintels externally and are comparatively wide; they have apparently been enlarged at a later period, but the most easterly, which is extremely narrow and has a pointed ogival head, is also secondary; in the sill is a slop drain. The three larger windows have stone seats in the ingoing.

The fireplace in the north wall is greatly destroyed. It has a recessed shaft in each jamb rising from a 13th century Gothic base to a plain bell capital. The abacus of the capital is elaborately moulded and enriched with a nail-head ornament and is corbelled out to receive the lintel, which has supported the projecting hood. A mural passage at the west of the fireplace leads from this chamber to the upper floor of the oblong tower and gives access to a small mural chamber and a wheel stair ascending to the now ruinous upper storey of the building. The upper chamber in the oblong tower is covered with a rib-vault. The windows are narrow internally, and the heads are contracted by corbels, giving a shouldered appearance. The upper floor of the smaller circular tower is ruinous, open to the weather, and can only be reached by a ladder. A mural passage leads off it to a garderobe. The well chamber is open to this floor also and is reached from the passage by which the hall is entered.

The curtain walls show entrances on the east, south and west, but whether these latter occupy the site of the originals cannot be stated. That in the south wall—the main entrance—appears to be a later construction probably of the 15th century. The massive piers within which the entrance lies, are built against and project outwards from the curtain. The piers are joined at the head by an obtusely pointed arch of two members at such a height as would permit the draw-bridge being drawn up within the jambs. There have been angle turrets with machicolations at the exterior angles, but of these only the corbelling remains. The projection in the south-west angle is a garde-robe. The mortice on the ingoing of each jamb probably housed a transome, on which the drawbridge rested. Above the outer gateway there is an empty space for an armorial panel, and immediately below is a small grated window. The outer and inner gateways have semicircular heads. In the soffit between them there is a circular machicolation. Beyond the inner gate, in what has been a vaulted trance, the portcullis chases are seen. On either side of the trance is a small vaulted chamber. The eastern of these has a fireplace and slop drain, and is lit by extremely narrow windows; one is cruciform in shape, the other has a shouldered pointed head.

The eastern range of buildings is mainly a 15th century structure. The lowest storey forms a cellarage partially excavated from the rock and ceiled with a lofty barrel vault (fig. 59). It is subdivided by cross partitions, each compartment so formed having its own entrance from the courtyard. The southern chamber is provided with two great ovens, a well and a drain. North of the cellars and at the courtyard level there is an apartment which has been used as a chapel. It is entered from the courtyard through a little vestibule or lobby and can be reached from the cellar by a wheel stair in the thickness of the east wall. The chamber is an irregular quadrilateral with a triangular bay projecting eastwards to contain the altar. At the north-east angle there is a cupboard and on the east wall the much destroyed remains of a piscina, which had a projecting bowl. In the south wall is a credence recess with a semicircular head. In the west wall adjoining the entrance is a benatura with a recessed ogival head and projecting bowl and towards the north-west angle a cupboard recess with a pointed head, on which a foliaceous enrichment has been carried round the head and jambs; the cupboard has been shelved. In addition to these purely ecclesiastical features the chapel has the appointments of a living room of the period. It is ceiled with a barrel vault and has narrow windows looking north and west. A larger window in the north wall is provided with window seats. The north-west angle contains a fireplace with a recessed seat in the west jamb. The recess has a pointed head with cusps carved in relief at the back. The other jamb is ruinous; it also may have contained a seat. In the south wall there is an aperture which has been provided with inner and outer shutters, through which the cellarage could be overlooked. The doorway at the south-east angle admits to a second vaulted chamber containing a fireplace, window and garderobe; within this chamber lies the entrance to the wheel-stair from the cellars.

From the little entrance lobby at the courtyard a stair leads down to a vaulted room beneath the chapel, passing a garderobe in transit. This room seems to have been a place of confinement. It has a fireplace in the north-east angle, and small windows to the west and north. Beneath the north window there is a trap giving access to a still lower vaulted prison or "pit" (fig. 55) partly rock hewn, partly built, without light and ventilated only by a flue in the breast of the window above. At the north-east angle a narrow stair leads up to a garderobe with a soil chamber below.

The upper floor of the eastern range consists of a Hall with a kitchen to the south, and an inner room to the north, from which a turnpike rose to an upper chamber. The Hall has been entered from the courtyard by a forestair. From north to south it measures some 60 feet by 30 feet from east to west. There have been windows to west and east, while the south wall forms "the screens" and contains a recess 5 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 9 inches high by 1 foot 2 inches deep with elaborately moulded and foliaceously enriched jambs and segmental arched head (fig. 60). The side and central finials are crocketted, and above the crown of the arch there is a small recessed panel with an ogival head, which contains a weather-worn shield charged quarterly: 1st and 4th, 3 mascles on a bend (Halyburton); 2nd, 3 bars (Cameron) and 3rd a bend (Vaux). The foliaceous ornament on the jambs and head is derived from the vine scroll. On the halfits there are circular pateræ and in the interspace between the crocketting on the side finials is a nail-head enrichment. This recess is very similar in form and decoration to the 15th century sepulchral monuments in the collegiate churches; what purpose it served is not quite clear, but its position suggests its use as a buffet or "dresser" for the display of plate. In the hall of Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, is another example of the same feature of the same century.

At the south-east angle of the Hall a door led to a vaulted servery, from which a stair leads down to a serving hatch in the haunch of the vault below. The servery contains a cupboard in the north wall and two small windows to the east.

The kitchen is vaulted with a pointed barrel vault 32 feet high pierced with a central circular aperture for ventilation. It has a great fireplace against the north and another against the east wall. A hatch in the floor communicates with the bakery below and another with the well. The only lights are in the south wall, while the lower window has a slop drain in the breast and a cupboard in the east jamb. Off the kitchen there opens a chamber, originally a small court which later was roofed in and provided with an oven in the south wall. Through this chamber the kitchen communicates with the Hall by a vaulted service passage. There has been stone shelving along the east wall terminating at the service opening. At the south-west angle of the

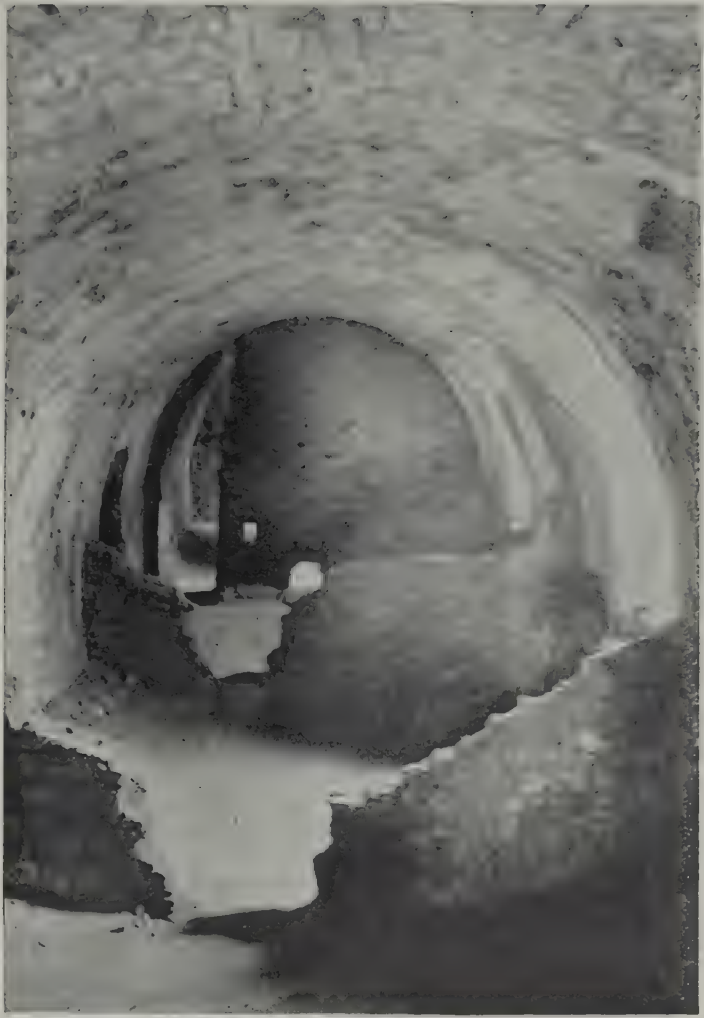

FIG. 59. East Cellars.

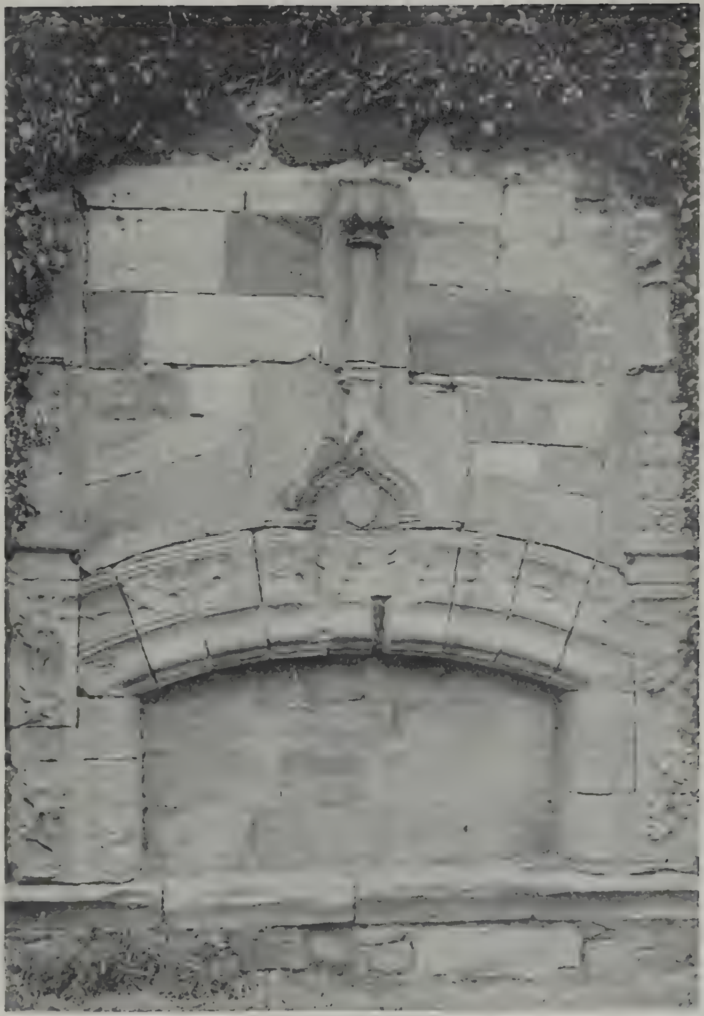

FIG. 60. Buffet.

DIRLETON CASTLE (No. 27).

passage a wheel-stair partially corbelled out in a re-entering angle leads to the portcullis room and the rooms over.

The building and stair towers forming the north wall of the little court at the south-west angle were built *circa* 16th century. The building is three storeys in height, and on the courtyard level is penetrated by a vaulted trance with doorways at either end with semicircular heads, around which returns a quirked edge-roll. On either side of the trance there is a small vaulted cellar. The first floor was probably subdivided—there being two fireplaces in the south-west wall—into two apartments, which were living rooms, while the upper floor contained bedrooms. The windows to the courtyard have gunloops in the breasts. On the exterior of the north wall a moulded corbel course returns along the wall head. Below this are two string courses, the lower breaking and returning round a panel space for an armorial bearing.

To this period also may be ascribed the small soil chamber in the fragment of the west curtain.

The castle buildings are now under the control of H.M. Office of Works, and are being put into a proper state of repair.

Historical Note.—The lands of Dirleton and Gullane were possessed from about the middle of the 12th century by the family of De Vaux (Vallibus).[1] Their castle (*castellum de Dyrlton*) is specifically mentioned c. 1225.[2] In the summer of 1298, when Edward I. was lying at "Templehyston" (Kirkliston in Linlithgowshire), his foraging parties were being harassed by the Scots from Dirleton Castle, which the King had passed by on his march. He therefore sent the Bishop of Durham to capture the place. The first attacks were a failure owing to a deficiency of siege machines and of food. On the receipt of fresh supplies a further attack July 14-15 was successful, the garrison being allowed to go with their lives and property.[3] In 1299 Robert de Maudlee was governor of "Driltone" for Edward I.[4] and in 1311 the place was still in English hands.[5] Within the first half of the 14th century the castle and lands passed by marriage to the family of Halyburton, and in 1389 Sir John Halyburton had a protection from Richard II. of England for the castle and barony of "Drylton."[6] While in ward in the King's hands in 1363 it was seized by William, Earl of Douglas, as the first step in a revolt against David II. for misappropriation of public money.[7] In 1505 James IV. was at Dirleton and gave 28/ to the masons and workmen there—so that building was then going on. Early in the 16th century the Halyburton line in its turn ended in heiresses, of whom the eldest conveyed Dirleton to her husband's family, the Ruthvens, afterwards (1581) Earls of Gowrie.[9] Robert Logan made Dirleton, which he esteemed "the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland" the price of his co-operation in the "Gowrie Conspiracy" in 1600. For the later history of the ownership see *Introd.* p. .

In 1650 "Derlingtoun (*i.e.* Dirleton) House" was a nest of the moss-troopers who killed many soldiers of the army. Major-General Lambert and Colonel Monk with 1600 men came before the castle on November 7 and next morning opened fire from their batteries. The fourth shot (*i.e.* shell) of their mortar piece "tore the inner gate, beat down the drawbridge, and killed the lieutenant of the moss-troopers," whereupon the garrison surrendered "upon reverence," being the governor, the captain of the moss-troopers and sixty soldiers. The captors "took in it many arms, sixty horses which they had taken from the English, and released ten English prisoners, and demolished the House."[10]

ii. S.W. June 1919: September 1924.

28. Saltcoats Castle.—The remains of this castle are situated on a level site a little over ½ mile due south of Gullane. The ruin has at first sight the appearance of being considerably older than it really is, but analysis of the structure shows it to have been built towards the end of the 16th century. Erected on a courtyard plan, the main structure formed the southern boundary, and a range of subsidiary buildings has apparently run parallel to this on the north with a courtyard wall on east and west to complete the enclosure (fig. 61).

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[1] *Lib. de Dryburgh*, Nos. 23, 29, 31, &c.; [2] *Ibid*, No. 37; [3] Hemingburgh's *Chronicon* in *Annales Monastici* (R.S.) iv., pp. 536-7; [4] Stevenson, *Hist. Docts.*, ii., p. 401; [5] Bain's *Calendar* iii., No. 218; [6] *Ibid*, iv., p. 86; [7] *Scalacronica*, p. 203; Fordun, *Gesta Annalia*, clxxxiv.; [8] *Accts. of L.H. Treas.*, iii., p. 161; [9] *cf. R.M.S.* s.a. 1529, No. 772, 1535-6 No. 1553; [10] Whitelocke's *Memorials* (1732) p. 478.

The portions now remaining are fragmentary; of the main buildings the north wall and the inner partitions are absent; of the buildings on the north only one portion at the north-east angle is complete and that only on the ground floor. The heavy walls usually found enclosing the gardens are still in existence but have been extensively patched.

The main structure is an oblong building, measuring externally 72 feet from east to west and 23½ feet from north to south, and terminates on the west in projecting angle towers, which are circled at base and develop as they rise to a square carried on corbels some distance above the ground. At a later period the interspace between the towers has been bridged by a segmental arch, as though the builder had decided to add to a domestic structure details of an earlier age. Furthering this idea the window in the interspace between the towers is the height of a doorway, but has clearly been half-glazed and served no other purpose than that of lighting a portion of the first floor. In the north tower are gunloops, the lower cruciform, the upper keyhole-shaped; these appear to have been more ornamental than useful. An unsual feature is the provision of no less than 14 close set gargoyles on the southern face above the towers (fig. 54).

The building is constructed of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. It has been entered from the courtyard by a doorway, now represented only by its west jamb, in the north wall close to the tower at ground level. The ground floor contained three apartments ceiled with semicircular barrel-vaults; the central one ran north and south, those at the ends east and west. These chambers have narrow slits on the south admitting littlelight. A narrow turnpike staircase in the north tower gives access to the first floor level and there terminates. The first floor has been lit by large windows in the south wall, of which the upper portions have been glazed, the lower closed by shutters.

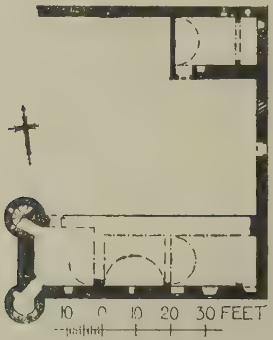

Fig. 61.—Saltcoats Castle (No. 28).

Above this floor a high pitched roof completed this portion; but on the extreme west the portion containing the towers is carried up two additional storeys, which are reached from a turret-staircase contained within the re-entering angle of the south tower and wall. Above the upper storeys on the west there may have been a parapet walk.

The only surviving portion of the north range is a vaulted chamber containing a wide fireplace at its eastern end provided with an oven and an outlet for slops. This was the kitchen. South-west of the castle the well remains and is in use but has been repaired in brick.

Over the doorway of a cottage west of the castle is an heraldic panel within a crimped border containing beneath a helmet and mantling a shield charged *per pale: dexter*, a bend with a boar's (or otter's) head (?) couped, and *sinister*, a fess between three roundles. Flanking the shield are the initials P. L. and M. F., which have been re-cut and the date 1390, which is apparently a misreading of an original 1590 (*cf.* below). This stone probably came from above the doorway of the castle and the date 1590 would agree with the detail of the building.

DOVECOT.—A rectangular dovecot measuring externally 14¼ feet by 16⅓ feet and 25 feet in height, which lies north-north-west of the castle, may be a contemporary structure.

DETAILS.—In the north wall of the garden is a door lintel inscribed: 16 G.L. 95. In the west wall is a wide arched entrance with a segmental head, which has been built up.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The initials P.L. are those of Patrick Levingtoun of Saltcoats ("Saultcottis") on record in 1588-9, 1594 &c.[1] Nesbit says he had seen an armorial seal charged with a bend and "an otter's (or boar's) head couped in chief" with the legend "Sig. Patricii Livingtoun de Saltcoat 1593."[2] These arms are given for "Levingtoun of Saltcottis" by Lindsay and are those on the panel here, save that the head is more probably that of a bear muzzled. The bend blazon is probably from the coat of the de Vaux of Dirleton, which showed : argent a bend gules ; the colours of the Levingtoun coat also according to Lindsay.[3] The impaled arms are those of Fawside, indicating a wife of that family (*cf. Art.* No. 193). The 1695 initials are those of George Levingtoun, who died before 1705 and was the last male of the line.[4]

The place was still inhabited c. 1790, but "the principal part of the building" was "removed for agricultural improvements 20 years ago" (*i.e.*, c. 1823-4).[5]

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[1] *Reg. P.C.* iv., 357, v., 625 ; [2] *Heraldry* i., p. 104 ; [3] *cf.* further *Introd.*, p. xxiv ; [4] Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, ii., p. 322. ; [5] *Lamp of Lothian*, p. 122 note.

v. N.W. 6 July 1913.

Cave Dwellings.

29. Caves, Hanging Rocks, Archerfield.—At Hanging Rocks, in a small bay south-east of Eyebroughy (or Eyebrochy), is a rocky bluff, in which are two caves about 15 feet from high water mark. The first and larger cave faces the east, measures 30 feet in width and about 18 feet in height at the mouth and extends inwards for a distance of 50 feet. Across the mouth are the remains of a well built wall of stone and sandy clay, which at one time may have closed the opening completely. The wall, which has a slight batter, is 5 feet 6 inches thick and rises to a height of 4 feet 6 inches in parts. Near the middle is a doorway 4 feet in width on the outside and broadening to 4 feet 5 inches on the inside. This doorway has been built up at a later date, for a height of 3 feet, with a wall 2 feet 3 inches thick at the base and 1 foot 5 inches at the top. In the north side of this entrance are two barholes 5 inches in breadth and 7 inches in height ; the lower of these, which is placed 2 feet from the ground and 3 feet 4 inches from the outside, runs 9 feet into the wall ; the other is dilapidated. At the north end of the wall, which at this spot contracts to a width of 3 feet, is a gap between the building and the rock, through which there is a good view to the east. To the south of the door two recesses for fires appear in the wall ; the first, which is square at the back, is 4 feet 6 inches from the door and measures 2 feet 5 inches in width, 2 feet 2 inches in height and 1 foot 10 inches in depth ; the second, which is rounded at the back and 1 foot 2 inches from the first, is 2 feet wide, 2 feet 1 inch high and 1 foot 8 inches deep. Both are provided with flues, that from the first fireplace being carried vertically in the wall for 11 inches, then diagonally to the south-east for 5 feet 10 inches, when it emerges on the outside of the wall 10 feet from the door and 5 feet above the foundation of the wall ; the second flue seems to have been carried almost vertically to the top of the wall. At a distance of 10 inches south of the last fireplace is a recess 3 feet in length and 1 foot 1 inch in depth, the wall terminating at the south end of the recess. A space 3 feet in width and paved with flat stones is left between the wall and the rock. In front of this opening is a large rock parallel to the wall leaving a paved passage between the wall and the rock, which narrows from 2 feet in the interior to 1 foot in width at the north end. A large block of sandstone built into the jamb of the first fireplace has evidently been used for sharpening tools. The south-eastern portion of the floor of the cave, which dips to the south and east, has been levelled up and paved with large flat stones.

This cave, which was almost entirely filled with blown sand, was excavated in 1908, when the above structure was laid bare. To prevent further destruction the top of the wall was slightly restored by "stepping," and the whole structure was pointed with cement.

The second cave, which lies about 30 yards west of the first, faces the north. Before excavation the mouth, which is now 30 feet in breadth and 7 feet in height, was completely blocked with sand. This cave continues eastwards from the mouth till only a thickness of 10 feet of rock separates it from the inner end of the first cave. It shows a length from east to west of 47 feet while the breadth is 23 feet. The roof slopes rapidly from the mouth, so that less than two-thirds of the area could be occupied.

The relics recovered during the excavation of the caves betokened an early occupation. The few fragments of pottery found included several pieces of so-called Samian ware. Two fragments of glass armlets were recovered, one of an opaque white colour and the other of a clear greenish glass with a twisted blue and white moulding running round it. Deer-horn picks, a ringheaded pin of bronze, the end of a pin, a whorl, and a dumb-bell shaped object of bone, some fragments of iron including a tanged knife, and the upper half of a rotatory quern were also found.

Cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. xliii., p. 243 plans and figs.

ii. N.W. 11 November 1913.

CAIRNS.

30. **Cairns, Black Rocks, Gullane.**—For about 2 miles north-east of Gullane the links bordering the sea-shore are broken up by numerous gullies excavated down to the underlying 20 feet raised beach by the prevailing westerly winds, which have piled up ridges of high sand dunes on either side of the hollows. Opposite the black rocks, and immediately to the south-east of the poles marking the eastern extremity of the "measured mile" for steamship trials, is one of the largest of these hollows running in an easterly direction. In the centre of this gully is a ridge 20 to 30 yards in width, extending from the edge of the raised beach, which is here some 100 yards from the high water mark, for a considerable distance inland. Across the whole width of the hollow and for more than 100 yards eastwards are numerous small cairns, as many as forty being visible, many of which, measuring from 9 to 15 feet in diameter, impinge on one another. Some of the cairns are oval on plan, and one of the largest, which lies about 60 yards from high water mark and below the 20 feet beach, measures 20 feet by 13 feet. When this cairn was excavated in March 1908 it was found to contain five human skeletons. A spiral finger ring of bronze and a knife dagger of iron, 7 inches in length, betokening an Early Iron Age date were also recovered. The majority of the cairns were destroyed by a crowd subsequent to the excavation of the first cairn.

In an adjoining gully to the north-east are groups of similar cairns.

Cf. Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. xlii., p. 332.

ii. S.W. 13 November 1913.

31. **Cairns, West Links, Gullane.**—About 600 yards south of Eyebroughy, in a windswept gully bordered by sand dunes, is a group of small cairns on the 20 feet raised beach, the nearest being about 50 yards from high water mark. Two roughly parallel rows of these cairns stretch in an easterly direction for 20 yards, the rows being in no place more than 3 feet apart. Five cairns at least are seen in the southern row and six in the adjoining row. Several more appear to the south-west, but many of these have been disturbed.

Farther to the east in the same gully a dry stone wall is built in a tortuous line disappearing into and reappearing from the base of the sand dunes. Probably it may have been a wall enclosing the point of land opposite Eyebroughy, as the end of a similar wall is seen on a sand-hill some distance eastward on the shore. To the south-east of the wall numerous fragments of green glazed pottery (? mediaeval) have been found.

In a hollow to the south-west is a small circular cairn chiefly composed of small stones with a few of larger size intermixed, 12 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height. It has a small hollow on the summit and probably has been robbed.

Some distance to the west are the remains of other small cairns, which were excavated in 1902. Some of these contained a cist, in which fragments of pottery were found; but apparently they had been previously disturbed. One undisturbed cairn was found to cover an oval-shaped grave about 4 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth and 3 feet in depth, built of moderately sized stones. Three adult human skeletons were found on the floor. Outside the northern end of the grave but under the cairn four human skulls and other skeletal remains were found.

About 300 yards south-west of this place a kitchen midden was examined in 1908. Many fragments of pottery, apparently of the Bronze Age, were found, as well as a few implements of flint and bone. Portions of red deer horns, fragments of bones of various animals, pieces of crab-claws and many shells were recovered. Whelks and limpets greatly predominated, but oysters and mussels were well represented.

Cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., xxxvi., p. 654, xlii., p. 308 ff.

ii. S.W. and ii. N.W. 13 November 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

32. **"Castle Tarbet," Fidra.**—A rocky arm projects towards the south-east of the island from which it is separated at high tide. It terminates in a flat-topped columnar rock, which rises some 40 feet above the high water level. A rough track leads round the south face of this rock and winds up to the summit on the east. Along the one side of this track, as it mounts to the summit, are remains of a mortar-built wall, which has probably formed a parapet. On the summit there are no visible remains of buildings, though there are suggestions of foundations. *Cf. Introd.* p. xli.

ii. N.W. 4 August 1913.

33. **Cave, Fidra.**—On the south face of the rock some distance above high water mark and on the level of the path is a small cave or rock shelter with a comparatively modern wall of dry masonry loosely built across the mouth of it. In the interior there is over 2 feet depth of soil on the floor immixed with refuse, and more than a foot down a thick deposit of shells and burnt earth. From a slight excavation there were recovered three small fragments of green glazed pottery belonging to two different vessels and apparently mediæval.

ii. N.W. 4 August 1913.

34. **Armorial Bearings, &c., Congalton.**—In the north wall of the barn at Congalton Gardens, which are one mile in a direct line north-west of East Fortune station, a late armorial panel is inserted. It is 21 inches broad and 25 inches high. The shield is treated per pale ? and charged with *dexter*, in what corresponds to the first quarter, a bend flanked on the sinister side by a label of three points above a diapered fess between two cotises company, with the same device repeated below, where however the bend lies between the label and the fess; and *sinister*, on a saltire an escutcheon bearing within a bordure a lion rampant and surmounted by a crown above a griffin rampant. This appears to be, on the dexter, a careless version of the arms of Congalton of that ilk, which were, *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, argent a bend gules and over all a "lambel of three points sable" (Douglas), 2nd and 3rd, argent a fess sable between two cotises company azure and sable (or argent and azure—Nesbit). The griffin is probably for Lauder, as Robert Congalton, who was concerned as a Jacobite in the Fifteen, married a daughter of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall. The shield is surmounted by a helm and mantling; over all is a scroll bearing the Congalton motto "(Magn)a in parvo."

Elsewhere in the neighbouring walls are architectural details from the old house of Congalton, which has disappeared. These fragments date from the late 16th or early 17th century. One of these is a waterspout or gargoyle, which is suggestive of a tower, while a scrolled skewput gives evidence of a 17th century addition.

DOVECOT.—South of the gardens is a dovecot c. 16th century, which is circular on plan and has a diameter of 15 feet. It is built of rubble and has been harled; the upper portion is not original and is furnished with a curious capping surmounted by a flêche of brick and timber.

On the Congaltons of Congalton see *Introd.* p. xxiv.

v. N.E. 29 May 1920.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates the following site:—

35. **Tumulus, at the cross-roads about ¼ N. of Fenton Barns.** v. N.W.

DUNBAR.

CASTELLATED AND MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES.

36. **Dunbar Castle.**—On a very bold and exposed site, adjoining the new harbour to the north of the town, the fragmentary remains of Dunbar Castle are scattered over a rock standing 80 feet above the sea, which surrounds the site on three sides to-day and originally cut it off almost entirely from the mainland. On the east a large freestanding mass, naturally cleft, is made continuous by

masonry and on this the castle proper stood; an isolated and precipitous rock 25 yards to the south-west is surmounted by a great battery and united to the castle by a massive screen wall of masonry containing a mural passage giving communication between these portions. The rock is a brown basalt, fissured and caverned by the water. The remains of building yearly become less, since no attempt at conservation is made. The main portion of the site has been cleft to provide an entrance to the new harbour, and in this operation portions of the castle buildings may have been destroyed.

The remains appear to be those of a castle with gatehouse and a walled enceinte. The masonry is of the local red freestone, ashlar faced and rubble cored. The gatehouse is of a 15th century type and probably is what is left of the 'barbican' then erected. The numerous gunloops are evidence of a relatively late date. Miller[1] gives the dimensions of the main portion as 165 feet from east to west with a length of 207 feet from north to south.

The isolated battery is inaccessible, for the connecting passage, which is 69 feet long, is broken. This must be the early 16th century "blockhouse" referred to below. The structure is roughly octagonal on plan and measures 54 feet by 60 feet within walls 8 feet thick, which are recessed to form gun emplacements. These have gun ports 4 feet wide externally, diminishing to 16 inches at daylight. Grose (1789) and Miller (1830) in their illustrations show the curtains terminating in salient circled and angular towers, which are said by Miller to have had communication with the sea, and to "dip low in many places" (fig. 62).

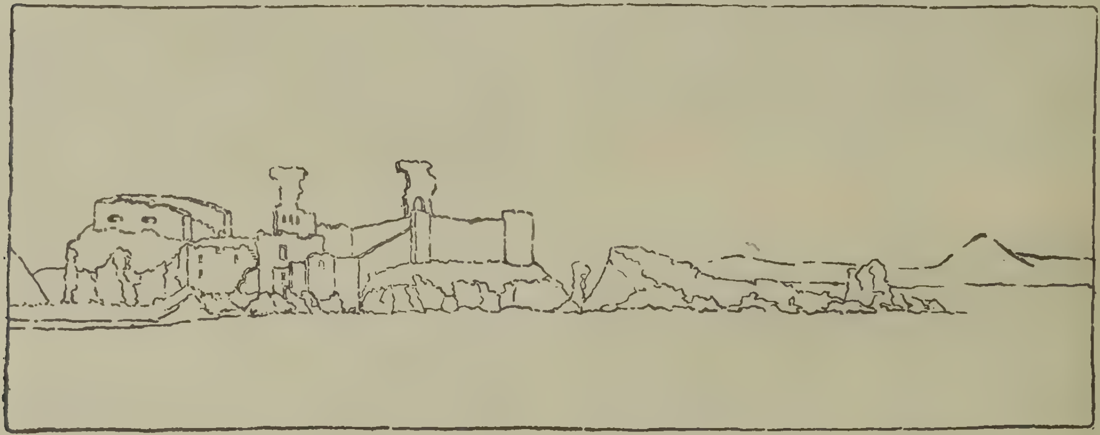

FIG. 62.—Sketch of Dunbar Castle from Miller's *Dunbar* (1830) (No. 36).

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The importance of the Dunbar position is obvious. The castle covered the most convenient landing on the coast beyond Berwick, and after Berwick became finally English in 1483 that importance was intensified for Scotland. But the present ruins do not quite represent either the castle for the possession of which a battle was fought with the army of Edward I. in 1297 or that defended against the Earl of Salisbury for five months in 1338 by 'Black' Agnes, Countess of Dunbar. On the latter occasion the place was blockaded on the sea side by two great galleys and other smaller ships, but Sir Alexander Ramsay, on a stormy night, slipped through in a vessel from the Bass with food and reinforcements.[2] Experience showed that the stronghold had been serviceable mainly to English invaders or to rebellious lords in league with that country. Therefore, after the example on this line given by the Duke of Albany and Earl of March, brother of James III., it was in 1487 annexed to the Crown and in 1488 ordered by Parliament to be "cassyne doune and alutterly distroyit in sic wise that ony fundment tharof be occasioun of biging nor reparacione of the said castell in tyme to cum."[3] But this policy, of course, worked both ways. It did not present the invader with a fortified position, but neither did it provide the defender with a fortified position where one was required; it only left open a sea-gate to the Lothians. Therefore, when war occurred in 1496, James IV. found it advisable again to construct a castle at Dunbar. On 10 March 1497 Sir Andrew Wood got £5 to buy lime for the building of Dunbar. Early in April the King himself was at the place and quarriers were at work preparing stones, clearing the site that the masons might get to work and "wynning" the well. The mason work was in the hands of Walter Merlioune, one of a family of masons employed by the King, and in April the "forwerk" was in hand. During April payments were being made to Sir Andrew Wood for the work at Dunbar. Roofing beams for "Hannis toure," and other beams and rafters were being bought and forwarded to the building. Hans was one of the King's gunners, a Dutchman apparently. In May, gate nails and "dowbil byspikars" for the "yettis," door nails, and "gret wraklin nalis" were being provided, with 200 "seme and ruffis" *i.e.* bolts and rivets for "the yet of Dunbar," while Thom Barker had to go down to take the measure of the iron gate "to mak it." The doors were hung by "bands" on "crukis" of iron. A chamber was built after the measurements of the King's chamber at Edinburgh. There was also a pended or vaulted Hall. In August Hans Tower was being roofed. Not, however, till 1501, when the buildings apparently were completed, do we hear of the "iron windows" being got ready. A chapel dedicated to St. John was also built.[4]

In the next reign Dunbar Castle was possessed by John, Duke of Albany, "Governor of Scotland" during the minority of James V. He is said to have had built "in the samin ane great staine house and insche callit the uttwart blokehouse and garnist it with artaillze pulder and bullattis."[5] This 'blockhouse' may be identified with the round structure (marked "Fort" on the O.S. map) on what would have been an isolated mass ("insche"= island) before being linked up with the rest by a bridge. In 1547 the English considered the occupation of Dunbar as an alternative to Haddington (*cf. Introd.* p. xxix): it was later urged by Lord Grey that "a great part of Dunbar town is beyond danger of shot, and if fortified may 'inrynge the castle and some part mak it.'"[6] In 1558 it was reported that "the castle is old, full of old buildings, and whoever is stronger on land could batter it with 10 or 12 pieces and gain it."[7] But in the spring of 1560 the castle was refortified by the French and was thereafter declared to be "mare ample by the dowbill then it was off before and capable" of 500 men at least more than it could contain before.[8] These French fortifications were probably in the main of earth, as might be expected, and had to be destroyed in accordance with the Treaty of Leith (6 July 1560) where the reference is to "rasing the new buildings at Dunbar."[9] The work was allotted to East Lothian barons and lairds, each group of these with their tenants and vassals accounting for the demolition of so much, the details of which are specified as "rampire," counterscarp, "great platfourme," "flanker," "blockhowse." Included is the "ditch from the castle cross (*cf. Art.* No. 38) to the captain's garden."[10] No houses are mentioned. It was to the Castle that Queen Mary fled from the murderers of Riccio; also to the same place, Bothwell, who had just been appointed Keeper, brought the Queen after seizing her and her company near Edinburgh (April 24, 1567). Thereafter it was ordered by Parliament to be demolished; its reconstruction had been costly, it was again becoming ruinous and would require inconvenient expenditure to put in repair, while it was in any case "unprofitable to the realm and not able to defend the enemies thereof in case the same were assaulted."[11]

Until October 21, 1869, when it was thrown down by a high gale, there stood on the site a considerable piece of wall with a large doorway, above which was a group of panels carved with arms, forming "what must originally have been a splendid example of mediaeval sculpture."[12] The high central panel bore a lion rampant within a bordure of roses having an elaborate crest above, which, in 1868, was much decayed but which Miller says (1830) shows a "horse's head bridled." On the dexter a shield contained three legs conjoined for the Isle of Man, while that on the sinister displayed the saltire and chief of Annandale. As George the 10th Earl of Dunbar (d. 1416) was the first to bear the central arms, while Annandale had gone to the Douglases when he was restored to his Scottish possessions in 1409, these bearings can apply only to him and must therefore have escaped the destruction of 1488.

[1] Miller's *Dunbar*, p. 4; [2] *Scotich.* Lib., xiii., c.xli.; [3] *Acta Parl. Scot.* ii., p. 211; [4] *Accts. Lord High Treas.* s.a.; [5] Pitscottie's *Chronicle of Scotland*, S.T.S., vol. I., p. 303; [6] *Scot. Pap.* i., No. 174; [7] *Ibid*, p. 208; [8] *Ibid*, No. 862; *Cal. St. Pap. For.* 1559-60; pp. 404, 482; [9] *Scot. Pap.* i., No. 855; [10] *Ibid*, p. 484; [11] *Act. Parl.* iii., p. 33; [12] *Archaeological Association Journal* (with illustration) xxv. (1869) p. 344 ff. See also Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* i., p. 88.

vii. N.W. 25 May 1920.

37. **Town House.**—Midway along the High Street on the north side and opposite to the Edinburgh road, is the Town House, a very harmonious little composition in the Renaissance style as rendered in Scotland in the early 17th century, probably about 1620 (fig. 63). On plan the building is oblong, the major axis running approximately north and south. From the west wall there projects to the street a semi-hexagonal tower containing a staircase on the two lower storeys and a clock chamber on the uppermost. The main block is in three storeys with dormer windows.

The masonry is of the local red freestone and is built in rubble with polished and moulded dressings but was originally roughcast, remaining so until improvements were effected on the structure a few years ago, at which time the little projecting shops or booths, which had been erected against the west face, were removed. The lower windows have been enlarged. The dormers, set one on each side of the tower, have a quirked edge-roll on jambs and lintel; the pediments contain oval panels. The gabletted crowsteps are unusual and noteworthy. The tower is carried above the wall head level and is divided into four stages by an intake and stringcourses. The entrance to the building is through the straight arched doorway in the north-west face of the tower. The jambs and arch are simply moulded. The tower terminates in a very graceful timber spirelet, the lower portion of which is slated, the upper sheathed in lead and pierced by oval lucarnes, above which is a weathercock. The spire is not original. Internally there is little of interest. The lower portion, which was the tolbooth, now houses the municipal offices; in the council chamber, which lies above, are painted wooden panels depicting the arms of the Union. One of these is dated 1686.

SUNDIALS.—The tower bears on two faces a sundial of stone with copper gnoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

38. **Cross at Town House.**—In the south-eastern re-entering angle there stands a composite "cross" (fig. 63) made up of a 16th century octagonal shaft with symmetrical cap and base mouldings, surmounted by three skewputs bearing grotesque human heads, the whole crowned by a stone thistle. The fragments of which this object is composed are in no way related in date, but the skewputs are probably relics of the old parish church, which was replaced by the present modern structure on the same site. The shaft may well be that of the "castle cross" referred to in the historical note on No. 36.

vii. N.W. 25 May 1920.

39. **Sepulchral Monument, Parish Church.**—The parish church, which dates from 1819, replaced an earlier building, the collegiate church of Dunbar on the same site, an eminence at the south-east end of the main street.

Within the church is a fine mural monument of Renaissance design (Fig. 2) in memory of George Hume, Earl of Dunbar, Lord High Treasurer or Chief Treasurer of Scotland and Chancellor of the Exchequer in England[1] who died in 1611.

[1] *Act. Parl. Scot.*, iv., p. 293.

vii. S.W. 25 May 1920.

40. **Lochend.**—Within the grounds of Lochend House near the south lodge are the fragments of a two-storeyed 17th century mansion. Some 20 feet of the lateral walls are standing to the wall-head, as well as the gable, from which projects a semi-octagon not unlike a modern oriel. The gable is continued as a courtyard

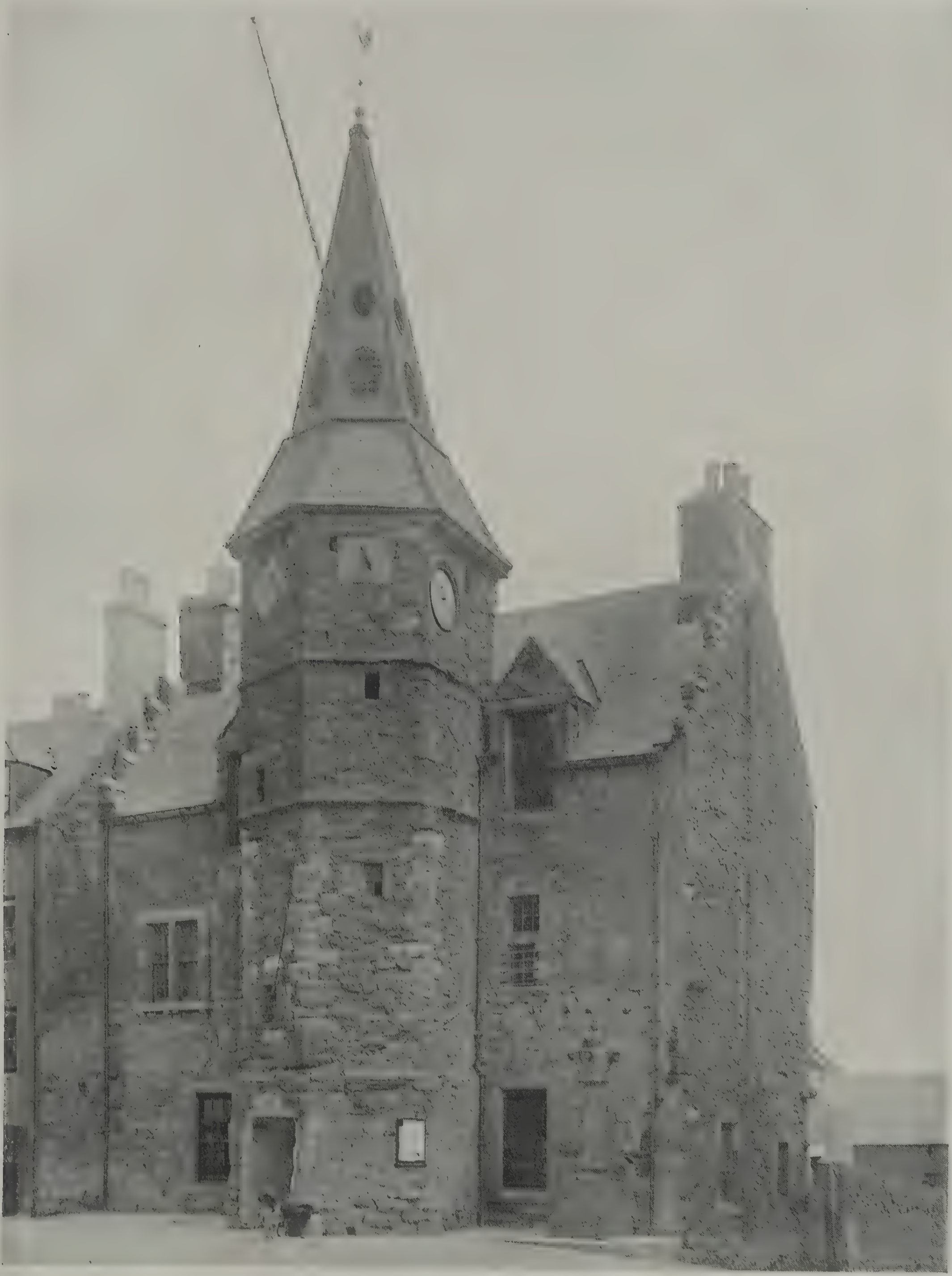

FIG. 63.—Town House, Dunbar (No. 37).

wall for a distance of 34½ feet, where it is pierced by a fine Renaissance gateway dated 1684.

Heraldic Panel.—On a panel lying beside the gateway is carved an heraldic achievement. Beneath a heavy crest and mantling is a shield charged with nine stars (the Baillie arms) and below is the legend SEDES DENT FATA QUIETAS ("May the fates give a quiet seat") and the initials I B.

Sundial.—Adjoining the panel is the head of a sundial of the facet-headed type containing 12 dials.

Historical Note.—The initials recorded above are no doubt those of James Baillie entered in 1640 as heir to his father Sir Gideon Baillie knight baronet of Lochend.[1] By 1671 the property had fallen to an heiress, granddaughter of James Baillie,[2] and in 1680 lands and barony were in possession of John Sinclair of Longformacus.[3]

[1] *Inquis. Spec.* i. Hadd. No. 184; [2] *Ibid*, 305, 306; [3] *Ibid*, 337.

vii. S.W. 27 August 1915.

41. Old Harbour.—The old harbour which lies to the east of its modern neighbour is a structure dating at least from the 17th century. In December 1655 and again in 1658 it suffered severely from storms.[1] Cromwell granted £300 towards defraying the expense of the east pier, which was begun during the time of the Protectorate and from this is still known locally as "Cromwell's Harbour."

[1] Miller's *Dunbar*, p. 241.

vii. N.W. 25 May 1920.

42. Dovecot.—In a field named the "Friar's Croft" to the south of a street still known locally as the "Friars' Vennel" at the western end of the burgh, through which passes the old road from Edinburgh to Berwick, is a dovecot of unusual form (fig. 22), which is obviously the only remnant of the Red or Trinity Friars at Dunbar, being the tower, found in many churches of friars between the choir and nave (fig. 64). So much is suggested by the roof raggles. It is further clear that the tusking of the side walls has been cleared off and the corners spliced. Close examination shows that arched openings in the east and west sides have been built up, and that there was an earlier entrance on the south side, rising above the present door. This would have served for access to the cloister. The nests for pigeons have been inserted. On plan the structure is oblong with its major axis approximately north and south and measures exteriorly 27 feet 3 inches by 12 feet. The east and west walls are skewed to receive the high pitched roofs of the once adjoining buildings and terminate some 30 feet above ground level in a tower oblong on plan, borne interiorly on heavy semicircular arches with moulded imposts.

This house of friars was suppressed apparently prior to the Reformation; a charter of 1558 granted to James Hume in Dunbar 3½ acres called "lie Freir-croft." (*R.M.S.* (1580) No. 3037)

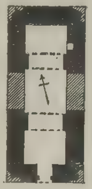

Fig. 64.—Tower of Carmelite Church as Dovecot, Dunbar (No. 42).

viii. N.W. 27 August 1915.

43. Dovecot, Bielside.—A late 17th century dovecot stands on this property close to the main street of West Barns. It is rectangular on plan and measures 15 by 15¼ feet over walls and about 25 feet in greatest height. The walls are rubble built and have been harled; the flanks are crowstepped and the roof is slated.

vi. S.E. 5 January 1924.

GARVALD AND BARA.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

44. Parish Church.—The parish church is situated at the eastern extremity of the village of Garvald. It is an oblong on plan measuring 53 feet 2 inches from east to west and 24½ feet from north to south; modern additions project from the north, east and west walls. At a height of 8½ feet above the ground a Norman string-course returns along the north and west walls. The masonry on the north wall below this course is early cubical ashlar work. The structure is built of the local red freestone. From its dimensions and the presence of Norman detail it may be inferred that the building dates from the end of the 12th century.

Sundial.—On the south wall is a well-designed dial of white freestone 1 foot 10 inches square inscribed in relief GEORGE FA FECIT ANNO 1633.

Jougs.—A pair of wrought-iron jougs complete with the padlock in good preservation are attached to the west gable.

Historical Note.—The church of Garvald belonged to the nunnery at Haddington. *Archaeol. Scot.* i., p. 109. *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1458) No. 610.

xi. S.W. 25 July 1913.

Castellated and Domestic Structure.

45. **Nunraw.**—Nunraw stands ½ mile east of Garvald village on the shoulder of a foothill of the Lammermuirs and overlooks the valley of the Papana Water. It is mainly modern, but there is a mediaeval nucleus overlaid and obscured by a mid-19th century restoration and addition save at the north-eastern angle, where a late 16th century tower rises above the stable court. The portion of the main building which lies south of this tower is outwardly modern, but its arrangement on plan suggests that it is contemporary with the tower and also that the original structure was built on a Z-plan (fig. 65) consisting of a main block which measured over walls 60 feet 9 inches from east to west by 29 feet 6 inches from north to south and had an oblong tower 25 feet 6 inches broad projecting outwardly 23 feet 2 inches from the north-east and a second 25 feet 3 inches broad projecting 22 feet from the south-west angle. The north-west re-entering angles are occupied by wheel staircases within circled towers. This plan is identical with that of Hatton Castle, Forfarshire, which was built in 1575.

The building is four storeys in height below a continuous parapet walk, which returns around the structure, above which level there is an attic storey in the roof. That the square projecting towers should have parapet walks is usual in the period, but that the walk originally returned also round the main block is unlikely. On the ground floor the main block has a vaulted passage running longitudinally from the west staircase against the south wall to a doorway in the east wall; from this passage access is obtained to the ground floor of the south tower and to three vaulted chambers on the north; a second passage leads off to the north staircase, from which the lowest floor of the north tower is entered. This tower alone remains in an approximately unrestored condition. The two lowest floors are vaulted. It is built of the local freestone rubble with dressed quoins, while the remainder of the building is of modern ashlar. At the three exterior angles open rounds project, borne on an enriched but debased corbel course, the upper portion of which contains irregular quadrangular panels, while the lower member is coarsely reeded or cabled. The corbel course below the parapet walk consists of corbels set chequy of larger size than usual.

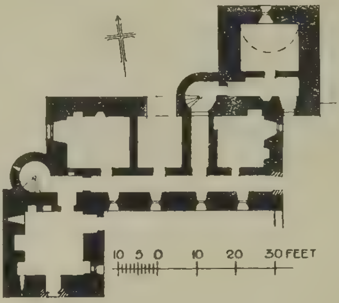

Fig. 65.—Nunraw (No. 45).

Painted Ceiling.—On the first floor in an apartment adjoining the tower immediately on the south there is a ceiling of oak, the joists and boarding of which are decorated in tempera. (fig. 66). The wood was prepared with a light plaster surface and the colours were laid on with a lime wash. The centreing of the joists varies from 22 to 30 inches, and the boards are fastened with broad-headed nails. Eleven nine-inch joists are laid out in short panels enclosed by coloured lines, which interlace each other at several points and in different ways, and the panels have a running ornament of white or red and black or yellow alternately. The ten compartments of flooring thus enclosed, varying from 12 to 16 inches in breadth, are margined with a guilloche border of red upon yellow, within which is a miscellaneous profusion of coloured ornament including birds, beasts, characteristic late 16th century bunches of grapes, apples and pears with foliage,

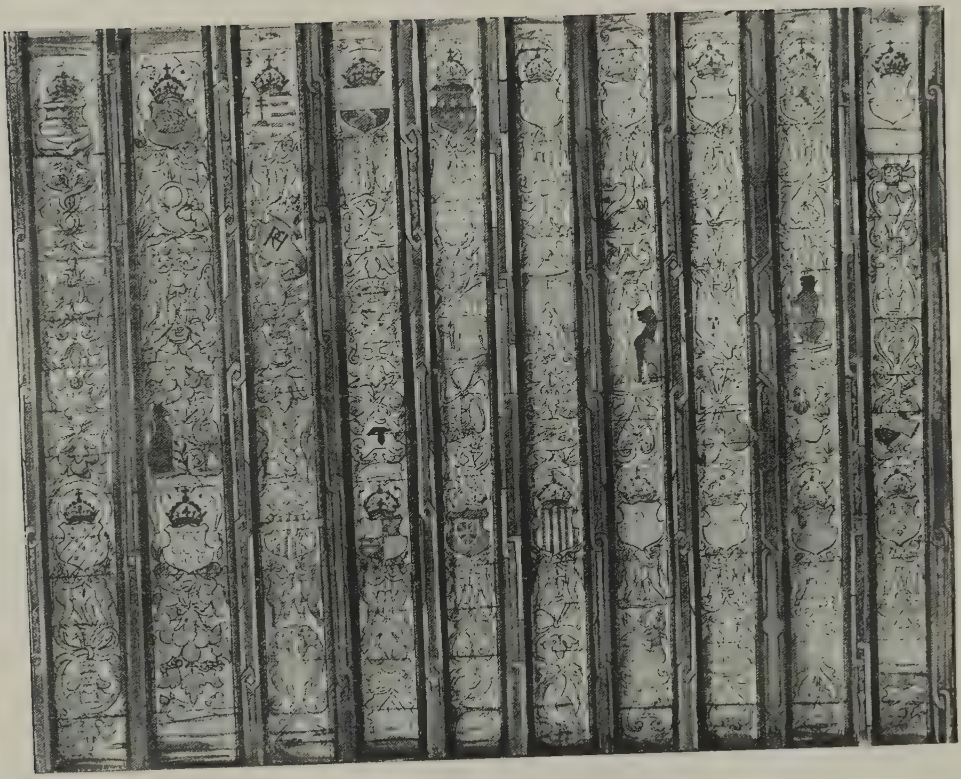

FIG. 66.—Painted Ceiling, Nunraw (No. 45).

musical instruments—a drum, shawms, crossed viol and lute—muskets, gauntlets, human heads &c. Certain elements such as the knobs, animal skull, shield-like cartouche, bow and quiver of arrows, fruits, &c., closely resemble those on one of the pilasters of the monument to Louis XII. (died 1515) at St. Denis; while one or two appear on the plinth panels of the Lauderdale tomb in St. Mary's, Haddington (No. 68) which is of the early 17th century. Horizontally the ground is divided by two rows of shields bearing the arms of the Kings of Scotland, England, France, Spain, Naples, Aragonne, Sicily, Denmark and other countries. Each shield is upheld by a pair of nude, winged, boyish figures. In the middle of the seventh panel from the dexter a lion and a unicorn sit as supporters to a thistle under a royal crown. If this be taken heraldically it may indicate, and very likely does, a date later than the union of 1603, the unicorn at dexter for Scotland and lion at sinister for England being the Scottish version of the royal supporters. Near the top of the third compartment is a tilted shield of fantastic shape overlying a bow and quiver of arrows and displaying in monogram the initials P.H.C. obviously those of Patrick Hepburn and Helen Cockburn his wife referred to below. This with the character of the ornament fixes the execution of the design at some time at the end of the 16th or early in the 17th century, when such decorated ceilings were in favour, other examples of which have been found in Collairnie Castle and Aberdour Castle, Fife, in Cessnock Castle, Ayrshire and elsewhere.[1] In the compartment next to that containing the initials are the words GRATUS EST. The portion of the ceiling still in position is 20 feet 3 inches long by 17 feet 6 inches wide, but two other sections are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities. A lady's head and shoulders in a circular panel show a ruff and gown cut square at the neck, costume conformable to the period given above. From these portions much of the colour has disappeared.

The painted ceiling was exposed in 1864 on the removal of a lath and plaster ceiling below of late date.

DOVECOT.—Some 50 yards north of the house is a 16th century dovecot circular on plan, rising 22 feet in four tiers to a modern cupola (fig. 23).

SUNDIAL.—On the lawn south of the house is a 17th century sundial of multi-dialled type. At base there is a square pedestal on which rests an octagon, bearing a polyhedron. Each facet comprises a dial; the four main facets of the uppermost member contain cupped dials.

INCISED CROSS.—On the keystone of an archway in the north wall of the stable court is incised a circle containing an incised cross of six arms formed by intersecting arcs meeting at a central point.

CAPITAL.—Against the entrance to the stable court is a block of freestone on which a moulded capital for a wall shaft is partially wrought. The mouldings resemble 15th century work, but the stone may be a reject dating only from the restoration.

BELFRY.—The entrance to the stable court is surmounted by a 17th century belfry octagonal on plan.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1547 when an English invasion was imminent, Elizabeth, Prioress of Haddington, undertook to the Privy Council "the cuire and keeping of the place and fortalice of Nunraw" with an obligation to keep the same "fra our auld ynemeis of Ingland and all utharis" and deliver it to nobody without the Governor's command, or raze it if there was no alternative.[2] Nevertheless the "Nunne-rowe" fell into the hands of Lord Grey of Wilton in the following year and was kept for the English by the laird of Brunstone.[3]

The estate of Nunraw was alternatively known as Whitecastle[4] and was transferred by Elizabeth Hepburn, the last prioress of the nunnery of Haddington, to the Hepburns of Beanston, a junior branch of the Hailes family. In 1565, 1566 and 1580 we have Patrick Hepburn of "Quhitcastell" son of John Hepburn of Beanston.[5] He died in November 1583. In 1595 appear Patrick Hepburn of Whitecastle and Helen Cockburn his wife and in 1615 Patrick Hepburn *alias* Nunraw.[7] This Patrick of Beanston and Whitecastle or Nunraw in 1617 granted to his son John, on the occasion of his marriage, various lands including Easter and Wester Nunraw.[8] Pat. Hepburn of Nunraw is on a list of heritors in East Lothian in 1685 preserved among the estate papers at Eaglescairnie.

The "raw" or "row" indicates a hamlet or line of houses.

[1] See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xxxviii (1903-4), p. 151 ff.
[2] *Reg. P.C.* i., p. 82;
[3] *Scottish Papers*, i., Nos. 168, 174;
[4] *Laing Charters*, No. 722;
[5] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. Nos. 1602, 1753, 62;
[6] *R.M.S.* s.a., No. 301;
[7] *Ib.*, s.a., No. 1234;
[8] *Ib.*, s.a., No. 1595.

xi. S.W. 29 August 1919.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

46. Hill Fort, "Green Castle," Newlands.—At an elevation of 950 feet above sea level, some 500 yards south-south-east of "Black Castle" fort (No. 50) and about a mile east-south-east of Newlands steading, is a natural plateau (fig. 12) on the steep right bank of the Newlands burn, rising about 6 feet above the terrain to the south-east and 45 feet above a narrow haugh on the north. The plateau is triangular in shape with the apex lying to the north-east and the base towards the Newlands burn on the south-west. Around the perimeter there has been a stone wall, which is almost obliterated except on the south-western side and at the western angles; at these latter sections the wall, now sod-covered, is 12 feet broad at base and rises 10 feet above the interior of the fort. The area enclosed measures 225 feet from south-west to north-east by 190 feet along the south-western side. The entrance, which is 20 feet wide, is in the north-eastern angle.

The plateau is steeply scarped on all sides and is further protected by an outer defence (fig. 67), a great ditch and counterscarp carried round the work; on the south-western side, where the deeply worn course of the Newlands burn is sufficient protection, the artificial ditch is discontinued, while the steep farther bank of the burn forms a natural counterscarp, which is strengthened by a ditch beyond, 12 feet broad and 5 feet deep, that follows the line of the stream for a distance of about 60 yards in front of the fort. This line of outer defences is not continuous. On the north-west it commences 20 feet back from the bank of the stream and returns eastward and round the north-eastern angle, where it dies out in a slight cleugh; it is carried from the farther side of this cleugh in a south-westerly direction until it approaches the Newlands burn.

On the northern section of the outworks the ditch lies 26 feet below the summit and is 12 feet wide; on the counterscarp is a rampart 12 feet broad at base, rising 5 feet above the bottom of the trench and 24 feet above the haugh. On the north-east a ditch 9 feet wide, 6½ feet deep on the scarp and 2 feet deep on the counterscarp has been formed beyond the rampart to cut off a spur that rises gradually from the haugh.

On the eastern side the main ditch is 20 feet wide, 18 feet deep on the scarp and 11 feet deep on the counterscarp. The counterscarp bears a rampart 10 feet wide and about a foot high, built for half its length some 8 feet out from the edge of the ditch and so forming a rough banquette or platform; beyond the rampart is an outer ditch 12 feet wide, 6½ feet deep on the scarp and 3 feet deep on the counterscarp, which follows the line of the rampart from the cleugh until it approaches the burn, where it swings sharply southward and encloses what may be a mound 8 feet by 12 feet before dying out on the right bank of the burn.

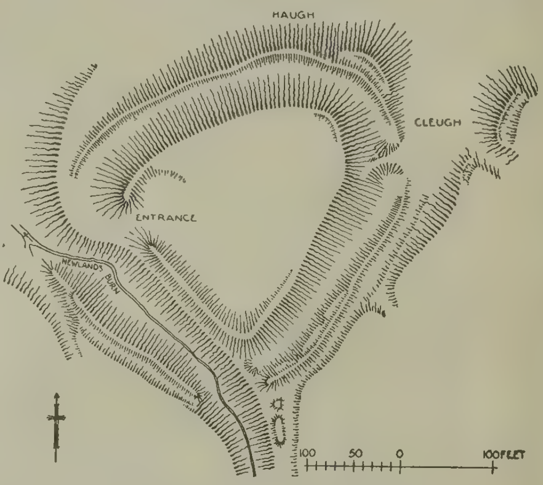

FIG. 67.—Green Castle (No. 46).

On the farther side of the cleugh and opposite the north-eastern angle of the plateau a trench, 30 yards in length, 6 feet in breadth and 1 foot in depth with a rampart 7 feet in breadth rising 1 foot above the bottom of the trench, has been constructed across the face of a promontory on the higher ground facing this part of the fort. This trench is interrupted at one place by the lie of the ground.

Within the fort and towards the southern corner are foundations of small structures, which are possibly secondary; one has been rectangular, the others are roughly circular.

xv. S.W. 17 May 1913.

47. Fort, Kingside Rig near West Hopes.—This fort is situated near the crest of the ridge between Soonhope Burn and Hopes Water, some 600 yards west-north-west of West Hopes and about the same distance east-south-east of Harelaw Fort, at an elevation of 1200 feet above sea-level. The hill slopes with a gentle fall to the north-east but the flanks are very steep especially to the south, where there is a descent of some 400 feet in 500 yards to the Hopes Water. The fortified area, which encroaches on the Yester parish boundary, is irregular in shape and has been surrounded by a stone wall, many of the outer facing foundation stones being still *in situ*. It has been badly misused, and as the bulk of the stones have been removed, and several gaps have been made right down to the foundation, it is difficult to ascertain definitely what was the original plan of the structure at certain parts. The longer axis lies north-east and south-west and the area measures internally 188 feet by 168 feet (fig. 68). The single wall which surrounds it is 9 feet broad at the base and rises 4 feet at most above the interior. Outside this wall on the western side, which is most easily assailed, there is a trench 16 feet wide, 4 feet deep on the scarp, and 2 feet on the counterscarp. At the southern corner, where there is a considerable gap, the wall on the south-east is carried beyond the line of the south-western wall, while a very large gap has been made at the north-western corner through which the parish boundary runs. There are also two smaller gaps on the south-eastern side. The original entrance to the north-east is marked on its north side by two large stones and it seems to have been about 10 feet wide.

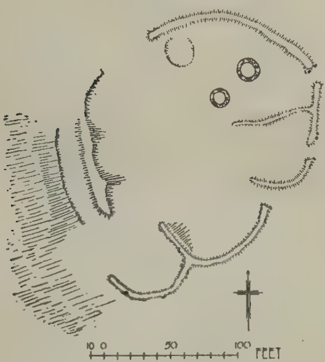

FIG. 68.—Fort, Kingside Rig (No. 47).

Impinging on the inside of the wall to the east of the large gap on the north-west are the stony foundations of a hut circle 20 feet in diameter, which appears to have been entered from the east. Between it and the north-eastern entrance other foundations are seen, but these are too fragmentary to determine the size and form of the structures. In the northern segment of the fort are two hut circles measuring respectively about 10 and 12 feet in diameter. Some 16 feet along the south-eastern wall from the entrance are the foundations of a stone wall 4 feet broad running a distance of 67 feet towards the centre of the fort, and 48 feet farther along a second similar foundation can be traced for 30 feet. There is some evidence that the latter may have been continued farther and carried round to meet the former so as to form a four-sided enclosure. About 48 feet from the southern corner the foundations of another stone wall, now spread over a width of 7 feet and rising about 2 feet in height, appear to run for a distance of over 20 feet into the interior.

xv. S.E. 15 May 1913.

48. Hill Fort, Park Burn, Newlands.—In a field of permanent pasture near the north-eastern and lower end of a gradually sloping ridge with steep sides below Dod Law, some 300 yards south-east of the plantations known as Park Strips and at an elevation of 950 feet above sea-level, is a quadrangular fort, with rounded angles, occupying the whole breadth of the crest of the ridge. It is rather broader at the south-western than at the north-eastern end. The main axis runs north-east and south-west and internally the area measures 190 feet in length by 156 feet in breadth about the middle. The interior of the fort is surrounded by a low rampart of earth almost obliterated for the greater part. At the south-western end, the best preserved portion, it rises at most about 1 foot above the inner level and is spread over a width of 20 feet. This is succeeded by a second rampart now almost levelled to the ground, which crosses the ridge and returns at the ends to join the inner mound. The distance between the crests of these mounds is 37 feet. The next defence is an earthen rampart 16 feet broad at the base and 6½ feet higher than the ditch inside it, which is 7 feet broad and 1 foot deep. This rampart begins about 20 feet from the edge of the ridge at the western corner of the fort and, at a distance of 26 feet from the centre of the last, is carried across the south-western end and along the south-eastern flank, 5½ feet lower than the inner one, on the edge of the natural escarpment, which here falls 22 feet; but the mound is greatly destroyed on this flank. Outside this rampart across the south-western end a broad ditch 19 feet wide has been excavated, the depth on the scarp being 9 feet and on the counterscarp 5½ to 6½ feet. A stone wall had occupied the top of the counterscarp, but the greater part of it has been swept away. However, for some 30 yards towards the eastern corner it is clearly defined, rising 1½ feet above the outer level. It is continued along the south-eastern flank at the bottom of the natural escarpment, its breadth at the base being 9 feet, the height on the inside 1 foot and on the outside 4 feet. Along the north-western flank and north-eastern end no other defences but the almost obliterated inner rampart can be traced. Further defences would seem to have been necessary across the ridge at the north-eastern end, but the plough has swept away all traces of any such there. There is a suggestion of an entrance at the western corner round the end of the outer ramparts and through the inner, where it seems to have been about 12 feet in width.

xvi. S.W. 16 May 1913.

49. **Hill Fort, No. 2, Park Burn, Newlands.**—Some 400 yards north-east of the last site, in an adjoining grass field, on rolling ground and at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, are the fragmentary remains of an entrenchment. Situated on the top of the steep left bank of a tiny stream, 50 yards from where it joins the Park Burn, all that remains is a rampart 17 feet wide at the foundation, rising 2 feet above the inner level and 6 feet above the outer level. This rampart, springing from the edge of the bank of the stream 20 feet above its bed, curves round from the south-east by the south and west to the north-west, where there is an entrance 15 feet broad. For about 30 feet beyond this, the rampart, though much reduced, is still traceable. The enclosure had probably been circular except for a flattened side along the top of the escarpment on the side of the burn, and the longest diameter would be about 84 feet.

xvi. S.W. 16 May 1913.

50. **Fort "Black Castle," Newlands.**—Round the summit of a hillock, just inside the south-east end of the strip of plantation known as the Black Castle Woods, about ⅝ mile west of Newlands and at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, is the fort known as the "Black Castle." It is almost circular in outline (fig. 69) and measures 383 feet in length by 342 feet in breadth inside, the longer axes running north-west and south-east. The inner defence is formed by a high stone wall overgrown with grass, 18 feet broad at base and rising 5½ feet above the inner level and 10 feet above the bottom of a ditch outside, which now is 18 feet broad and 1½ to 4½ feet deep on the counterscarp. An outer wall 7 feet broad at the foundation and 1½ feet high is erected about 8 feet from the edge of the counterscarp, but for some distance round the north-east arc it is placed on the edge of the ditch. Part of the outer wall on the south-west flank appears on the edge of a field outside the stone dyke which encloses the plantation at this place, and a portion of it has been destroyed in building the dyke. Near the centre of the west arc and in the south arc broad gaps 15 feet wide occur in the inner wall, opposite which the ditch has not been excavated or has been filled up. The outer wall having been destroyed at these places, it is impossible to say definitely if they had been entrances, but this seems improbable, as some of the foundation stones of the inner wall are still *in situ* in these gaps. To the south-east, what looks like an entrance passage some 10 feet wide with a slight wall on either side 2½ feet high, extends for a distance of 42 feet outwards from the edge of the counterscarp of the ditch and through the outer wall, which recurves into the walls of the passage on either side, but this roadway is not carried over the

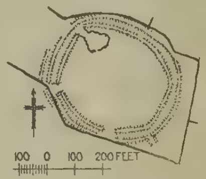

Fig. 69.—Blackcastle, Newlands (No. 50).

ditch or through the inner wall. An entrance may have existed at the north-north-west corner, where is a disused quarry. Immediately to the south-east of the quarry, inside the fort, there is an oval depression, apparently surrounded by a stone wall, measuring 45 feet from east to west and 30 feet from north to south.

xvi. N.W. 17 May, 1913.

51. Hill Fort, Garvald Mains.—This fort (fig. 70), 150 yards south-west of Garvald Mains, on the 600 feet contour line, occupies the summit of a plateau projecting from the high ground to the east of the Papana Water, which flows past on the south-west 150 feet below. On the south and west the ground falls in a very steep declivity to the haugh on the right bank of the burn. Roughly circular in plan the enclosure measures 280 feet long by 240 feet broad internally. The hill top has been scarped all round. A broad stone wall, plundered for building material, 16 feet wide at the foundation and rising 5 feet above the inner level and 11 feet above the outer level, is seen on the eastern side and has been carried along the north, but this part is much destroyed and can be seen only in places, where it shows a breadth of 3 feet and a height of 1 foot above the level of the interior. On the western side facing the burn a terrace 12 feet wide has been cut on the steep natural escarpment 9½ feet below the interior level. There is an entrance 12 feet wide in the south-eastern arc.

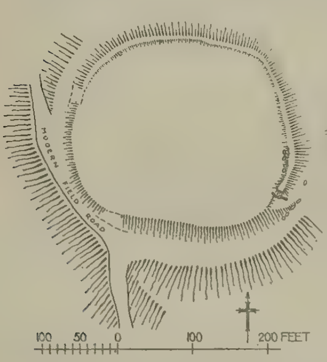

FIG. 70.—Fort, Garvald Mains (No. 51).

xi. S.W. 22 May 1913.

52. Hill Fort, "White Castle."—This earthen fort occupies the summit of a peninsular promontory jutting out from the northern slope of a hill running up to Rangely Kipp, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, on the north-east side of the Garvald and Johnscleuch Road, about 2 miles south-east of the former place, in the sharp angle formed by the Thorter Burn on the north and a short feeder on its left bank to the west. On all sides except at the narrow neck which joins it to the hill on the south, the sides of the promontory are steep, the fall to the Thorter Burn being as much as 130 feet. Oval in outline (fig. 71) with main axis running north-west and south-east, the fort measures internally 233 feet in length and 180 feet in breadth. It is most strongly defended on the southern arc where it would be most easily assailed. Round the interior of the fort is a scarp (fig. 72) which on the east is 8½ feet in height, while on each side of the south-western entrance are the remains of a slight rampart. Some 34 feet from the latter there is a rampart 22 feet in breadth at the base and rising 5 feet in height on the inside, which, starting from the slight slope on the south-west, swings round by the south to the east, whence it is continued as a terrace, with a scarp outside, some 10 feet broad and 12 feet lower than the top of the inner scarp, till it reaches the steep western slope. The next defence takes the form of a rampart 12 feet in breadth and rising 1 foot to 4 feet above the outside level to the south; it follows the plan of the inner defence in being continued along the north-eastern arc as a terrace, 7 feet in breadth and 12 feet lower than the last scarp. But, as it approaches the north, the rampart re-appears

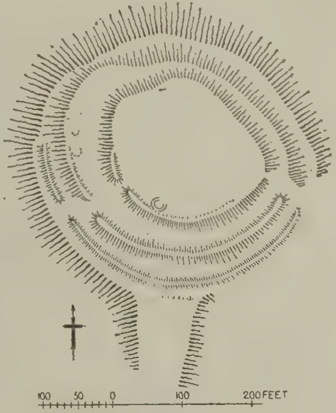

FIG. 71.—Whitecastle (No. 52).

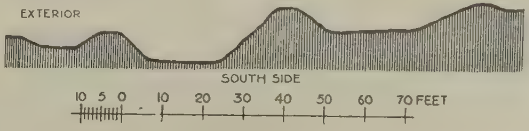

FIG. 72.—Section, Whitecastle (No. 52).

and is continued to the north-western slope. Between the ramparts opposite the narrow neck at the south a ditch has been dug 20 feet wide, 11 feet deep on the scarp and 5½ feet deep on the counterscarp. Some 12 feet from the outer rampart there is the appearance of an outer ditch, 12 feet wide and 1 foot deep, cut across the connecting neck of ground for a distance of 76 feet. At the western arc between the two inner scarps there is a slight terrace with perhaps two excavated circular hollows dug out of it. There are two entrances to the fort 10 to 12 feet wide which are carried through all the defences on the south-west and on the east. Some 9 feet inside the top of the inner scarp at the south is a circular earthen foundation, the internal diameter being 12 feet, the depth at the centre 9 inches, and the thickness of the wall 4 feet.

xvi. N.W. 29 May 1913.

53. **Rampart and Ditch, Newlands Hill.**—About 600 yards south of Green Castle fort, across the face of Newlands Hill some 200 yards from its foot and at an elevation of 1200 feet above sea-level, is a sinuous ditch with an earthen wall on the northern or lower side running for about 150 yards from east to west. The ditch is 7 to 9 feet broad and 2 to 3 feet deep and the rampart is 7 to 10 feet broad, 2 to 4 feet above the ditch and 3 to 5 feet above the slope outside. Towards the eastern end of the ditch a number of circular hollows, with a diameter of about 5 feet, some almost contiguous, are excavated to a depth of 1 foot below the bottom of the trench.

xvi. S.W. (Unnoted). 5 June 1913.

CAIRNS.

54. **Cairn, Whitestone Cairn, Harestone Hill.**—On the summit of Harestone Hill, at an elevation of over 1500 feet above sea-level, is a circular cairn of stones measuring 43 feet in diameter and rising 3½ feet in height at the centre. Although the cairn on the south-eastern side has been despoiled of material to build an adjacent sheep stell and also a surveyor's cairn on the top of the original structure, the central part does not seem to have been disturbed. Without excavation it is impossible to say whether the cairn is sepulchral in character.

xix. N.E. 15 May 1913.

55. **Cairn, Darned House.**—About ¾ mile west of Darned House, and 100 yards north-north-east of the Gifford and Priestlaw Road, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, on a gently sloping piece of muirland, is a cairn measuring 34 feet from east-south-east to west-north-west and 30 feet across; it is 3 feet in height towards the northern end but is denuded at the opposite side. At one part, where the grassy covering has been broken into, the cairn is seen to be composed of stones, which are cracked and broken up into small pieces.

xvi. N.W. (Unnoted). 7 June 1913.

EXCAVATED HOLLOWS.

56. **Small Excavated Hollows.**—About a mile north-east of Whitestone Cairn (No. 54) at an elevation of about 1400 feet above sea-level immediately above the brow of the hill overlooking the Faseny Water from the north-west, which flows some 200 feet lower and some 400 yards distant, is a series of five small excavated hollows placed in a straight line, slanting down the hill in a south-south-easterly direction. They are situated 12 to 16 yards apart and measure about 9 feet in length by 7 feet in breadth, and 1 to 2 feet in depth. The excavated material has been thrown out to the lower side making the edge of the hollows fairly level all round. There is no appearance of an entrance. They are too close for shooting butts and seem to belong to the same class of remains as the hollows near the Harelaw Fort (No. 254).

xvi. S.W. (Unnoted). 16 May 1913.

57. **Rectangular Foundation and Excavated Hollow, Faseny Water.**—Near the base of the southern side of Newlands Hill, about 200 yards west of the Easter Mossy Burn, 100 yards north of the Faseny Water and some 40 feet higher, at an elevation of 1250 feet above sea-level, is a rectangular area running east and west, measuring 16 feet in length and 8 feet in breadth internally and surrounded by a wall 5

feet broad rising 9 inches above outside and 6 inches above inside level. In the centre of the wall round the eastern end and south-eastern corner, and at the south-western corner, large stones are to be seen. About 100 yards to the east and some 10 feet lower is a circular hollow 10 feet in diameter and 6 inches in depth, the debris which has been thrown out to the south-east forming a bank 18 inches in height.

xvi. S.W. (Unnoted). 1 July 1913.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate the following sites:—

58. **Bara Church, Linplum** x. S.E.

59. **Bara Graveyard, Linplum** x. S.E.

60. **"Linplum," Linplum** x. S.E.

61. **"Grange" N.E. of Garvald** xi. S.W.

62. **Cairn, S.E. of Garvald** xi. S.W.

63. **Fort, near Carfrae** xvi. N.W.

GLADSMUIR.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

64. **Old Parish Church, Gladsmuir.**—The ruins of the former parish church of Gladsmuir lie to the north of its successor, within a graveyard on the north side of the Edinburgh to Haddington highway, 3 miles west of the Railway Station at Haddington. The *Statistical Account* says that "the church of Gladsmuir was built by Baillie of Lamington, in the year 1695, and the parish was then formed by annexations from the contiguous parishes, Tranent, Haddington and Aberlady."[1]

On plan the building is an oblong. On the north wall a transeptal aisle opens into the church by a wide archway with semicircular head; the arrises are chamfered and spring from a simply moulded impost. Two of the voussoirs project inwards in an unusual manner. Joist holes in the lateral walls indicate the position of lofts at the east and west ends of the church and at the north end of the aisle. The entrance of the church is in the south wall and of the aisle in its east wall. Three windows in the south wall and one in the north wall lit the interior, and there are windows in the gables above the floor level of the lofts. These windows are lintelled and have apparently been provided with outer shutters.

The skew of the west gable is crow-stepped and is surmounted by a late 17th century belfry.

The south wall is imperfect, but the other walls are fairly complete to the wall head some 12 feet above the ground.

From east to west the building measures externally 71 feet by 25 feet 9 inches; the aisle is 24 feet broad and projects 24 feet from the north wall. The walls are 2 feet 10 inches thick.

SUNDIAL.—On the south-west angle of the building is a two-faced sundial dated 1700

SOCKET-STONE.(?)—On the west side of the entrance to the churchyard is a regular block of freestone 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, in which an oblong cavity, measuring 1 foot 3 inches by 10 inches, is hollowed out to a depth of 4 inches. The workmanship is crude

ix. N.E. 19 May 1913.

65. **"John Knox's" Kirk.**—Within the garden adjoining Longniddry House, ¼ of a mile south-west of Longniddry Station, is a fragment of building of indeterminate age, which is locally known as "John Knox's Church" and is so noted on the O.S. map. The building has been rectangular on plan and orientated; 31 feet of the north wall, which is 2¾ feet in thickness, remains to a height of 9 feet, as well as several courses of the west gable return. There are the jambs of a doorway on the north wall and, adjoining the doorway, traces of a small window, which may have had an arched head. The masonry is of light coloured rubble.

Chalmers writes that this chapel "is popularly called *John Knox's Kirk*,"[1] and this seems to be the earliest allusion to this idea. M'Crie expands in the statement that Knox catechised his youthful pupils "publicly in a chapel at Longniddrie, in which he also read, at stated times, a chapter of the Bible accompanied by explanatory remarks. The memory of this fact has been preserved by tradition, and the chapel, the ruins of which are still apparent, is popularly called John Knox's Kirk."[2] He refers to

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[1] Vol. vii., p. 312.

Chalmers and also compares the passage in Knox's *Historie of the Reformation*, p. 67. On that page in Crawford's edition we are told the fathers of Knox's three pupils (Douglas of Longniddry and Cockburn of Ormiston) solicited him to take them with him to the Castle of St. Andrews, to which he was retiring as a refuge (1547). There he "red untoe thame ane Catechisme, accompt quhairof he caussit thame gif publicklie in the Paroche Kirk of St. Andrews. He red mairover unto thame the evangell of John, proceiding quhair he left at his departing frome Langniddrie, quhair before his residence was; and that lecture he red in the chapell within the Castell, at a certane hour."

[1] Caledonia iv., p. 525; [2] *Life of Knox*, (ed. 1839), p. 26.

ix. N.E. 23 March 1920.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as follows:—

66. Gladsmuir Kirk about ½ mile N.E. of Hodges ix. S.E.

67. Longniddry Castle iv. S.E.

HADDINGTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

68. Parish Church, Haddington.—The church of St. Mary the Virgin stands on the left bank of the Tyne, 150 yards above the Nungate Bridge and outside the body of the burgh (*cf. Introd.* p. xxix). It is cruciform on plan (fig. 74), comprising an aisled nave of five bays and an aisled choir of four bays with unaisled transepts; above the crossing rises a massive tower. From the north aisle of the choir there projects the pre-Reformation re-vestry partly built in the 17th century and since then used as a burial aisle. The nave has been altered and restored and is still the parish church; the other divisions have become ruinous but are now conserved by H.M. Office of Works.

St. Mary's is one of the largest churches built in the great building period of the late 14th to the late 15th century, of which its ordinance and detail are typical. It has the blank east walls in transepts and choir aisles peculiar to Scotland and the bipartite bay design. The nave, now covered with a plaster ceiling, was probably ceiled in timber, but all other parts with rib vaulting. The total length is 206 feet and the breadth 62 feet; the transepts, 30 feet broad, have a total length of 113 feet.

The various portions appear to have been built concurrently or in close sequence. The stone employed in the eastern divisions is mainly a reddish sandstone, but there is a slight admixture of grey and this grey stone is almost entirely used in the upper part of the tower and in the western divisions.

To form the present parish church the eastern archways of the nave were built up some time prior to 1789, while in 1811, when galleries were introduced, the nave arcade was heightened and the aisle roofs, which till then were at the height of the aisle roofs of the choir, were reconstructed at a higher level; this last alteration is clearly defined externally on wall and buttress.

The lateral walls are divided into bays by buttresses rectangularly disposed and terminating in crocketted and gabletted pinnacles; from the choir buttresses sprang flying buttresses, only one of which remains, to transmit the thrust of the high vault. At the corners of choir and transepts the buttresses are set on the angle, some still enriched with canopied niches and heraldic achievements, but those at the western corners of the nave aisles are disposed rectangularly to the walls. Massive rectangular piers at the junctions of transepts and aisles provide abutment for the thrust of the aisle arches and transept vaults.

There is a single large window in each gable and an aisle and a clerestory window, one built up, to each bay. The choir aisle windows are single mullioned, while the nave aisle windows have double mullions with sills at a higher level, but the two east windows of the (structural) nave aisles are similar to the choir windows and perhaps indicate the western termination of the service choir. The tracery in the east window is modern, but what remains in the windows of the choir is original (fig. 76). In the nave the tracery has been for the most part restored or renewed in recent times. The east and west windows, of four and six lights respectively, and the three light transept windows rise above the arcades, and the

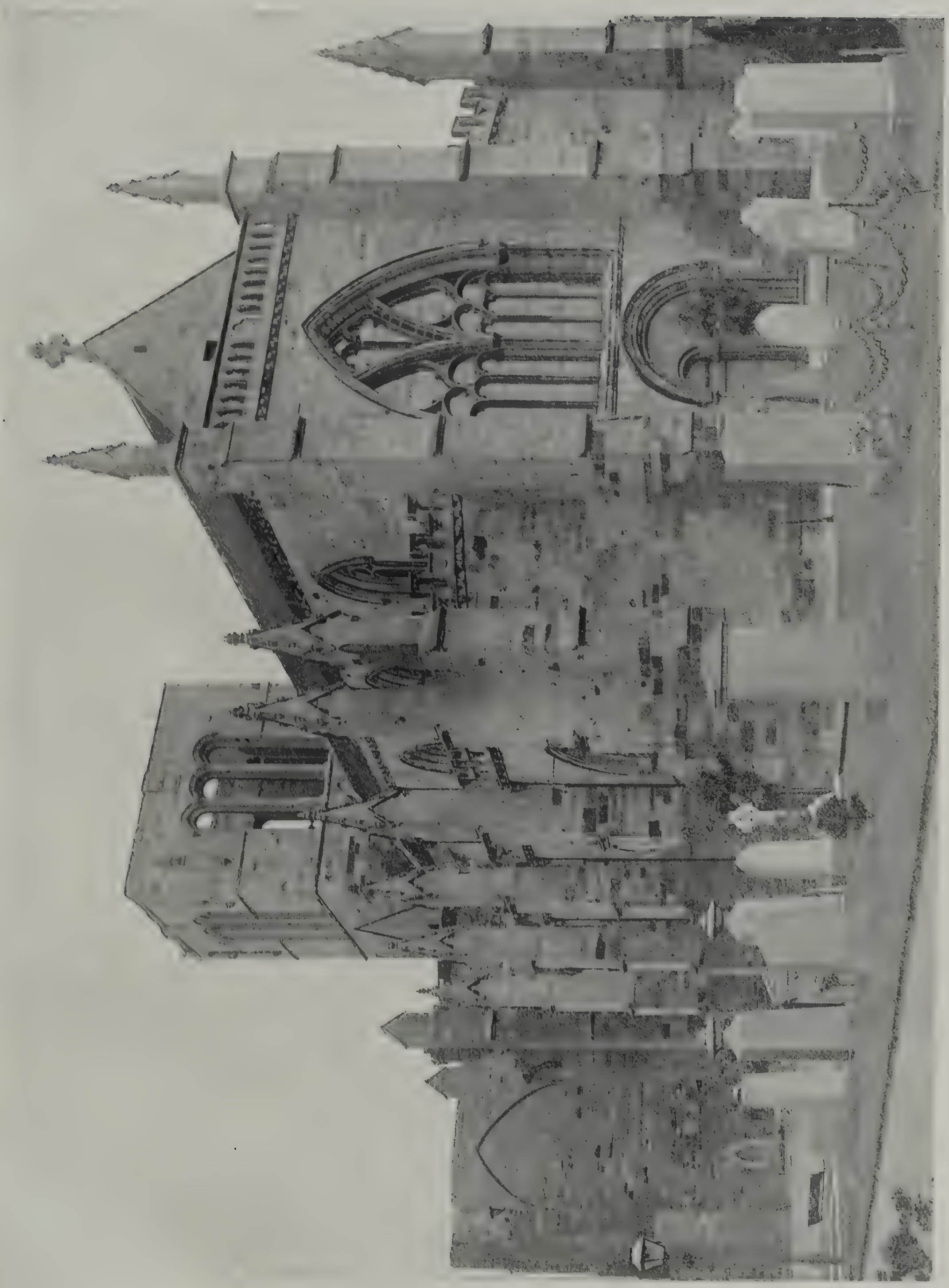


FIG. 73.—Parish Church, Haddington from North-West (No. 68).

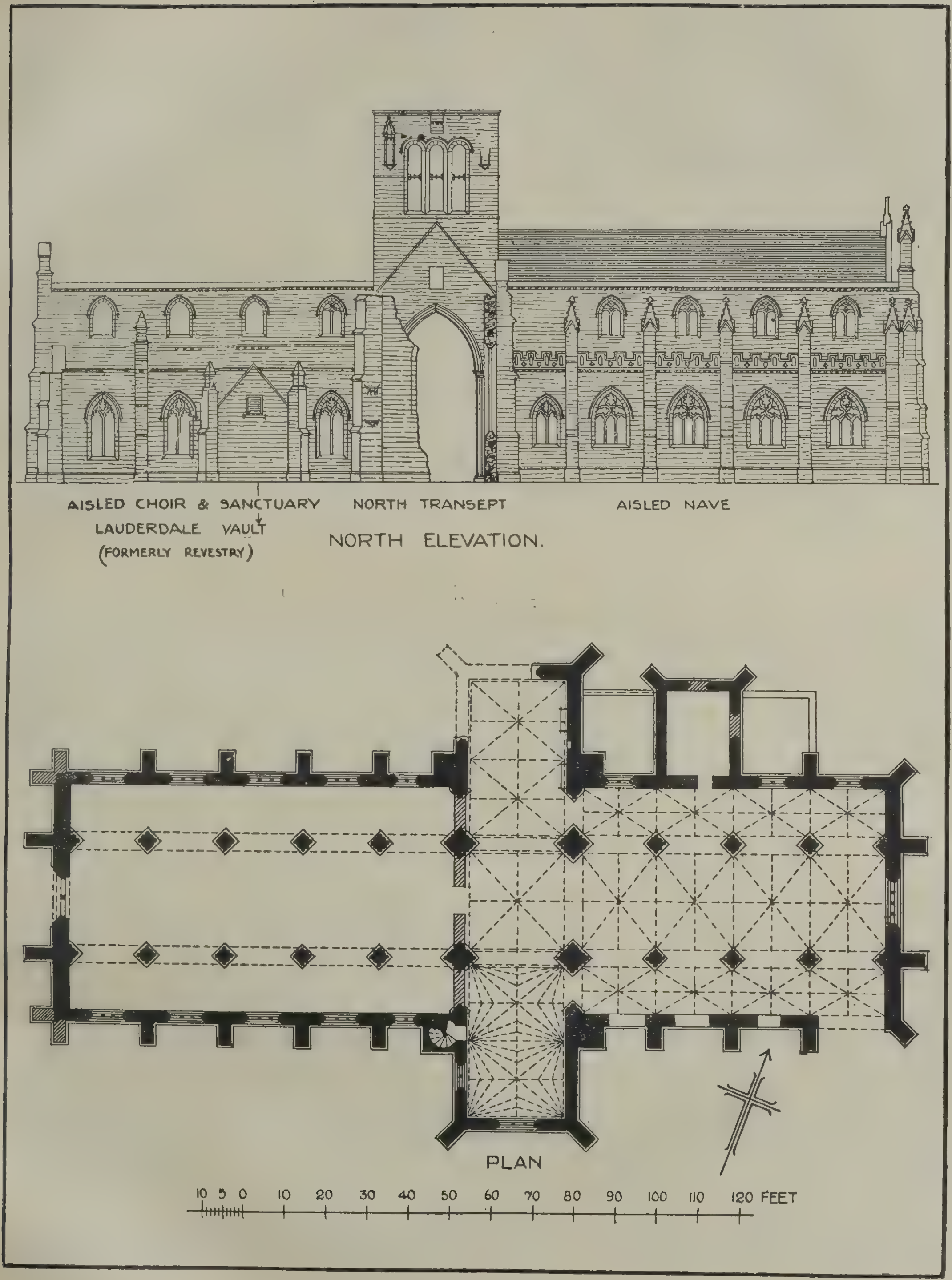


FIG. 74.—Parish Church, Haddington (No. 68).

springing of all their heads is one course above the crown of the arcades; within the choir this springing level is defined by a string-course. The high vaults spring from a level three courses higher.

The west front (fig. 73) rises to 64 feet above ground level. The main doorway (fig. 77) is divided by a central pier, set within a semicircular arch, which springs from the capital of either jamb. The mouldings of the jambs and central pier consist of two outer attached shafts with fillets, separated by hollows and roll and hollow members. The bases are of the belled type common in 15th century work. The capitals are carved with stiff conventional foliage. On the capital of the central pier is a shield bearing the emblems of the Passion—crown of thorns, pierced hands and feet and the nails—arranged as an heraldic charge. The innermost hollow of the archivolt is enriched with stiff and heavily undercut foliage, but one of the stones is missing and one uncut. The hood-mould, springing from stops carved with busts of angels, has a smaller flowing enrichment.

The west window is wide and has an obtusely pointed head, within which are two pointed sub-arches with tracery. The masonry above the apex of this window appears to have been reconstructed. In front of the skew, which is borne on the inner portion of the gable, is a little gallery, with an arcaded parapet (restored) above a cornice with paterae.

The tower contained three floors above the church, and these are reached from the vice within the south-west pier. It measures 30 feet on each face and stands to a height of 90 feet above which apparently once rose an open stone coronal, a termination almost peculiar to Scotland. On each wall, above the ridges of the main roofs, runs a string-course, forming the sill of a lofty window of three grouped lights with semi-circular heads. A cusped transom divided each light, and at its level another string-course returns round the tower. Flanking each window is a canopied niche. At wall-head level, on the middle of each face, is a corbelled projection for the spring of the four coronal ribs; it should be noted that there is no provision for ribs springing from the angles as on the tower of St. Giles, Edinburgh.

Inside the nave the 19th century alteration on the arcade and aisles is noticeable. The piers are square with chamfered arrises and have single engaged shafts on their cardinal faces; when they were heightened the capitals were replaced and the arches reconstructed with their apexes not much below the sills of the clerestory windows. The bases of the pier arcade tend to the bell shape and the uppermost member returns round the pier members. The capitals are carved, save those on the south-east pier and the west responds, which are moulded and with the abaci return round the pier members. Above the aisle windows can be seen traces of the wall ribs of the quadripartite vaulting of the aisles.

The crossing piers are massive, embodying and elaborating the section of the pier arcades, and terminate in moulded bases and foliaceous capitals.

The transepts are two bays long. In each bay there would be an altar, possibly furnished with a high reredos on the blank east wall. In the east wall of the north transept is a credence niche with ogival head. The remnants of the ribs indicate that the north transept and crossing were ceiled with quadripartite vaulting with ridges and that the south transept had a very elaborate ridged stellar vault containing two tierceron ribs. The walls of the south transept are complete, and the tracery of the windows has been restored, but the north-west angle of the north transept is missing.

The arch opening into the choir is morticed to receive the rood beam and screen.

The high vault of the choir was quadripartite with ridges; the aisle vaults were also quadripartite but without ridges.

The piers, bases and capitals of the choir are similar to those of the nave and show the original height of the arcade, while their socket holes indicate the former existence of parclose screens (fig. 75). The high altar would be set against a screen between the eastmost piers indicated by its socket holes,[1] and additional altars would be placed against the blank terminal walls of the aisles and below the east window, where there is a credence niche.

The revestry, originally two storeyed, now reduced to its lower portion, which was largely rebuilt in the 17th century as a mortuary aisle,

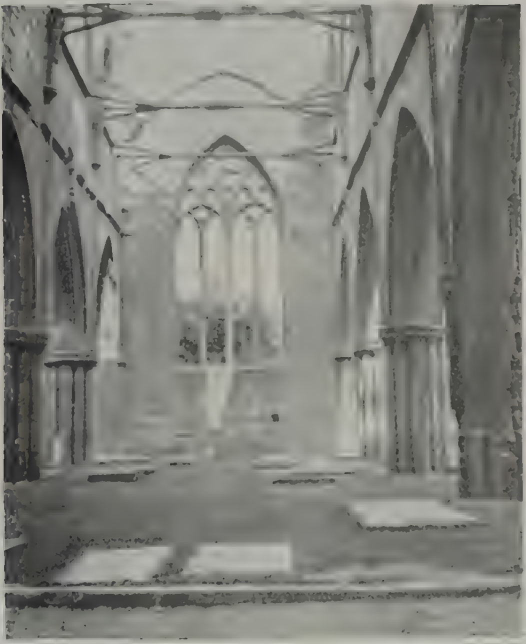
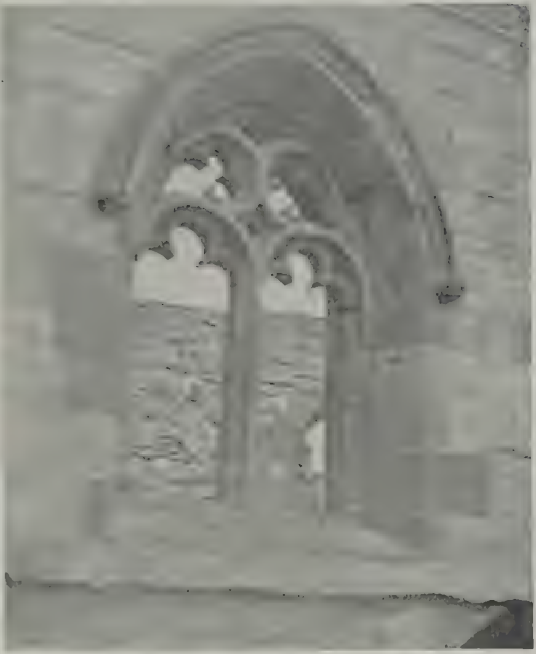


Fig. 75.—[illegible]



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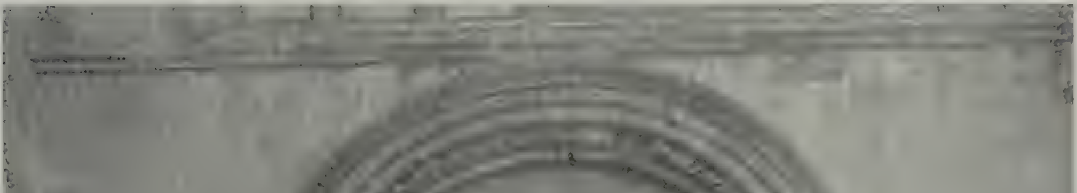

Fig. 77.—West Door.

PARISH CHURCH, HADDINGTON (No. 68).

projects from the north choir aisle. It retains a benatura beside the entrance. A vault below is the burial place of the Lauderdale family.

MONUMENTS.—Against the north wall of the revestry is an ornate Renaissance monument of marble—the inscribed slabs being black—shown in fig. 4. It consists of a plinth with moulded cornice and base, two bays bounded by Corinthian columns supporting on decorated consoles an entablature, enriched on its inner surface, and a pediment with moulded cornice broken at the apex, where rises the Maitland achievement—arms and supporters beneath a helmet in profile with mantling, crest above and motto below (*cf.* p. 45). On either side are *dexter* impaled arms of Maitland and Fleming (*cf.* p. 45) and *sinister* Maitland and Seton. In the bays, behind the flat arch of the entablature, the recesses are arched semi-circularly with enrichments on the face and others on the coved soffit arch. Below are recumbent effigies of alabaster representing *dexter* John Maitland Lord Thirlestane, Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James VI. (died 1595), with his wife Jane Fleming (died 1609), and *sinister* their son John, first Earl of Lauderdale with his countess Isabella Seton (died 1638). On the outer curve of the arch are shields, which represent families connected by descent or marriage with these personages. Reading from the dexter corner of the dexter bay, these are for Douglas (Earl of Morton) Cranston, Seton, Maitland, Maitland impaling Fleming (for the pair below), Fleming, royal arms debruised of a bend engrailed (for Janet Stewart, paternal grandmother of Janet Fleming and illegitimate daughter of James IV), Hamilton Earl of Arran, and Douglas; while the next bay repeats several of these with, in this case, the centre impaled coat of Maitland and Seton and substitution of Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar (Gules, a chevron argent between three cinquefoils ermine), Drummond and Earl of Crawford, these being in the immediate ancestral line of Isabella Seton. The Maitland arms again appear on the cartouche in the panel dividing the plinth. Shields and sculptures still show traces of their original painting and gilding. The inscriptions on the black marble panels commemorate also a daughter of each pair, who died young and record that the whole monument was erected by John Earl of Lauderdale. The pediment once bore verses by James VI. on the high qualities of his Chancellor, but it appears to have suffered some damage previous to 1785, and this feature is now entirely gone; the pediment is possibly a reconstruction.[2] Against the east wall of the north transept of the church is another fine Renaissance monument erected in 1682 by his wife Agnes Black, in memory of William Seton a former provost of Haddington, who was of the family of Seton of Northrig. The monument bears the three crescents of Seton impaled with a garb between three boars' heads erased.

CONSECRATION CROSS.—On the west face of the east respond of the north arch of the crossing, an eight-limbed cross within a circle is incised. This may be a consecration cross but the form is unusual.

ECCLESIASTICAL VESSELS.—(*a*) A brass alms dish 17¾ inches in diameter, repoussé with a bead and spinnel border, bears a representation of the Temptation.

(*b*) A second, 20⅜ inches in diameter, bears a similar representation but has a vine scroll border. Both vessels probably date from the 17th century.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The church of St. Mary of Haddington, with the chapels, was granted about 1139 by David I. at Haddington to the church of St. Andrew of "Chilrimont" *i.e.*, St. Andrews. Some two years later the same king gave to St. Mary's the lands of "Clerchetune" or Clerkington, a grant repeated by his son Henry about the same time. The grant to St. Andrews was confirmed by successive popes and continued till the Reformation, the church being served by a vicar. St. Mary's was the 'mother church' and the chapels were separate buildings. These were dedicated to Sts. Laurence, Anne, Catherine, Kentigern and John.

On May 28, 1462 we have a receipt from the bailies, councillors and community of Haddington as *dominos* of the parish church to the prior and convent of St. Andrews for £100, which the latter had bound themselves to pay within five years for the construction and repair of the choir of the church (*pro constructione et reparatione chori ecclesiae parrochialis*) and the furniture (*ornamenta*) of the high altar.[3] In the Haddington records, there is, in 1545, a list of chalices pertaining to the "College Kirk of Hadingtoun," several of them inscribed with the names of their donors—a silver chalice with a paten belonging to St. Catherine's altar, one of silver overgilt to the Lady altar, one of silver double overgilt with paten to the Trinity altar, one of silver overgilt with paten to the altar of St. John the Baptist, one of silver with paten to the altar of the Holy Rood and one of silver with paten to the altar of St. James. In 1426 a silver chalice weighing twelve ounces and eight pennyweights had been given to the altar of St. Peter. There were also chalices of St. Nicholas, St. Ninian and the high altar. Other altars in the church were dedicated to John, Michael the Archangel, Crispin, the Holy Blood and the Three Kings of Cologne. In addition the Register of the Great Seal, towards the end of the 15th and in the first half of the 16th century, records chaplainries of St. Blaise and St. Crispinianus. St. Salvator's altar is also mentioned in the Retours. There were thus seventeen chaplainries or minor altars in the church. Apparently while the upkeep of the structure of the choir fell upon the Priory of St. Andrews as Rector, the maintenance of at least part of the service there was met by the Town Council. In 1535 they fixed that Sir* Thomas Mauchlyn, Rood priest, should have £4 10 annually for "findyn of the barnis (*i.e.*, singing-boys) and buikis (*i.e.*, service-books) in the queir," and sums were allotted also to Sir Thomas Mauchlyn (Our Lady Altar) for his service and "to find lychtis," to Sir William Cockburn (altar of St. John the Baptist) for his service, Mr. George Kerington (St. Catherine's altar), Sir Adam Brown, and Sir Alexr. Henryson, the total sum "termlie to the Queir of Hadingtoun" being £19 : 4. We find further that on November 26, 1540 "The Counsell ordains the baillies to require the maister of the College to perwuyss and correct the faltis within it and, faillieing that he do it not, to call him and thaim bayth for the samyn." Thus the clergy under a Master constituted the "college." This foundation dates from the time of Archbishop David Beaton (1539-1546), when there is recorded "a petition from the community of Haddington that they have at their own expense instituted, in the parish church of St. Mary a college of priest choristers, for which they desire collegiate rights." At the date of the petition there was no provost; subsequently a "president" was appointed "with power to frame statutes, levy fines, and maintain discipline in terms of the agreement between the community and the choristers.[4] In 1544 the Council appointed Sir Archibald Borthwick to the chaplaincy of the Holy Rood, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Mauchlyn, and Sir Adam Browne, chaplain, to the chaplaincy of the parish clerkship thus vacated by Borthwick. The last had been made joint clerk with William Walson eleven years before on condition that both should "do daily service in the queir of Haidinton and nane other for thaim . . . in matins, hours, he mes (high mass) and evynsang as the laif (rest) of the queir does and to be preist als sone as thai cum to aig (age)." The appointment was made by the baillies, council and community of the burgh, 138 all told. The Council also ordained the parish clerks to uphold "the lamp with oyle that hingis in the Queyr" and light it during certain specified hours each day.

Haddington Church suffered in the seige of 1548 (*cf. Introd.* p. xxix). On May 21 the English order was that it should be taken down. A month later (June 20) it was said to be "in maner" down, but on July 3 it was reported that the church was "upp styll" and that the Scots and French 'hacbutters go to the top and shoot into the town at random,' from which position, however, they were driven off by the English guns. The "vawltes" of the steeple and church had been broken, the church uncovered, the pillars cut and under propped "thynking they might have turned it over when they hadd lyst": this was the work of the English in order to destroy a position that commanded the town, but the arrival of the French and Scottish army on June 30 apparently prevented its consummaation. Nevertheless the garrison anticipated no great harm from the place, since "our ordnance beats through the steeple at every shot" &c. There is no sign now of any underpropping of the piers, nor indeed any evidence of battering by artillery on what remains, save perhaps on a broken stone below

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* Honorary title: he was not a Master *i.e. Magister Artium* of a University.

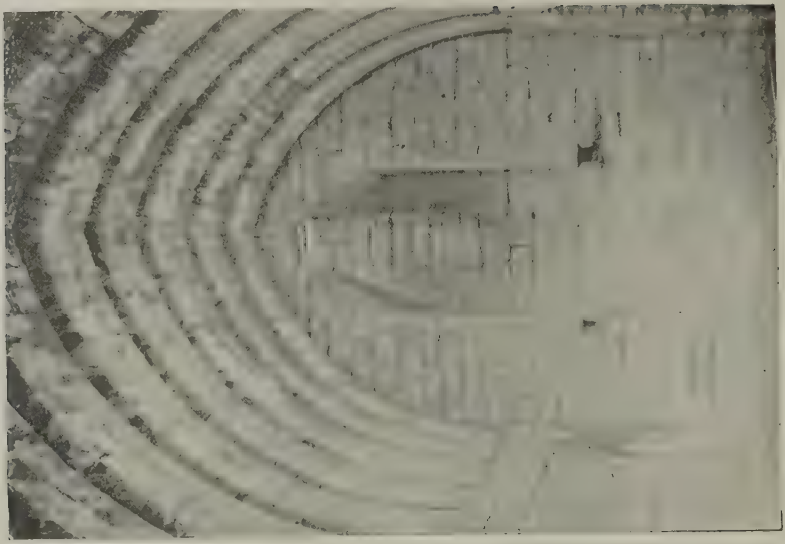

FIG. 80. Goblin Ha', Yester Castle (No. 251).

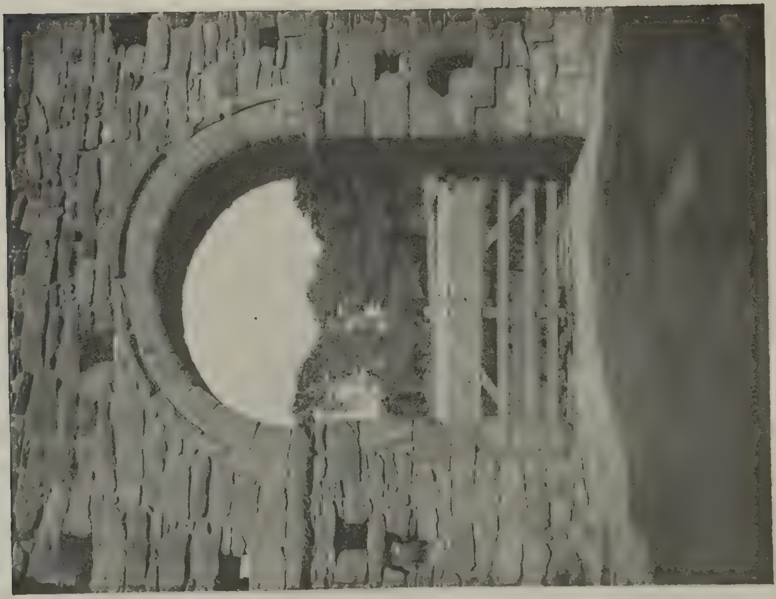

FIG. 79.—Chancel Arch, St. Martin's Church (No. 69).

To face p. 43.

the parapet of the tower on the north face; but on the south wall of the church are many marks of bullets.

[1] *Cf.* " The said Mr. George (Wishart) spacit upe and down behind the hie Alter (of the parish church) mair than half an hour." Knox, *Historie of the Reformation.*; [2] cf. *Lamp of Lothian*, pp. 424-7; [3] *Illustrations of Scottish History* (Maitland Club) pp. 75-6; [4] *The Archbishops of St. Andrews*, Herkless and Hannay, vol. iv., p. 239; *Reg. Prior. St. Andreae*; *Archaeol Scot.* i., p. 109 ff.; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vols. i., ii. (1855 : 1859); *Scottish Papers*, vol i.; Miller's *Lamp of Lothian*; *Inquisitiones Speciales*, vol. i.

x. N.W. 19 July 1922.

69. St. Martin's Church.—The Church of St. Martin, dating from the beginning of the 12th century, stands on a slightly elevated plateau at the eastern extremity of the burgh of Haddington. It has been a small rectangular two chambered structure comprising nave and chancel, of which the nave is the only portion that remains; but it is stated* that in course of a previous excavation the eastern termination was found and measured 12 feet square; the excavations carried out by H.M. Office of Works in 1912, however, failed to reveal these foundations.

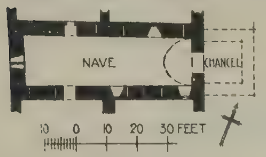

FIG. 78.—St. Martin's Church (No. 69).

The nave (fig. 78) measures internally some 55¼ feet by 16½ feet; the lateral walls and west gable are 4½ feet thick and the chancel wall 3½ feet thick, all built of irregularly coursed freestone with ashlar dressings. The nave is covered with a slightly pointed barrel-vault, which may not be an original feature; of this a portion at the western end still remains. Above the vault there has been an upper storey lighted by windows in the west gable. An external offset course returns around the walls at wall head level.

In the 13th century buttresses were added to the lateral walls, apparently in connection with the construction of the vault. These have a projection of 4 feet and rise from a splayed basement course in three stages to a steeply pitched weather table under the offset course.

There is a doorway on the north and another on the south; the windows, one on the north and two on the south, are narrow round-headed lights with chamfered jambs and wide-splayed ingoings, their scoinson arches are semi-circular. An aperture in the west wall appears to have been a window similar to those just described. The chancel arch (fig. 79) 7 feet wide, is not centred in the east wall, probably to provide space for an altar on the north. It is semi-circular in form and springs from a simple impost moulding 6½ feet above the ground. The arrises are chamfered. A round-headed piscina with a fragmentary basin is placed south of the chancel arch; on the jamb and head is wrought a grooved chamfer.

The walls are pierced by three tiers of holes resembling those at St. Helen's Church, Berwickshire. (*Cf. Inventory of Monts. in Berwickshire, Art.* No. 46). Their purpose is obscure, and their position negatives the suggestion that they held put-logs for scaffolding. The structure has been thoroughly repaired by H.M. Office of Works.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Alexander de St. Martin got various lands near Haddington from Countess Ada, mother of William the Lion, at some date between 1153 and 1178,[1] but his connection, if any, with the church is not known. His name lands may have carried the saint's name from an earlier foundation. The lands and tenements of St. Martinsgate with mills and other pertinents were gifted by Alexander de St. Martin to the Nunnery at Haddington,[2] which, in time, acquired also the tithes of the church.[3] The Nunnery held courts "*apud Ecclesiam S. Martini in* lie Nungait."[4]

[1] Laing Charters, No. 2; [2] *Archaeol Scot.*, i., p. 109; [3] *Lamp of Lothian*, p. 382; [4] R.M.S. (1566) No. 1753.

x. N.W. 11 July 1912.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

70. Lennoxlove.—The mansion of Lennoxlove or Lethington as it was formerly called, lies within a pleasant and well wooded park in the angle formed by the confluence of the Tyne and Gifford Water, a little over a mile to the south of Haddington. It is an extensive and composite structure, manifestly the production of several building operations, the nucleus being the south-western portion, which is a 15th century tower; this has been extended in the 17th century and in more modern times.

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* *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland* vol. i, p. 363.

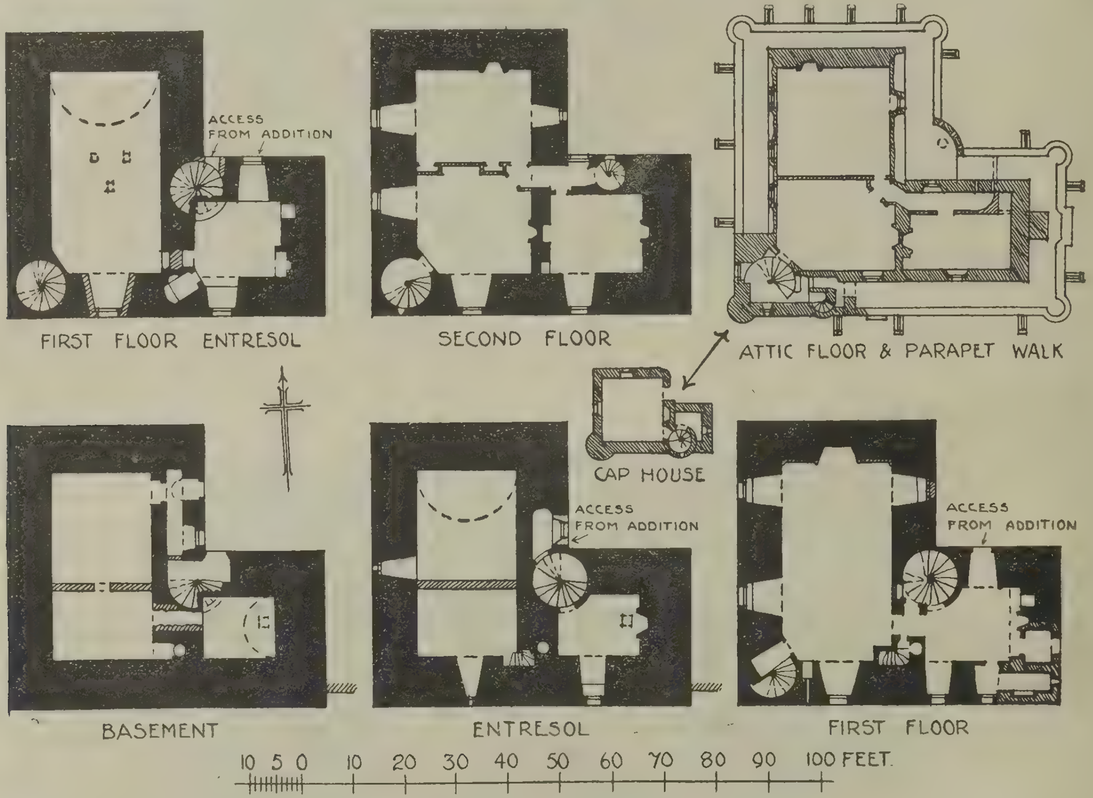

FIG. 81.—Lennoxlove or Lethington (No. 70).

The tower is a massive and lofty building (fig. 50), L-shaped on plan (fig. 81) and was once enclosed by a barmkin, but the only remaining portion of this is the entrance which lies north of the tower. It is a wide 16th century gateway with a semi-circular head having a quirked cavetto moulding returning round the head and down the jambs. The tower is built of rubble and has been harled. The windows have evidently been enlarged and have a quirked edge-roll wrought on jambs and lintel. There are three main floors beneath and an attic floor above the parapet walk, which latter appears to have been reconstructed c. late 16th century. The walk returns along each wall. The parapet is without embrasures, has open circular projections at all angles except the south-western, where there is a cap house, and is borne on a continuous corbel course rather reminiscent of that at Nunraw (No. 45). It consists of two members, of which the upper bears the billet enrichment and the lower is cabled. The surface water from the walk is discharged from waterspouts representing monsters. The machicolation borne on a squinch arch above the re-entering angle is of ashlar and is a 17th century construction. Its parapet is looped for musketry, but the machicolation is blocked. The cap house and attic floor have been reconstructed in the 17th century.

The main block measures 55 feet by 38½ feet externally. The wing projects 23½ feet eastward and is 31 feet broad. The walls at base are 8½ to 10 feet in thickness. There are two entrances to the tower, one at the re-entering angle and another in the east wall of the main block. Two entrances on the same level are not usually found in buildings such as this and suggest a reconstruction. The last mentioned is probably the original entrance, the panel above it bearing a shield charged: within a double tressure flory-counter-flory a lion rampant demembered (Maitland). The shield is supported by two eagles and is surmounted by a helmet with flowing mantling, wreathed and crested, a lion sejant affronté holding in the dexter paw a sword and in the sinister a fleur-de-lys. On a label above the achievement is the Maitland motto "CONSILIO ET ANIMIS." Another motto below the shield, is illegible. This entrance admits to a small vaulted lobby within the thickness of the wall, off which is entered the basement of the main building on the west and a small mural passage on the south. This passage may originally have contained a straight flight of stairs linking up with the turnpike stair at the re-entering angle which now ascends from ground to second floor. The other entrance is at the foot of this stair; above the door is a panel inscribed:

QUISNAM E MÆTELLANA STIRPE FUNDAMENTA LECE/RIT (*sic*) QUIS TURRIM EXCITAVERIT, INVIDA CELAVIT/ANTIQUITAS:/ LUMINARIA AUXIT, FACILIOREM ASCENSUM PRÆBUIT ORNA/TIOREM REDDIDIT IOANNES MÆTELLANUS LAUDERIÆ COMES/AN. ÆRÆ CHR. MDCXXVI.

"Who of the race of Maitland laid the foundations, who raised the tower, envious antiquity has concealed. John Maitland, Earl of Lauder, increased the lights, provided an easier stairway and made it more handsome in the year of the Christian era 1626." As this inscription relates, the windows throughout the tower have been enlarged and the staircases altered to give easier communication. The entrance at the stair is furnished with a fine iron gate *in situ*, which is apparently of 16th century workmanship. It is in excellent preservation and still retains its two ponderous bolts, while a massive staple, which projects inwardly, was secured by a bar. At the stair-foot beneath the soffit of the steps a stand pipe is stated to lead from a well below.

The main block on the basement floor comprised one large chamber with a lofty barrel-vault which is lit by a narrow light high up in the south and west walls; the mid-partition is modern. At the south-eastern angle of the chamber there is an access to a second well. At springing level of the vault there was probably an intermediate floor of timber, to which, from the floor above, a small mural staircase led down and apparently penetrated the vault and gave access. The wing also contains a chamber on the basement floor. This too is vaulted, but the ceiling is low and the floor is lower than that of the adjoining basement chamber with which it now communicates. There was originally no inter communication, and the only access and light to this eastern chamber was furnished by a hatch in the vault opening in the floor of a chamber above, which is entered from the wheel-stair five steps up from the stair-foot. This chamber has a fireplace and window, and its relation with the cellar below suggests that it originally served as a prison, but it should be noted that there is no sanitary provision.

On the first floor level the main block consists of one large chamber with a lofty barrel-vaulted ceiling. The three hatches in this vault are noteworthy, as they appear to be provided for the emission of smoke from a central hearth on the floor of the hall; the chimney flue in the north gable behind the modern fireplace would therefore be an insertion. The windows have certainly been altered as noted above, by Sir John Maitland and in modern times. On the east wall at the level of the vaulting spring an inscribed panel, which formerly stood out of doors, has been inserted. The lower portion of the panel is shield shaped and is charged per pale: *dexter*, a lion rampant (demembered ?) within a double tressure flory-counter-flory and *sinister*, 1st and 4th, a chevron within a tressure flory-counter-flory, 2nd and 3rd six cinquefoils three and three: being the shields of John Maitland 1st Lord Thirlestane and Janet Fleming his wife. Above the armorial bearing is an inscription in debased Gothic lettering, which is insufficiently preserved to be read. Intercommunicating with the hall is a chamber in the wing which was the kitchen; in the east gable above the 17th century fireplace there is the wide segmental arch of its original fireplace. In the partition between hall and kitchen there is a mural staircase, which now descends only for a short distance and originally led to the intermediate floor beneath the vault; off it is an access to the well. In the south-west angle of the hall is the entrance to a second wheel-stair, which gives access to the apartments over the hall and to the cap-house. Adjoining it are the remains of a sink with slop outlet. The wheel-stair at the re-entering angle ascends to an entresol chamber over the kitchen and has an inward projection into the chamber. The 17th century plaster work of this apartment is interesting; the ceiling is panelled stelliformly and has moulded and florally enriched pendants. The "fields" of the panels are enriched with three devices (*a*) beneath an earl's coronet the initials I M S in monogram for John Maitland, second Lord Thirlestane, 1st Earl of Lauderdale, and Isabel Seton his wife (*b*) their armorial bearings (*c*) a cherub's head. The fireplace in the corner has a primitive fire-basket and hobs. Above it is a triple panelling of plaster (fig. 174); the central panel may not be *in situ* but removed from another apartment. It bears a shield charged *per pale* with the arms of the 1st Earl and his wife as above. On a label above is the motto "CONSILIO ET ANIMIS" and on a strapwork label below the shield the date 1618. The side panels are dated 1632. The plaster cornice below the ceiling is massive and rather coarse in section, not an unusual feature in 17th century work. The south-east angle of the chamber contains a garde-robe apparently without a flue; adjoining this is a doorway that seemingly connected with the southern end of the hall, where there was a timber upper floor or loft. The second floor contains two apartments in the main block and one in the wing. These have been remodelled. The attic floor also comprises three apartments, which are lit by dormer windows with triangular pediments surmounted by finials. The gables are crowstepped, the timber roof is covered with stone flags, the parapet walk has been repaired and is floored with cement.

The 17th century building has been modernised and calls for no special mention.

Sundials.—(*a*) On the south-east angle of the 17th century extension is an angled dial dated 1644.

(*b*) A rather unusual dial (fig. 82) has been erected in the south garden adjoining the mansion on the east. It is dated 1679 and was removed by the present proprietor from North Barr House, Renfrewshire. On a base of two octagonal steps a female figure clothed in the costume of the period supports a dial stone on her head. She wears a fluted skirt with draped panniers, a high waisted stomacher, passimented at the neck, with puff sleeves intaken at the elbow and ruffed at the forearm. In her left hand she holds a fan, and in her right she bears a rose disposed against her bosom. Around her neck she wears a necklace of beads with a heart-shaped pendant and in her ears drop-shaped ear-rings. The dial stone is an octagonal block with 17 faces. The perpendicular faces are alternately cupped and plane. On the horizontal dial are the initials D. McG. for Donald MacGilchrist, who built the house of North Barr in 1676, and the date 1679. The figure is 3 feet 11½ inches high, the dial stone is 1 foot 2½ inches high and the steps are each 8 inches high.

(*c*) On the lawn south of the mansion is a round horizontal dial with a baluster shaft. It is undated but on its metal face is engraved "David Lyon sculpsit."

The first two sundials are illustrated in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxiv., pp. 173 and 247.

Lennoxlove Tower is still occupied and has been restored by the present proprietor.

On the Maitlands of Lethington, see *Introd.* p. xxiv.

x. S.W. 6 May 1920.

71. Barnes Castle.—On the eastern shoulder of the Garleton Hills, 1¾ miles north-north-east of Haddington, are the ruins of a 16th century residence, unusual in type and an interesting example of axial planning (fig. 85). On plan the structure is a great rectangle measuring 162 feet 6 inches by 126 feet 8 inches with the major axis lying north-east and south-west. Square towers project externally from the angles, and between these are spaced intermediate towers, two on the north-west, one on the south-east and one centrally on the south-west.

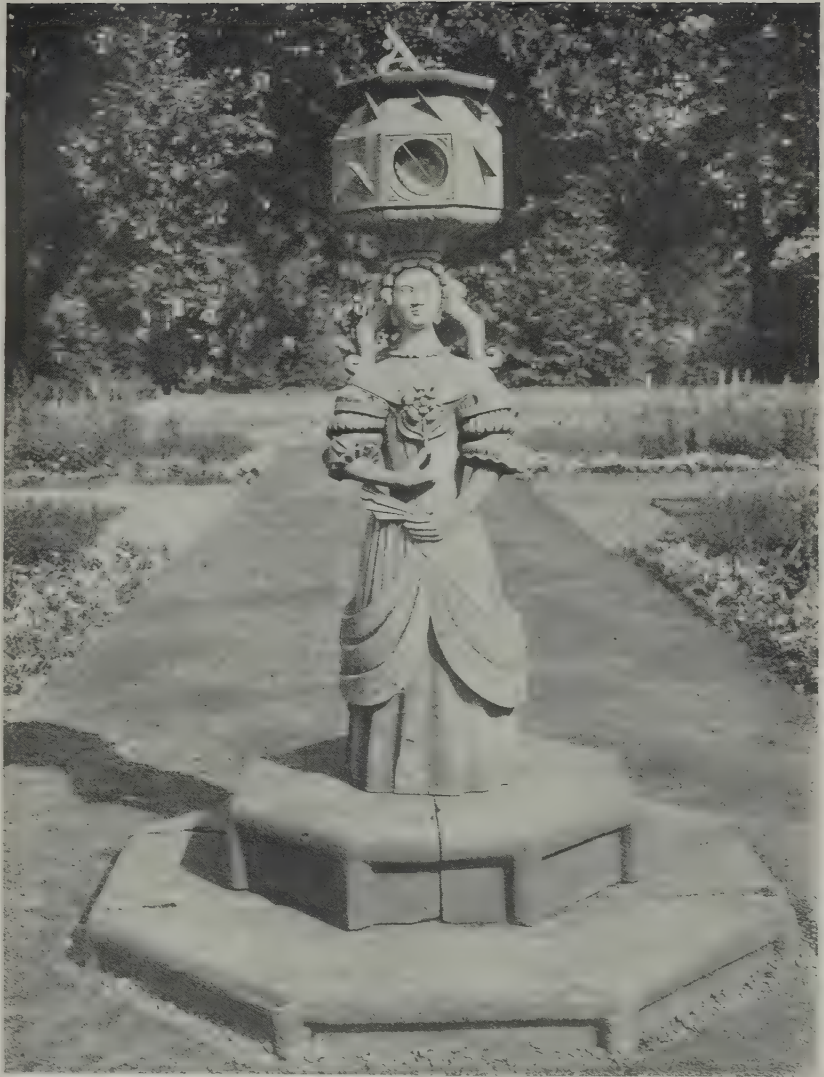

FIG. 82.—Lennoxlove (No. 70).

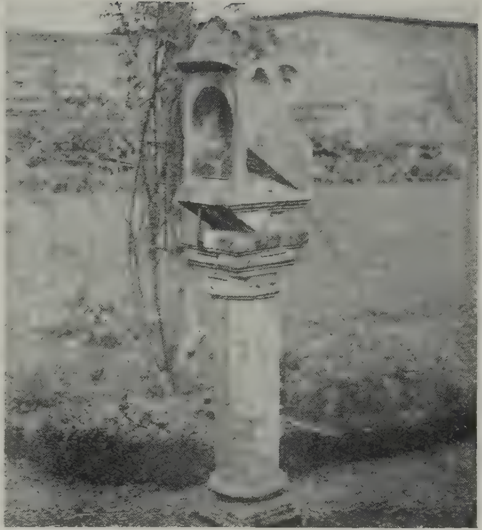

FIG. 83. Ruchlaw (No. 217).

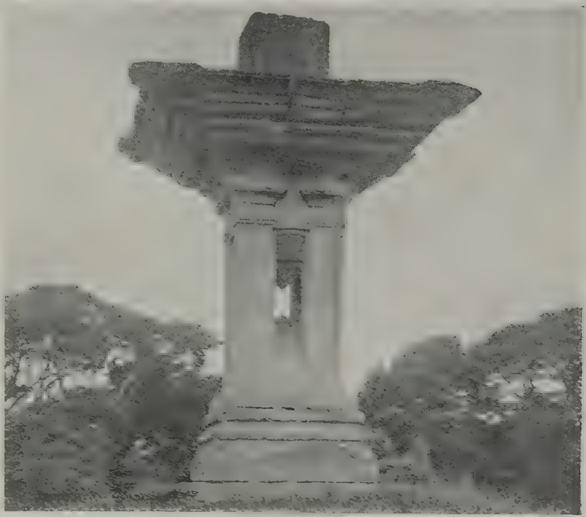

FIG. 84.—Dunglass (No. 124).

SUNDIALS.

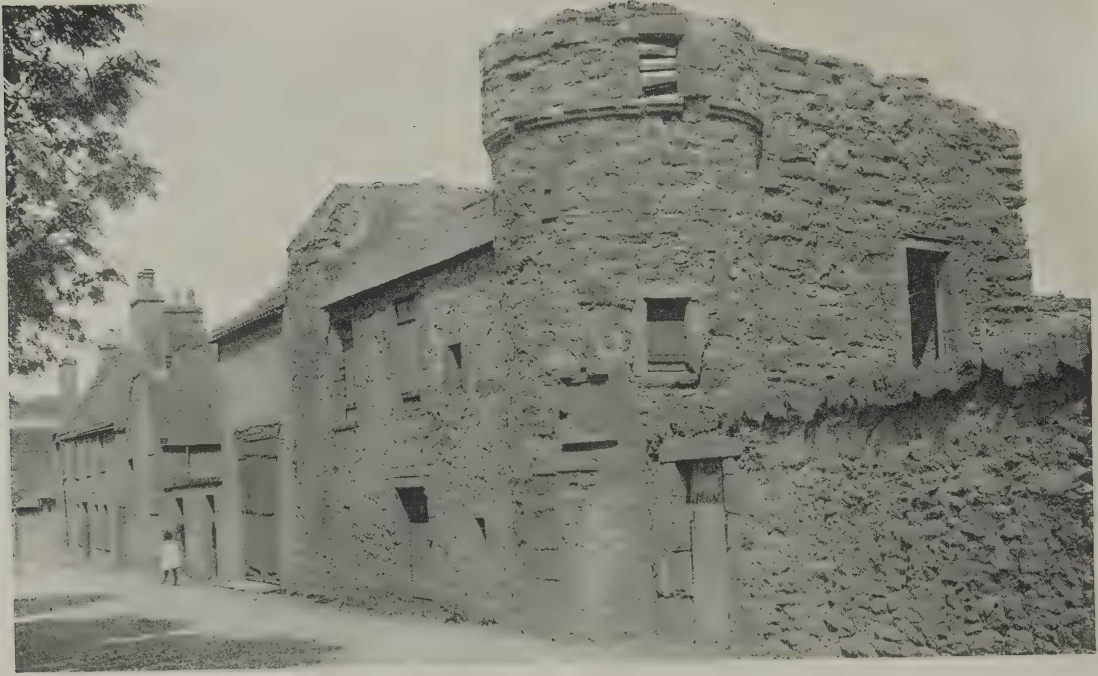

FIG. 86.—In 1913.

FIG. 87.—c. 1897.

"BOTHWELL CASTLE" HADDINGTON (No. 72).

The dwelling occupies the north-eastern part of the enclosure, and against the north-western wall are traces of a long range of building. The structure is built of rubble with freestone dressings and is now in the last stages of decay. The walls are some 14 feet at their highest, but only the vaulted ground floor of the dwelling portion remains and is now used as a general store for agricultural machinery and other impedimenta, which also litter the wilderness that was once the courtyard.

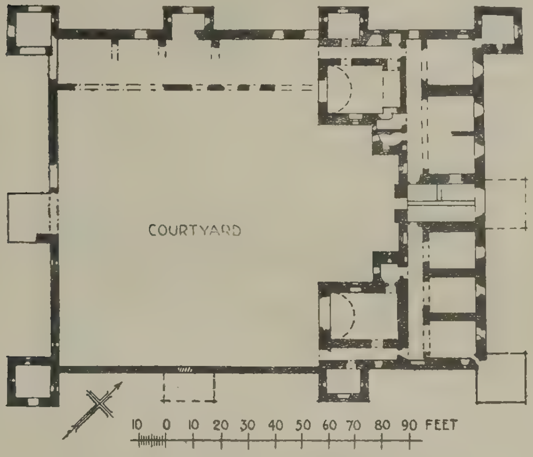

FIG. 85.—Barnes Castle (No. 71).

The entrance has probably led through a central tower on the south-western wall to the courtyard, from which the dwelling is entered by a central doorway admitting to a vestibule with a passage on either hand giving access to a range of vaulted chambers on the east; at each extremity of these passages and running at right angles to them, two others communicate with a couple of wings projecting within the courtyard, with the projecting towers parallel to these, and with the buildings against the lateral walls. At the re-entering angles of the wings circular staircases are housed within square projections on either side of the main door. The basement apartment of the north wing has obviously been the kitchen; there is a wide fireplace in the east wall, adjacent to which a service hatch opens beneath the stair; on the other side of the passage a mural chamber is formed in the external wall. These apartments are all ceiled with stone barrel vaulting, whence the local name for the structure, the "Vouts." The north-eastern projecting tower alone is roofed in this manner. In each of the side walls of the towers is a gunloop enfilading the walls.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The connection of the Barnes estate with the Seton family began with the grant by Robert Bruce in 1321-2 to Alexander de Seyton of the whole land near Haddington called "the Bernis" (*totam terram que vocatur lie Bernis juxta Hadington*).[1] In the person of John, second surviving son of George, seventh Lord Seton, the property was conferred on a cadet branch of the family. John served in Spain and returned to hold office in the household of James VI. "He made ane great building at the Barnes, Voult height, before his death, intending that building bound a court."[2] John Seton of Barnes died in 1594. From the character of the remains, the persistence of the name "the Vaults," and the absence of any further reference to the building, it might be inferred that it was never carried further than the vaulted levels at which John Seton left it. George Seton of Barnes, the Jacobite Earl of Dunfermline, sold the estate in 1715.[3]

v. S.E. ("The Vaults, remains of.") 1 July 1913.

72. "Bothwell Castle."—The ruin of this town house, which dates from the late 16th or early 17th century, occupies a site on the left bank of the River Tyne 100 yards below the new bridge. It covers a considerable area, extending from the river bank to East Gate Street, which is the main access to the town from the east. Fig. 87 shows the condition of the structure in 1897, while fig. 86, taken in 1913, shows its present state of ruin.

On plan the structure consisted of a main block running north and south parallel to the street and two wings, which extended eastwards to the river and enclosed a small courtyard. At the south-west angle of the frontage there projects a circular tower, in which was placed the main entrance. Above this is a weather worn armorial panel within the usual moulded border. The entrance in the tower has long been built up and superseded by a doorway more conveniently placed in the centre of the main block. This main block contained a sunk floor, two upper floors and an attic. The area is reached from the street level by a staircase within the tower, and it is probable that this stair originally continued upwards and gave access to the upper floors before the erection of a wide scale and platt staircase built out on the courtyard between the wings. The wings were three storeys high and were also served by this later staircase. At the eastern end of the south wing there was a rectangular dovecot, not detached but forming a portion of the main structure.

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* i., p. 452;
[2] *Hist. of Seyton* Maitland Club p. 61;
[3] *Family of Seton* ii., p. 628.

The walls are built of rubble with ashlar dressings. The window and door jambs are moulded in some instances, splayed in others. The interior of the building was finished with care and taste. A drawing dated 1897 and preserved in the National Art Survey of Scotland records the interior wood panelling of one room and the iron door-fittings. These all appear to have been excellent examples of native craftsmanship. This structure, less than thirty years ago, was one of the best specimens of old Scottish domestic town architecture.

x. N.W. 19 July 1913.

73. **Houses in Town.**—The Haddington House in Poldrait Street and several modernised tenements in High Street date from the 17th century; the following bear inscribed lintels :

(*a*) on No. 38 East Gate the lintel bears a representation of six tallow dips suspended from a rod, and flanked by the initials I T and I D also the date 1594.

(*b*) on Moat House, Eastgate is a lintel inscribed MELIORA . SEMPER . COGITA and the date 1641.

(*c*) a lintel, inscribed A M 1680, occurs on a house in Sidegate.

x. N.W. 19 July 1913.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

74. **Fort, Kaeheughs, Barney Mains.**—On the summit of a long ridge, interspersed with straggling trees at the western end and contained within more closely grown trees round the eastern segment, 400 yards west of Barney Mains, at an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level, is a fort, somewhat almond-shaped on plan, with the narrow end to the east (fig. 92). The main axis is east and west and measures internally some 460 feet in length and 235 feet in breadth. No defence is required along the northern flank, as there is a sheer precipice of rock 50 to 60 feet in height on this side, below which the ground falls away in a steep declivity for more than 150 feet from the foot of the rock. On the south the land falls sharply for 30 feet between the inner and outer walls, then slopes away gradually. To the east the ground has been steep and rocky, but an old quarry has encroached on the fort at this place, destroying any defences which may have existed here, while to the west the ridge stretches away fairly level. The main entrance (fig. 11) 10 to 12 feet wide is along the summit of the ridge from the west penetrating all the defences, and there is also an entrance 9 to 15 feet wide from the south near the western end of the interior.

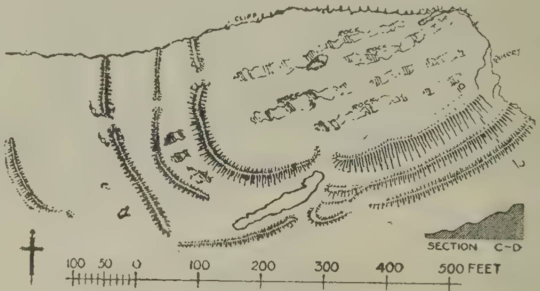

FIG. 88.—Kaeheughs (No. 74).

The inner defence on the southern flank is a rampart, 9 feet broad and rising about 1 foot above the inner level, which is carried round the western end until it reaches the edge of the precipice on the north. Across this end it attains considerable dimensions, being in places 23 feet broad at the base and 6 feet high on the inside. Besides the inner one on the southern flank there are two other ramparts near the foot of the steep natural escarpment. The first of these outer defences is 6 feet broad, 1 foot high on the inside and 11 feet high on the outside, while its crest lies 54 feet from, and 17½ feet lower than the inner rampart ; the second rampart is 10 feet broad, 1 foot high on

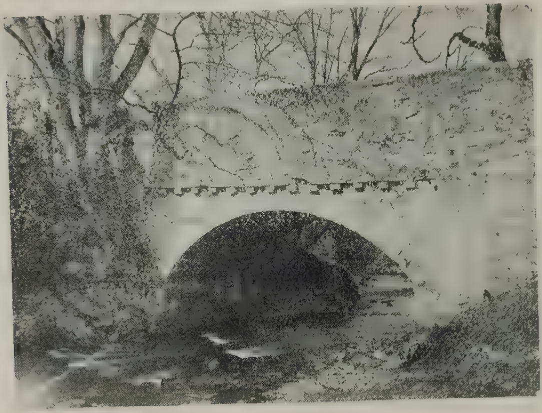

FIG. 89.—Humbie Mill (No. 86).

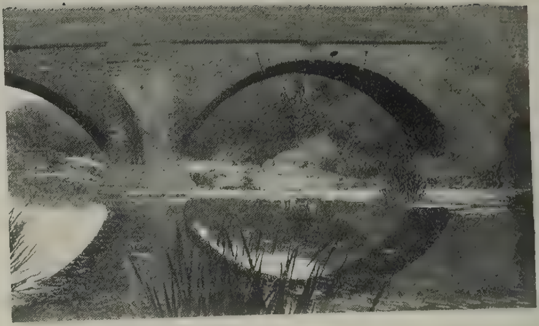

FIG. 90.—East Linton (No. 151).

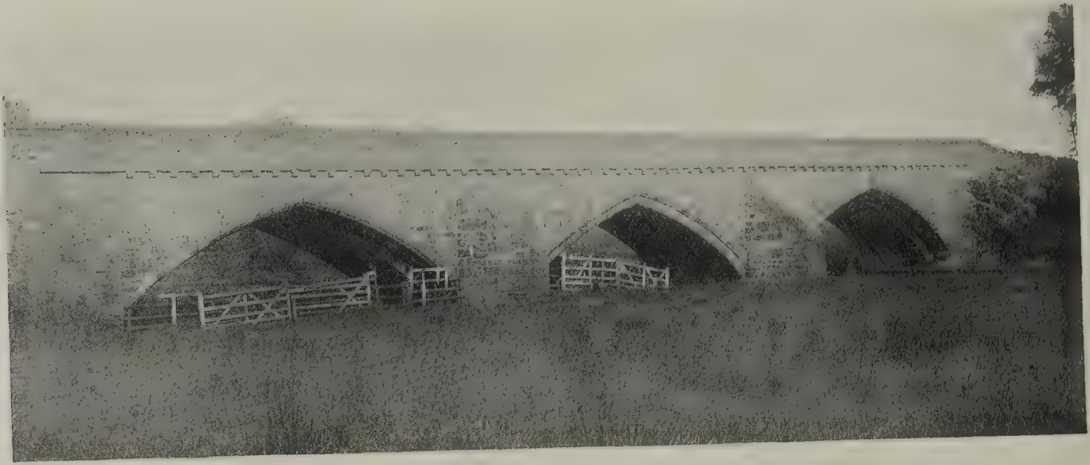

FIG. 91.—Abbey Bridge, Haddington (No. 76).

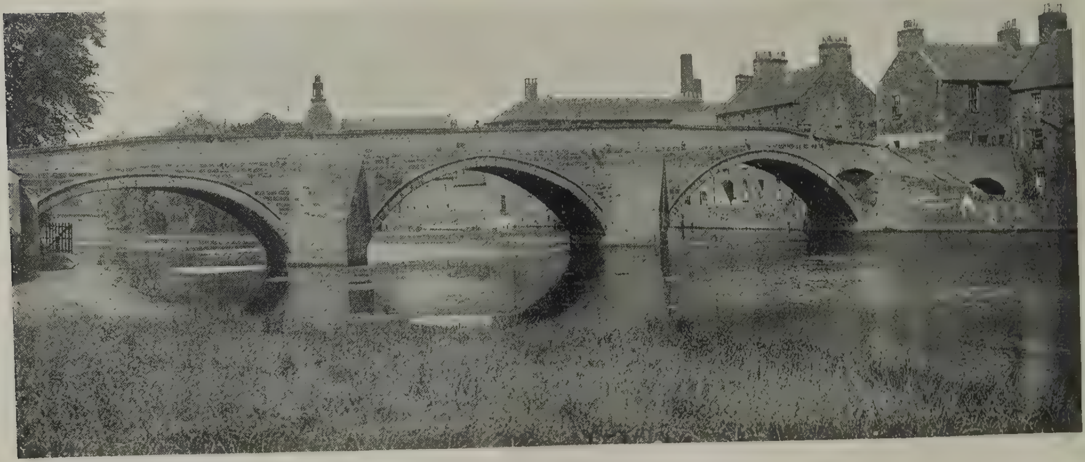

FIG. 92.—Nungate (No. 75).
(A marks inserted Carved Stones).

BRIDGES.

To face p. 49.

the inside, 3½ feet high on the outside and 40 feet distant from the crest of the last mentioned rampart. Some 16 feet beyond, what looks like the fragment of an outer rampart of uncertain dimensions can be traced for some distance east of the southern entrance. These defences run west along the southern flank as far as the southern entrance, beyond which only the second of them is continued westwards, and this can be traced for about 65 yards, after which it seems to carry on some distance as a scarp. The distance between this line and the inner rampart, adjacent to the southern entrance, is 85 feet, the intervening space being occupied by outcropping rocks. The defences at the western, and most accessible, end of the fort, consist of three ramparts outside the inner rampart, intervals of 49 feet, 53 feet and 153 feet separating them from each other. The first of these is built right across the ridge from the outer rampart on the south to the edge of the precipice on the north and measures 12 feet in breadth at the base and 3 to 4 feet in height; the second, commencing at the rocky outcrop on the south, is also carried across the ridge and measures 18 feet in breadth and 3 to 4 feet in height; while the third and outer rampart, 10 feet in breadth and 1 foot in height, with a ditch 8 feet broad and 1 foot deep outside it runs from the ridge northwards for some 50 yards, when it terminates some 40 yards from the edge of the precipice on the north.

There are no remains of hut circles to be seen in the interior, but some hollows in the rocky surface could easily have been, and probably were, used as shelters.

v. S.W. 28 May 1913.

Miscellaneous.

75. Nungate Bridge.—This bridge (fig. 92) spans the River Tyne on the east of Haddington and gives access from the town to the suburb of Nungate.

The structure is over 210 feet in length and traverses a waterway 100 feet in width on three arches; two additional arches on the east carry the incline between the higher level of the roadway of the bridge and the lower level of the ground on the east bank.

The western arch is three-centred, the other two spanning the river are slightly pointed, while those carrying the eastern approach are semi-circular and are not contemporaneous with the structure, having been added in the 18th century. The arches are not ribbed, and the cutwaters, which project from the piers, have sloping weather tops. The western approach from the town is angled; the eastern has been altered. The roadway averages 10 feet 8 inches in width and the bridge measures 14 feet 8 inches across the parapets.

The structure is built of red sandstone and has been considerably altered and repaired over a long period; from the evidence now visible it appears to date from the 17th century. It is still used for vehicular traffic, and its present condition is satisfactory. In the retaining wall on the east bank to the south of the bridge are several carved stones. At a point A on fig. 92 is found a lintel 3½ feet by 10 inches inscribed in relief; the first words are illegible, the termination reads A N̄ O 1565. The lintel and some other stones, which apparently bear armorial achievements too decayed to be decipherable, have probably nothing to do with the bridge, and were possibly removed from St. Mary's Church as the stones are of a similar nature.

x. N.W. 13 July 1912.

76. Abbey Bridge.—A little over ¾ mile east of the town of Haddington, the river Tyne, on emerging from the policies of Amisfield House, is spanned by a bridge of the early 16th century (fig. 91).

The structure has a total span of 131 feet by 16 feet in width and is borne on three pointed drop-centred arches. These arches had originally five ribs with chamfered edges, each 1 foot 6½ inches broad, dividing the vault into six bays; the ribs of the central arch are complete, three ribs have been removed from the north arch and two from the southern.

Two courses above the archivolts a row of corbels of slight projection carry the overhang of the parapet and appear to indicate a subsequent widening of the roadway, which now is 13 feet 6 inches wide. The piers between the arches have projecting cutwaters terminating in sloping tops at the level of the corbels. A panel over the southern arch records that the bridge was repaired, but the date is indecipherable. On the west coping the date

1870 is incised and probably records a later repair. The bridge is in use and in good condition.

x. N.E. 1 July 1913.

77. Cross-head at Manse, Haddington.—By the side of the manse doorway is preserved the upper part of a wheel-cross head of a very peculiar type. It is of sandstone, 15 inches across and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The height of the fragment is 9 inches. The ornament consists of a St. Andrew's Cross in low relief, plain and flat, but with a groove in the centre of the arms giving the appearance of the cross being formed of four V's with their points converging in the centre of the cross head. In the middle of each arm the groove is deepened for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The width of the arms is $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the flat space between the arms at the head of the cross a small cross 2 inches across the arms had been incised. There appears to have been another in the corresponding place on one side. Each of these spaces may have had one.

x. N.W. 30 May 1913.

78. Graveyard.—Some 70 yards east of the Abbey Farm (No. 79) in an oblong wooded enclosure is a graveyard in a state of desolation. At the eastern end are two table stones greatly weathered, with illegible inscriptions. On the south is a 17th century headstone bearing the funereal insignia of the period.

x. N.E. 1 July 1913.

79. Abbey Farm.—The Abbey farmhouse lies 1 mile east-north-east of Haddington. The northmost building in the farm steading, now used as a store, appears to date from the 16th century. It presents no features of interest.

x. N.E. 1 July 1913.

80. Stone with Spiral, Cockles Smithy.—At the north-western corner of the cross-roads at Cockles Smithy about 2 miles south-east of Haddington is a rounded boulder embedded in road scrapings, on which a spiral of two turns has been carved, the free end of the spiral terminating in a recurving bifurcation. The breadth of the spiral is 4 inches and including bifurcation the design measures 6 inches across (fig. 10).

x. S.E. (unnoted). 30 May 1913.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates the following site:—

81. St. Mary's Convent x. N.E.

HUMBIE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

82. Keith Church.—The ruin of this church is situated on a knoll a short distance to the north of the mansion of Keith-Marischal, which is distant 2 miles west-south-west from Humbie Station. The building (fig. 93) is orientated and has comprised nave and chancel, as is indicated by the lesser width of the latter division. The west gable and portions of the lateral walls, more particularly towards their western end, have been reconstructed in post-reformation times. The east gable and the eastern end of the south wall do not appear to have been interfered with since their erection in or about the 13th century. The former measures 15 feet from ground level to the wall head, above which it is skewed to receive a steeply pitched roof. In this gable are two narrow lancet windows with pointed heads. Exteriorly a broad double chamfer is carried round the jambs and heads, which are widely splayed to the interior. The sills are modern. Above these windows is a vesica, from which the infilling has been removed.

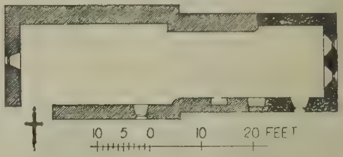

FIG. 93.—Keith Church (No. 82).

At the eastern end of the south wall is a window $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide at the daylight, with a chamfer-cusped head and elementary eyes. The head is formed from a single block of ashlar, on which is incised a circle on either side of the head, the wester with six straight rays, the easter with closely set undulating rays. Similar roundels are found in Rome in the churches of S. Sabina and S. Maria in Cosmedin flanking crosses on 8th and 9th century *pluteii*.[1] The remainder of the south wall is enshrouded in ivy, and a close examination is impossible. The north wall is fragmentary, and the west gable, as aforesaid, has been rebuilt. The structure exteriorly is 63½ feet long, 19 feet wide at the chancel and 22¼ feet wide at the nave. Internally the chancel is 27¼ feet long, 13 feet 10 inches wide at the east end and 12 feet 9 inches wide at the chancel arch. The nave is 29¼ feet long and 15½ feet wide. The east gable is 2 feet 7 inches thick, and the south wall 2 feet 9 inches.

GRAVESLAB.—Lying against the north-west angle of the church is a graveslab 4 feet 1 inch in length, which tapers in width from 12 to 10 inches, with both ends missing. A margin is droved on either side, and in the centre is incised a sword 3 feet long with elevated quillons, hilt and pommel.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT.—Against the exterior of the south wall is built a Renaissance monument to Anderson of Whitburgh, dated 1685. It bears the arms of Anderson impaled with those of Forrester or Hunter—a saltire engrailed between four mullets; three hunting horns below a star in chief.

BELL.—Within the mansion (No. 83) is preserved the church bell dated 1620 (fig. 30). The bell is complete with canons and measures 1 foot 3 inches in diameter at skirt, 8¼ inches in diameter at crown. It is 11 inches in height from the skirt to the bottom of the canons and 15 inches high over all. Beside the date, which is in relief, is a symbol, also in relief, a crown surmounting a hammer, this being the insignia of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh. It is flanked by the initials G. H. for George Hog, who cast several bells during the early part of the 17th century, including one at Closeburn Church, Dumfriesshire,[2] which is inscribed "apud Poterraw" locating his foundry in the street of that name in Edinburgh.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A church at 'Keith' was granted c. 1160 by Simon Fraser to the monks of Kelso. This church was also known as that of 'Hundeby-Keith' and was represented by the former church of Humbie as a separate parish. But some time before 1176 Hervey de Keith or Hervey Marischal founded a 'Chapel' (*capella de Keth hervei*) in his own vill of Keith, which is also referred to as a 'church' and was served by a parson and which paid 20/ annually to the church of Keith (Hundeby). It is therefore the foundation at Keith-Marischal which is the subject of this article.[3] On the Keith family and the two Keiths see *Introd.* p. xxi.

According to a modern inscription on the south wall the building was erected as a private chapel in the reign of David I. by Hervey de Keith, King's Marischal in the reign of Alexander II. This would date the structure at least a century earlier than the architectural evidence warrants. Later the church served the parish of Keith-Marischal, which was merged in 1618 with that of Keith-Hundeby to form the parish known from the latter as Humbie.

[1] *Lombardic Architecture*, Rivoira i. 127-8; [2] *Inventory of Monts. in Dumfriesshire, Art.* No. 58; [3] *Liber de Calchou passim.*

xiv. S.E. (Edin. ix. S.E.) 25 August 1913.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

83. **Keith House.**—Keith House more usually called Keith Marischal, lies 2 miles west-south-west from Humbie station amid the well-wooded policies of the estate. The structure dates from the end of the 16th century but has been so added to and modernised from time to time that few architectural features of interest remain. Into the north wall of the north-west wing is built a stone bearing beneath an earl's coronet a shield charged with three pallets on a chief—the arms of the Keith family.

Near the angle turret but towards the west a panel, which was removed from Rubislaw, has been inserted. It bears the arms of Sir George Skene of Rubislaw and Fintry and is dated 1688.

On the family of Keith see *Introd.* p. xxi.

xiv. S.E. (Edin. ix. S.E.) 25 August 1913.

84. **Leaston House.**—This is a late 17th century house situated on a foothill of the Lammermuirs 2¾ miles south of East Salton. It consists of a central oblong portion, lying north-east and south-west, with a shorter wing at either end returning rectangularly southwards. There are two storeys throughout, but a garret is contrived beneath the roof of the main block by heightening a portion of the north and

south walls. The little gables so formed are ogival in shape, have spiralled skewputs and are surmounted by a chimney stalk with a moulded cope. The building is of rubble and is covered with harling, but the backset dressings of the voids are exposed. The entrance is centred in the south wall. Its architrave is heavily moulded and breaks into ears at the head ; the frieze is cushioned. The moulded cornice has a pediment containing a scrolled cartouche, on which is a grotesquely carved cherub's head surmounted by an urn as a finial.

Sculptured Stone.—In a rockery bordering the lawn north of the house is a slab of freestone 6½ inches thick, 2 feet 5 inches above ground and 1 foot 9 inches in greatest width (fig. 9). The surface is fairly smooth, and on it are inscribed five concentric rings, the greatest diameter being 1 foot 3 inches. The incisions appear to have been executed with a pick or some similar percussing tool, and the inner rings are markedly less regular than the outer.

Historical Note.—The house takes its name from the old family in the property. " Robert Lieston of Humbie " in 1502 married a daughter of Halket of Pitfirran.[1] A hundred years later Humbie was in possession of a Lawson family.[2]

xv. S.W. 9 April 1920.

Defensive Construction.

85. Fort, Stobshiel.—In the angle formed by a bend in the Birns Water, immediately to the south of the road between Kidlaw and Stobshiel and some 300 yards north-north-east of the latter place, at an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level, is a small plateau separated from the surrounding land by the burn on the east and north and by a deep hollow with steep sides on the south-west. The summit, which is of triangular shape with base to the north and concave sides, is occupied by a fort (fig. 94), the rampart running along the edges of the plateau where it rises some 33 feet above the burn on the east and 20 feet above the hollow on the west. The internal measurements are 254 feet from the southern apex to the middle of the northern rampart and 190 feet across the northern end or base. The ramparts, to judge from the remains on the northern side, have been made largely of stone, but they have been destroyed on the eastern side and are much dilapidated on the south-west, the stones having been removed for building purposes and the soil thrown down the slope. At the southern extremity the rampart is 10 feet in breadth at the base, and rises 10 feet above the inner level and 20 feet above the bottom of the ditch outside, while on the northern side near the eastern end it is 10 feet in breadth and 6 feet in height on the inside. Across the narrow sloping projection of the ridge to the south, two broad ditches have been cut, and the excavated material has been piled up to form a rampart between them, which is continued a short distance along the south-western side of the fort. The inner ditch is 48 feet wide and the outer 30 feet, the rampart between being 28 feet broad, 14½ feet high on the inside and 15 feet on the outside, while the counterscarp of the outer trench is 4 feet high. There are two entrances to the fort, one at the north-eastern corner and the other at the north-western corner, and both are now about 12 feet wide. The latter entrance is approached along the top of a rising spur of ground, and there are indications that this passage may have been walled for a distance of nearly 80 feet, as some 60 feet from the opening in the rampart, on each side of this passage, is a mound of stone and earth.

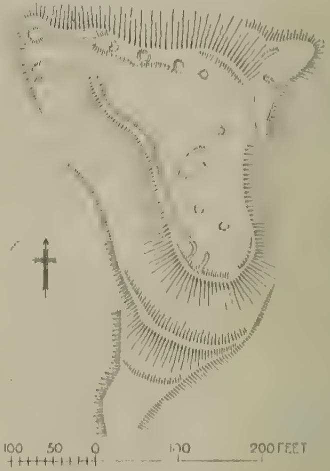

Fig. 94.—Stobshiel (No. 85).

There are traces of at least a dozen hut foundations within the fort. Some 45 feet from the north-eastern entrance, and almost oppo-

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[1] Douglas's *Baronage* (1798) p. 285.

[2] *Inquisit. Spec.* Hadd. Nos. 34, 169, 254, etc.

site it, is a circular heap of stones, 14 feet in diameter and rising 1 foot above the surrounding ground, which probably formed a hut circle, though there is no depression in the centre. Three stone foundations of hut circles, overgrown with grass and 12 feet in external diameter, lie alongside the northern rampart, and two similar semi-circular foundations, 6 feet in diameter internally, which impinge on each other, lie at the northern side of the north-western entrance. Opposite the centre of the south-western wall is a quadrangular hollow with segments of four circular foundations traceable in the angles, which suggest a group of four hut circles, each about 12 feet in diameter, almost touching. Between this and the southern extremity of the fort are two more circular hollows, while against the south-western rampart are two contiguous stony foundations, the common wall between being 5 feet thick. The more northerly example, 11 feet in length, is sub-oval in shape but incomplete, while that to the south is rectangular, there being a wide entrance to the north-east, and a large heap of debris on the southern side.

xv. S.W. 20 May 1913.

Miscellaneous.

86. Bridge at Humbie Mill.—The bridge (fig. 88) over the Humbie Water at Humbie Mill is apparently a 17th century construction. It is built of uncoursed rubble and has one segmental arch with a span of 24 feet 4 inches. The width of the soffit remains unaltered at 14½ feet, and the roadway is 13 feet 10 inches wide. The top of the parapet is 21 feet 2 inches above the water line. The parapets overhang and are borne on unmoulded corbels.

xviii. N.E. (Edin. xv. N.E.) 9 April 1920.

INNERWICK.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

87. Innerwick Castle.—This ruin stands ¾ mile due east of Innerwick, on the left bank of the Thornton Burn, at an altitude of 250 feet above sea-level. The deep but narrow channel of the burn skirts a harder mass of rock to form a promontory encompassed on the north, east and south by the loop of the stream; on this promontory the castle (fig. 15) is built, being cut off from the mainland on the west by an artificial ditch 15 feet deep and 18 feet wide hewn across the neck. On either side of this ditch a row of five mortices for joists, cut in the rock and spaced over a width of 8½ feet, suggests that the gap was crossed at one time by a permanent wooden bridge.

The promontory measures 100 feet along its major axis from east to west and has a mean width of 53 feet from north to south. It is entirely covered with building of different periods to within a few inches of the edge, the disposition and area of the structures being naturally governed by the site (fig. 95). So ruinous are these that the arrangement of the castle is difficult to elicit; the lowest storey only remains, and even in that important features such as accesses have disappeared. It may be premised that a site of this nature would be occupied from an early period, but the arrangement on plan does not seem to warrant a date earlier than the 15th century for the oldest structures.

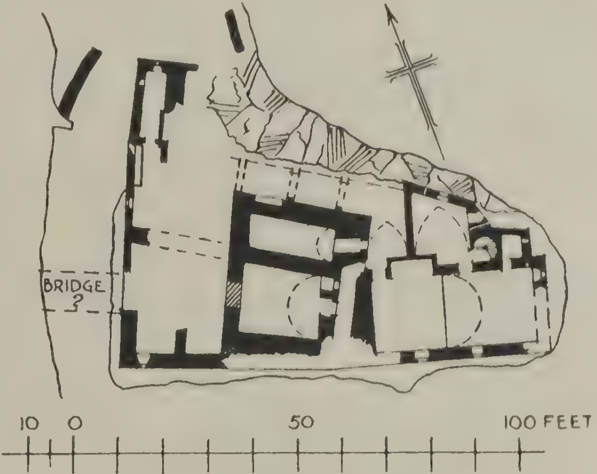

Fig. 95.—Innerwick Castle (No. 87).

On west, south and possibly also on the north the rock is crowned by a wall of enceinte along its sides, the wall being embodied, probably during a reconstruction, in buildings to the west of the main block, which lies 24 feet east of the rock cut ditch. If the structure borne across the ditch and indicated by the beam holes was a bridge, the entrance in the curtain would lie opposite to it. The main block comprises two chambers of approximately equal lengths but unequal in width, with a vaulted passage on the north. These chambers are ceiled with round barrel-vaults and enter from the east, the northern through a vestibule within the thickness of the wall, the southern from a passage, at the southern end of which are traces of a staircase leading to the upper floor. In the east wall of these chambers above the vault is a stone conduit sloping diagonally downwards in the thickness of the wall, which, it is suggested, may have served to collect roof water for domestic purposes.

A rib-vaulted passage on the north turns southwards along the main block and gives access to a long apartment running east and west; the western portion nearest the passage has a large fireplace beside the doorway and is elevated above the eastern and larger division. This chamber was covered with a round barrel-vault but appears to be later than the main block. Off it, at its eastern end, is a little room on the north, which has been ceiled in wood, while a doorway farther west leads to an irregularly shaped chamber with a drain in the north wall east of the window. This chamber has a pointed barrel-vault and gives access to a small circular staircase.

The structures west of the main block are extremely ruinous. The only feature of architectural interest is a window overlooking the ditch, which from its detail, is evidently of the 16th century. At the north-west angle of the site an oblong tower is placed, from which is entered a passage to the south against the west wall of enceinte.

If the entrance to the castle was not by means of such a bridge as has been suggested, it must have been by a stairway abutting against the oblong tower and descending to the north passage; in which case, probably, the courtyard originally extended as far as the cross wall shown dotted on plan, the other portions to the south being occupied by two conjoining structures.

The chambers in the portion referred to as the main block measure internally 18¼ feet and 17½ feet from east to west and 7 feet and 14½ feet from north to south; the long apartment to the east has a total length of 36 feet and a width of 16 feet. To the north of this the irregularly shaped chamber is 14¼ feet long by 12⅓ feet wide. The walls of the castle vary in thickness from 1¼ to 4 feet. The older portions are built of ashlar, the later of uncoursed rubble.

Historical Note.—The castle of Innerwick or Inverwick (*castrum de Inverwik in Laudonia*) was one of the places that fell into the hands of the English after their success at Homildon Hill in Sep. 1402. It was recaptured by the Regent Albany with an army in the summer of the following year, when he had it razed to the ground (*prostravit ad terram*).[1] But a purchase of timber "for the siege of the castle of Innerwick" in 1406 would seem to relegate the siege to that year.[2] Thereafter it was reconstructed, and "Anderwyke" as a "pyle or holde" on a "craggy foundacion" menacing communication with Berwick, was assaulted by Somerset on the way into Scotland with a force on Sep. 6, 1547. The place "perteined to the Lorde of Hambleton" and was kept by the Master of Hamilton and eight others "gentlemen for the moste part." The defenders blocked the outer doors and the stairs and made their defence from the battlements. But the hackbutters, who were attacking, forced a way in and started a fire in the lower parts, so that the "smoke and smoother" forced the defenders to ask mercy. Ere a reply could come from the commander, the hackbutters had forced their way up and killed eight of the garrison; one jumped from the wall and ran a furlong before he was overtaken and slain.[3]

On the Hamiltons of Innerwick, see *Introd.*, p. xxii.

[1] *Scotich.* Lib. xv. cap 16; [2] *Exch. Rolls* iii., p. 644; [3] Patten's *Expedicion into Scotlande*, pp. 36-7.

xii. N.E. 16 July 1913.

Defensive Constructions.

88. Hill Fort No. 1, Blackcastle Hill.—About 1 mile due south of Innerwick village, some 200 yards north of the Ogle Burn close to its source and near the eastern end of the ridge known as Blackcastle Hill, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, is an oval area enclosed by an earthen wall 17 feet broad, 3 feet high on the outside and 2 feet high on the inside. Outside the rampart is a ditch 10 feet broad and 1 foot deep at most. To the west there is a slight rise in the ground, but elsewhere a very gentle fall. The main axis is east and west, and the interior is 125 feet long and 102 feet broad. To the east is an entrance, 18 feet wide, which is much broken down, and there is a gap, 12 feet broad, at the south-west. Some 15 feet from the inside of the wall on the north-eastern arc is a hollow circular depression, 18 feet in diameter and 9 inches deep, which was probably a hut circle. It seems to have been entered from the south-west.

xii. S.E. 26 June 1913.

89. Hill Fort No. 2, Blackcastle Hill.—About ⅝ of a mile south-west of the previous fort, and near the western end of the Blackcastle Hill, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, is a fort sub-oval in plan (fig. 96), being wider towards the eastern end. The main axis is north-east and south-west, and internally it measures 170 feet in length by 150 feet across the centre. The fort is placed on the gentle western slope of the hill, the ground falling gradually to the north-west and to the south-west for a short distance, when it drops sharply for 400 feet. It is defended by a single rampart of earth, 11 feet broad for the greater part of its circumference, but broadening to a width of 17 feet on the south-west, near the centre of which is an entrance 7 feet wide. Inside the rampart is a ditch 6 feet broad and 9 inches deep, the soil from which has apparently been used in making the rampart, which rises at most about 2 feet above the bottom of the ditch. Outside the lower or western arc of the fort, at a distance of 22 feet from the wall, are four short mounds, 15 feet broad, with a trench outside each, 7 feet broad and 1½ feet deep. These mounds are 1½ feet high on the inside and rise 4 feet above the bottom of the trenches. The eastern is 34 feet in length and the others are 58 feet, 17 feet and 30 feet respectively, while they are 20 feet, 25 feet and 44 feet apart, the northern end of the third being in line with the southern side of the entrance to the fort. Within the fort, to the south of the entrance, is a hut circle, 20 feet in diameter internally and 1½ feet deep, showing several large stones in the wall, which is 3 feet broad. The entrance, which is to the south-east, is 3 feet in width. Running along the eastern flank, 18 feet distant from the wall, is an excavated curved hollow some 42 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, and about 9 inches in depth, which has been entered from the south. About 20 feet from the inner end there seems to have been a partition thrown out from the western side of the hollow, and there is slight evidence of a hut circle having existed between the entrance to this hollow and the hut circle near the entrance.

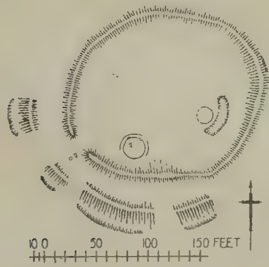

FIG. 96.—Fort No. 2 Blackcastle Hill (No. 89).

xii. S.W. 26 June 1913.

CAIRNS.

90. Cairn, "The Witches Cairn," Crystal Rig, Friardykes.—This cairn of stone, now almost overgrown with grass, lies near the summit of a broad flat hill, the Crystal Rig, nearly midway between Friardykes and Caldercleuch at an elevation of 1045 feet above sea-level. It is 58 feet in diameter and, though much reduced in height, still rises 4 feet above the surrounding level. The central part of the cairn is probably undisturbed, but a small surveyor's cairn has been erected on the summit.

xvi. N.E. 14 June 1913.

91. Cairns, Crystal Rig.—About 700 yards south-east of the Witches Cairn (No. 90) and the same distance north-east of Caldercleuch, towards the southern end of the Crystal Rig, a short distance above the 1000 feet contour line, is a group of cairns, the majority of which are nearly hidden by a growth of peat and rough grass on the surface. The largest cairn is 20 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height. Some stones have been dug out of it to form a small modern cairn, which has been erected on its summit. Some 30 yards to the north-north-east is a cairn 9 feet in diameter, rising 9 inches above the surface, the stones of which can only be found on probing to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. About 30 yards west of the second cairn is another 18 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height. Two other small cairns are placed about 30 yards to the south-west of the last.

xvii. N.W. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

92. **Dovecot.**—In a field, 1 mile north of Innerwick and 400 yards west of the Free Church, is a late rectangular dovecot measuring 30 feet by 20 feet externally. It is not provided with a stringcourse, which is unusual. The walls are of light coloured freestone, rubble built and covered with roughcast; the gables are crow-stepped. The roof is of timber and is slated. Two modern windows have been pierced in the front wall above the entrance.

xii. N.E. (unnoted). 25 May 1920.

93. **The Witches Knowe, Single Knowes Field, Innerwick Farm.**—Some 500 yards east of the dwelling house on Innerwick Farm and nearly 200 yards south of the public road, in a field called Single Knowes field, is a slightly rising piece of ground known as the Witches Knowe, on which a number of witches are said to have been burnt.

xii. N.E. (unnoted). 26 June 1913.

SITES.

94. **Fort, Thorntonloch.**—About 350 yards south-south-east of Thorntonloch, on the right bank of the mouth of Thornton Burn, a dry season reveals among the crop the lines of a promontory fort occupying a bank which falls 30 to 40 feet on the north and west, but slopes more gradually on the other sides. The area enclosed measures 90 by 58 yards with an entrance about the middle of the south side. East of the entrance two trenches 36 feet apart can be roughly discerned in favourable circumstances, the inner 12 feet wide and the outer 9 feet; but to the west one only. Two hut circles of about 15 feet in diameter are further suggested within the enclosure.

See *Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xxiv., p. 106.

xii. N.E. (unnoted).

The O.S. maps indicate the following sites:—

95. **St. Denis's Chapel, Chapel Point,** 1 mile E. of East Barns. vii. S.E.

96. **Thornton Castle, Thornton.** xii. N.E.

97. **Edinkens Bridge, Thornton.** xii. N.E.

MORHAM.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

98. **Parish Church.**—The parish church, an unpretentious structure erected in 1724, lies 2½ miles east-south-east of Haddington. In the south wall is inserted a stone 4 feet long and 8 inches high, which is carved with a foliaceous interlacing band and is possibly the side of an early Christian cross-shaft. The belfry over the west gable dates from 1685 and is of a common plain Renaissance type.

BELL.—Within the belfry hangs a bell 15½ inches diameter at lip and 12¼ inches high, which is inscribed SIR , JAMES , STANDSFIELD , DONVM , EIVS , 1681. It is small but very beautiful, almost certainly cast in Holland, but seemingly at some foundry otherwise unrepresented in Scotland so far as is known at present. The lettering of the inscription is closely set and has a rather heavy face, and the words are divided by commas set in the middle of the line, somewhat in the manner adopted by Quirin de Visser of Rotterdam at a later date on bells at Kells and Kirkcudbright Town Steeple. Above and below the inscription are ornamental borders in the best style of the period, the lower and wider consisting of birds with long beaks and outstretched wings among conventional flowers and leaves. The general style may be compared with the somewhat similar ornaments used by Peter Ostens of Rotterdam at Kinnett, Kincardineshire, 1679.[1] The clapper is original, and the old crown staple remains, but all the canons except two have been cut off in order to enable the bell to be fitted to a modern iron stock. The lip is remarkably thin.

[1] Eeles, *Church Bells of Kincardineshire*, pp. 15, 33.

x. N.E. 10 July 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. Standing Stone, Standing Stone Farm.—In the stack-yard at Standing Stone Farm is a fine tall four-sided monolith 9 feet 2 inches in height above ground on the west, the sides measuring 2 feet 3 inches, 2 feet 3 inches, 2 feet 8 inches and 2 feet 5 inches in breadth respectively.

xi. N.W. 28 May 1913.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate the following sites:—

100. Morham Castle, S. of the Church near Mill Bridge. x. S.E.

101. Morham Village, S. of the Church near Mill Bridge. x. S.E.

NORTH BERWICK.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

102. Old Parish Church, North Berwick.—Within the churchyard are the ruins of this structure consisting of an orientated oblong nave with a central western tower. The church resembles that of the neighbouring parish of Prestonkirk and was altered and enlarged about the same time, viz.:—1770; but the original building appears, from the Kirk Session records, to have been begun in May 1659; on the south-east corner is the date 1660. Operations were delayed at first by a difference of opinion as to whether the old kirk, still structurally in good condition, should be repaired or a new one erected. But by 1656 the old kirk was in "totall ruine and decay," and the new building on a new site had to be undertaken, which, owing to financial difficulties with the heritors was not completed till 1664. *Cf. The Auld Kirks of North Berwick*, by D. B. Swan.

ii. S.E. 23 July 1913.

103. St. Andrews Church, North Berwick.—This church stood near the harbour in the enclosure now occupied by the Coastguard Station. The only portion remaining is a small one-storeyed vaulted structure built of rubble, which once projected from the south wall of the church. It is oblong on plan, measures 19 feet from north to south and 18 feet from east to west, and has a central buttress which projects 2 feet 9 inches from each of the lateral walls. In the south gable there is a doorway 3 feet 2 inches wide with a semi-circular head, on which a bold quirked edge-roll moulding returns and continues down the jambs. On the north gable the opening has been widened. The original west jamb is *in situ* and shows that this doorway also had a semi-circular head. The mouldings are work of the 16th century. In the north-west angle a fireplace has been inserted, and in the east jamb of the south doorway there is a stone basin. Two fragments of a grave slab c. 13th century are preserved within the structure, while a third fragment has been built into the coping of the boundary wall of the swimming pool.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—One of the witnesses to a charter by Duncan, Earl of Fife (*ante* 1177) is Richard, chaplain of St. Andrew of North Berwick. A charter from Malcolm, Earl of Fife (d. 1228) grants several churches to the nuns of North Berwick, among which is "the church of Norberwic with the land of the same church and with the tithes, offerings and all other rights justly pertaining to the said church." Witness to a charter of Confirmation by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-1239), of the grant of a church in Fife to the nuns is Hugh, "chaplain vicar of Nordberwick." In 1529 the Pope confirmed a grant to the nuns of "Northberwyk" of the perpetual vicarage of the church of North Berwick, the nuns to present a suitable chaplain who should have "the cure of the souls of the parishioners of the same church and pay him a stipend." In 1497 the baillies and community of N. Berwick granted to William of Carrick, indweller in the Mains of Tantallon, the right to erect an altar to "our Lady of Peace" in St. Ninian's aisle, to the building of which he had also made a contribution. The altar had already been erected. The "aisle" must have been a transeptal one on the north from the nave, as the new altar was to stand between that of St. Ninian and the north gable of the aisle.[1]

In 1690 John Inglis was returned owner of "the island of Longbelland" with the patronage of the chaplainries or altarages called Lady Altar, Rood Altar and St. Sebastian's Altar within the parish church of North Berwick.[2]

According to a record, now amissing, the Kirk Session, in determining on a new church (see previous article), resolved "rather to change the site of the parish church than to rebuild the arches or bridges connecting the kirk with the shore" (cited in *Guide to North Berwick*, pub. Melville p. 15).

There was also a hospital for poor folk and pilgrims nearby from the latter half of the twelfth century, the pilgrims being apparently destined for St. Andrews by the "Earl's ferry," and another fragment of building at Earlsferry on the Fife shore marks the position of the corresponding hospital there. In Sept. 1560 Robert Lauder of the Bass, as "undoubted patron of the hospital of poor brothers (*confratrum pauperum*) and of the perpetual chaplainry of the same near the vill of Northberwyk perpetually founded and situated at the shrine or chapel of the aforesaid and described (*hujus modi*) hospital," presented George Lyell to the chaplainry in succession to James "Cowhen" (Cowan) and invested him in possession by presentation of the key of the said chapel and of the lodging built over it (*camere ejusdem desuper constructe et situate*).[3] The site of the hospital has been fixed in Quality Street.

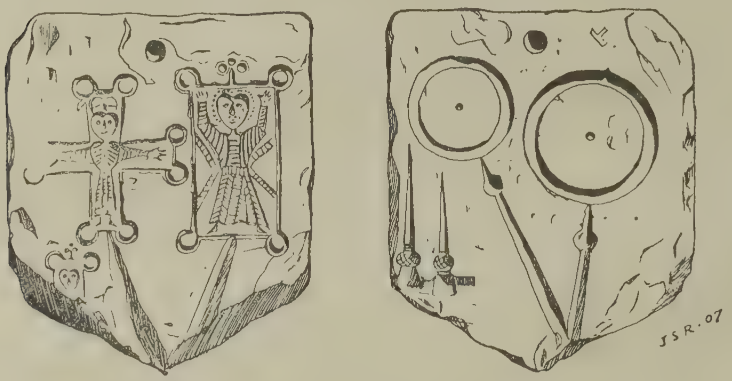

FIG. 97.—Stone Moulds from North Berwick (No. 103).

There was a graveyard at the church, but much of this has been eroded away by the sea and with it other ruinous portions of building.[4] In the graveyard was found a portion of a stone mould for making pilgrim's badges or signs and ring brooches. One badge (fig. 97) displayed a figure of St. Andrew, and was attached to some part of the dress by loops at the four corners.[5]

[1] Fraser's *Douglas Book* iii., No. 150, pp. 165-6; [2] *Inquis. Spec.* Hadd., Nos. 365, 366; [3] *Carte Monialium de Northberwic*, passim; [4] Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii., p. 505; [5] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xli. (1906-7), p. 431.

ii. N.E. 23 June 1919.

104. **Cistercian Convent, North Berwick.**—What survives of this foundation lies within the grounds of a modern residence 200 yards south-west of North Berwick railway station, and consists of an oblong range of conventual buildings (fig. 98) running east and west constructed of local rubble with yellow freestone dressings. The western portion has been two storeys and an attic in height. The basement floor contains four cellars ceiled with semicircular barrel-vaults. The floor above has traces of a fireplace in the west gable and was lit by small lintelled windows in the lateral walls. In the east gable is a large pointed arched window or door, which opened into the upper floor of an oblong two-storeyed building in line with the western portion, of which only the much altered north wall is now standing. Midway between these buildings there projects on the north a square tower built of ashlar, which is evidently an addition of the late 16th century. It rises from a splayed basement course and has contained at least four storeys within the roof. The basement storey, like the other chambers on this floor, is ceiled in stone. A circular turret is corbelled out at the north-eastern angle and is enriched by two string courses, the upper of which returns across the face of the square tower and, like the basement course, around a circular tower, built within the west re-entering angle which contains a fairly spacious circular stair leading to the upper floors of the west portion and square tower. This staircase is partly built of

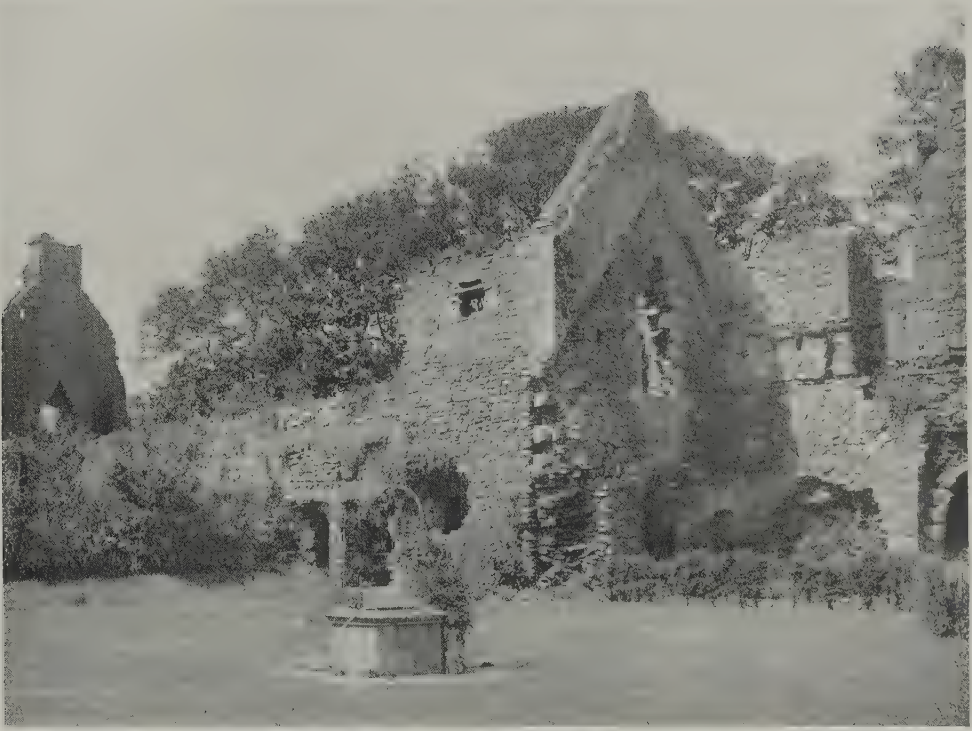

FIG. 98. Cistercian Convent or Nunnery, N. Berwick (No. 104).

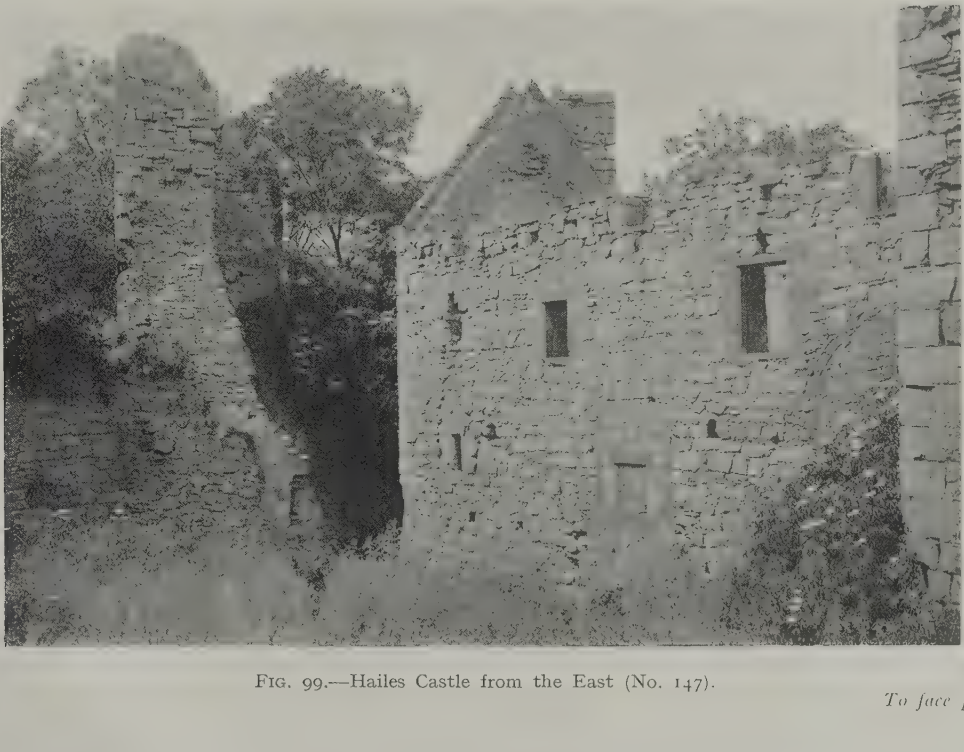

FIG. 99.—Hailes Castle from the East (No. 147).

sandstone and partly of the local igneous red stone. The north wall of the west portion has a row of corbels on the exterior to bear a hoarding or penthouse roof. East of the square tower is a square projection housing a large fireplace with a massive stalk. This fireplace would appear to have superseded a projecting porch covered with a splayed stone roof. In the inner wall of the fireplace is a pointed arched window of 14th century date, which of course was built up on the formation of the fireplace, as it then looked into the flue. The east wall of the porch was pierced by an arched opening, which, later, was contracted and subsequently filled in, when a keyhole-shaped window was inserted to overlook an apparently later entrance immediately to the east. This entrance has a pointed arched head. The fireplace has cupboards and a drain in the west wall. The projection had opened into a vaulted room under a pointed arch in two orders, the room being afterwards lowered to a more suitable height on the erection of the fireplace. The north wall is carried eastwards from the entrance above mentioned for a distance of 56½ feet, where it has returned in a southern direction. South-west of the west portion, and not in alinement with this building, is a gateway 12¼ feet wide with a segmental arched head. There is no visible trace of other structures.

A number of pieces of mediæval glazed brick, tile, and pottery have been unearthed beside the ruin. Five of these tiles bearing raised figures of animals and eleven others bearing geometric and floral patterns are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, and a selection is illustrated in the volume of Convent Charters issued for the Bannatyne Club. A residue lies within one of the vaulted cellars of the nunnery. An interesting discovery in course of excavation was a mediæval brick kiln, which is situated beside the modern entrance to the property. A well on the bank above the ruins has the name of Abb's Well, and in the ground near by some lead piping was found.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—This house for Cistercian nuns was founded probably in the third quarter of the 12th century, since some time before 1177 Duncan, "*dei gratia*" Earl of Fife, confirmed a grant to the nuns by his father, Earl Duncan, of the land of "Gillecamestone," otherwise "Gillecalmestun," upon which the buildings of the convent were erected. This same Duncan senior had founded two hospitals, one at the north harbour of the ferry, that is at the port known as "Ardros," the other at the south harbour, which was North Berwick, the name of the crossing being still preserved in Earlsferry on the Fife shore (*passagium Comitis* in 1303);[1] and these hospitals were granted to the nunnery by the second Earl Duncan along with certain lands in Fife and other revenues. The nuns were obliged to receive into the hospitals poor folk and pilgrims as far as the capacity of these places allowed. Later grants by Earl Duncan the second and his successor Malcolm conferred some Fife churches on the nunnery. Another benefactor was Duncan, Earl of Carrick, from whom came a revenue from land and the church of Maybole in Ayrshire. The convent also possessed estates in the immediate neighbourhood of North Berwick.

A witness to a charter of Earl Malcolm (*a* 1228) is James "prior (*sic*) of Noberwic." A sub-prioress appears on record in 1220, a prioress and "master" are in another document and a prioress and "master of the same nuns" in a confirmatory grant by a Prior of St. Andrews in 1293. In 1386 Elena de Carric was prioress, but very few successors are named till we come to a succession of Hume ladies in the 16th century, when the position became virtually a perquisite of the Humes of Polwarth.

A papal bull of Clement VII., calendared in H.M. Register House and dated 4 May, 1525, confirms to Isabella Hume the priory of North Berwick with the annual rents etc. thereof not exceeding £125 on the resignation of Alison Hume the former prioress. The total valued revenue of the Convent in the thirteenth century was £815 : 18 : 4 and at the Reformation £556 : 17 : 8 in money besides income in kind.

In 1539 William Fowler, chaplain of the altar of the Holy Cross, in the church of the monastery, granted to Alexander Hume his three crofts with the consent of Prioress Isabella Hume and the Convent. These eighteen "dames" subscribe "with our hand at the pen," as do the twenty nuns five years later who make a further grant of property to

Alexander Hume, son of the late Alexander Hume of Polwarth. The names include four Humes, and others bearing such names as Halyburton, Crichton, Douglas, Sinclair, Ramsay, etc., indicating that, as usual, the inmates were probably drawn from the gentry of the district. In 1548 Margaret, the prioress, and the convent granted their principal estate at North Berwick to (her brother) Alexander Hume, brother of Patrick Hume of Polwarth, in consideration of a sum of £2000 received for the repair and rebuilding of their " place " as well as for the payment of sums due by them. Other alienations to other parties followed. By 1586 " the place quhair the Abbay Kirk and Closter of Northberuik stuid before . . . is ruinous " and in 1587 the temporality or other than purely ecclesiastical property of the nunnery was erected into the barony of North Berwick in favour of Alexander Hume. In 1596 Dame Margaret Hume as prioress and one nun, Dame Margaret Donaldsone, were all that remained of the conventual body, with no revenues except what came from three of the Fife churches, which, on the other hand, were required for the support of ministers. These therefore also were abandoned, and in 1597 an Act of Parliament ratified and approved of the resignation of all the Kirks and suppressed " the said Abbacie and Monasterie for euir."

A grant by the Archbishop of St. Andrews of the perpetual vicarage of the church of North Berwick, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. in 1529—who alone speaks of the "abbess" —had been made in consideration of its losses, due to wars in which it was plundered and its church burnt.

The perils to which the monastery was thus exposed are further illustrated by the formal restoration by the prioress Dame Margaret Hume, on 14 May 1550, of valuables and vestments committed to her custody " in time of invasion by our old enemies of England." These included a crucifix, apparently of silver and a silver cross with eight chalices of silver, making nine chalices with one still on pledge in the hands of Patrick Hume of Polwarth, the lady's brother, which was returned five years later. There were also four " ornaments " of cloth of gold, being a cope and vestments for sub-deacon, deacon and priest with all the tunicles, (in text *teniculis*) infulae, dalmatics, amices, albs (in text *abbis*) stoles and corporals pertaining thereto. To these the prioress of her own gift added two copes, one of blue velvet and another of fine green cloth (*ex bisso*), as well as " a church ornament called byrd-alexander " (*i.e.*, of striped silk) with vestments for the three clergy as above, and another of fine white cloth " commonly called *quhit* dames," that is white damask. The convent " by a majority " (*per majorem partem*) professed to have received all the articles transferred to the prioress for custody in time of war.

[1] *Cal. of Docts. &c.* iv., p. 461. *Carte Monialium de Northberwic; Registrum de Dunfermylyn* (Bannatyne Club).

ii S.E. " North Berwick Abbey, Remains of." 30 April 1915.

105. St. Baldred's Chapel on the Bass Rock.—The ruin of the chapel is perched on a grassy terrace on the southern side of the rock at an elevation of 200 feet above ordnance datum. It is a small undistinguished structure dating from the 16th century. On plan (fig. 100) it is rectangular and measures externally $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west by $20\frac{3}{4}$ feet from north to south; it is orientated 15 degrees south of east. The walling is rubble built mainly in the basalt of the rock but with a slight admixture of light coloured freestone, which has been imported. Against the west gable are the remains of a forestair, which led to a loft at the western end; the entrance to this loft had a hollow chamfer wrought on its jambs, which, being of freestone, are greatly eroded by weather. The north wall and east gable are blank; the south wall contains the entrance to the chapel towards the western end and, east of this, two windows side by side. These openings have been lintelled and have segmental scoinson arches in rear, the dressings being executed in a greenish porphyry. The entrance is chamfered on jambs and lintel. The windows have been glazed and are rebated in front of the glazing check for shutters.

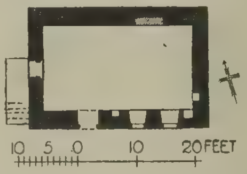

FIG. 100.—St. Baldred's Chapel, The Bass (No. 105)

The wall heads are 8 feet high, the gables are skewed and have rudimentary skew-puts.

Internally the structure measures 25 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. East of the entrance and in the same wall there is a benatura in freestone. The head is roughly ogival, but the bowl, which has projected, is broken. The east gable contains a recess, which also has a head roughly ogival, constructed in red porphyry. This was possibly a credence; in it lies part of an image too fragmentary to be identified. At the end of the south wall is a small rectangular recess, undressed.

The ruin, despite its exposed situation, is in a fair state of preservation.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—" 1542, The v. day of January, M. Vilhelm Gybsone, Suffraganeus to David Beton, Cardynall and Archbysschop of Sant Andros, consecrat and dedicat the paris kirk in the Craig of the Bass, in honor of Sant Baldred, bysschop and confessor, &c." (*Extracta e Variis Cronicis Scocie*, Abbotsford Club, p. 255). According to an unprinted bull of Innocent VIII. the "parish church" of the Bass was "newly erected" in 1492 and the "rector" at that time was Robert Lauder.

iii. N.W. 9 July 1920

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

106. Tantallon Castle.—This castle, which is situated about 2½ miles east of North Berwick, is built on one of the many small promontories which, at this part of the coast line, project into the Firth of Forth (fig. 101). The site has been chosen with a view to economical fortification and is the most suitable in the vicinity for this purpose. The castle may briefly be described as consisting of a great screen wall thrown across the promontory between points where the cliffs, rising sheer from the sea to an elevation of some 100 feet, are quite unscaleable and enclose to seaward an oblong area measuring 250 feet from north-north-west to south-south-east by 150 feet from east-north-east to west-south-west (figs. 14 and 102).

OUTWORKS.—The castle is naturally protected to seaward, but the landward approach is defended by a series of outworks, as shown on the block plan. Some 200 yards west of the castle there are an outermost ditch and a rampart, returning before the castle between the indentations on either side of the site, while a second and greater ditch, apparently cut through rock, is excavated 100 yards nearer the castle; this latter has an outer earthen rampart and an inner one which has been faced with a heavy rubble wall but is constructed of rubbish, in which is found cinder, pottery and bone. There is an enclosure resembling a ravelin projecting westwards from the outer rampart. Between the angle of the ravelin and that of the outmost ditch and rampart is a circular mound of sand about 32 feet in diameter and 3-5 feet high. As the middle ditch returns southwards, it takes an eastward curve and terminates in a gunlooped flanking wall with a circular tower, also loop-holed, at the southern end and a gateway on the north in line with the inner rampart. East of the gateway the flanking wall has apparently returned eastwards and terminated in a second circular tower at the edge of the innermost ditch, which is cut through rock and which returns across the promontory immediately in front of and parallel to the castle (*see* fig. 14).

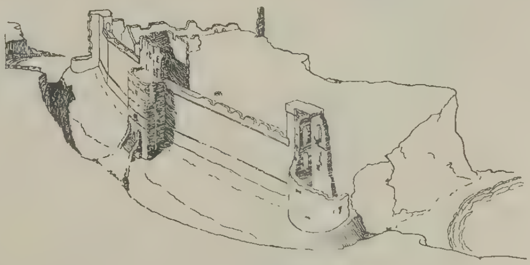

FIG. 101.—Tantallon Castle and the Bass (No. 106).

DOVECOT.—In the area enclosed by the two inner ditches there is a 17th century dovecot, oblong on plan, containing two chambers (fig. 26).

CASTLE BUILDINGS.—The buildings consist of a central gatehouse or Mid Tower, from which extends to the north-west and east-north-east a great curtain wall about 50 feet in height, terminating at either extremity of the site in circled towers (figs. 103 and 104). The northern side of the enclosure is occupied by the ruins of a range of buildings (fig. 105); the east and south sides are now open but originally would be enclosed by the high screen walls of

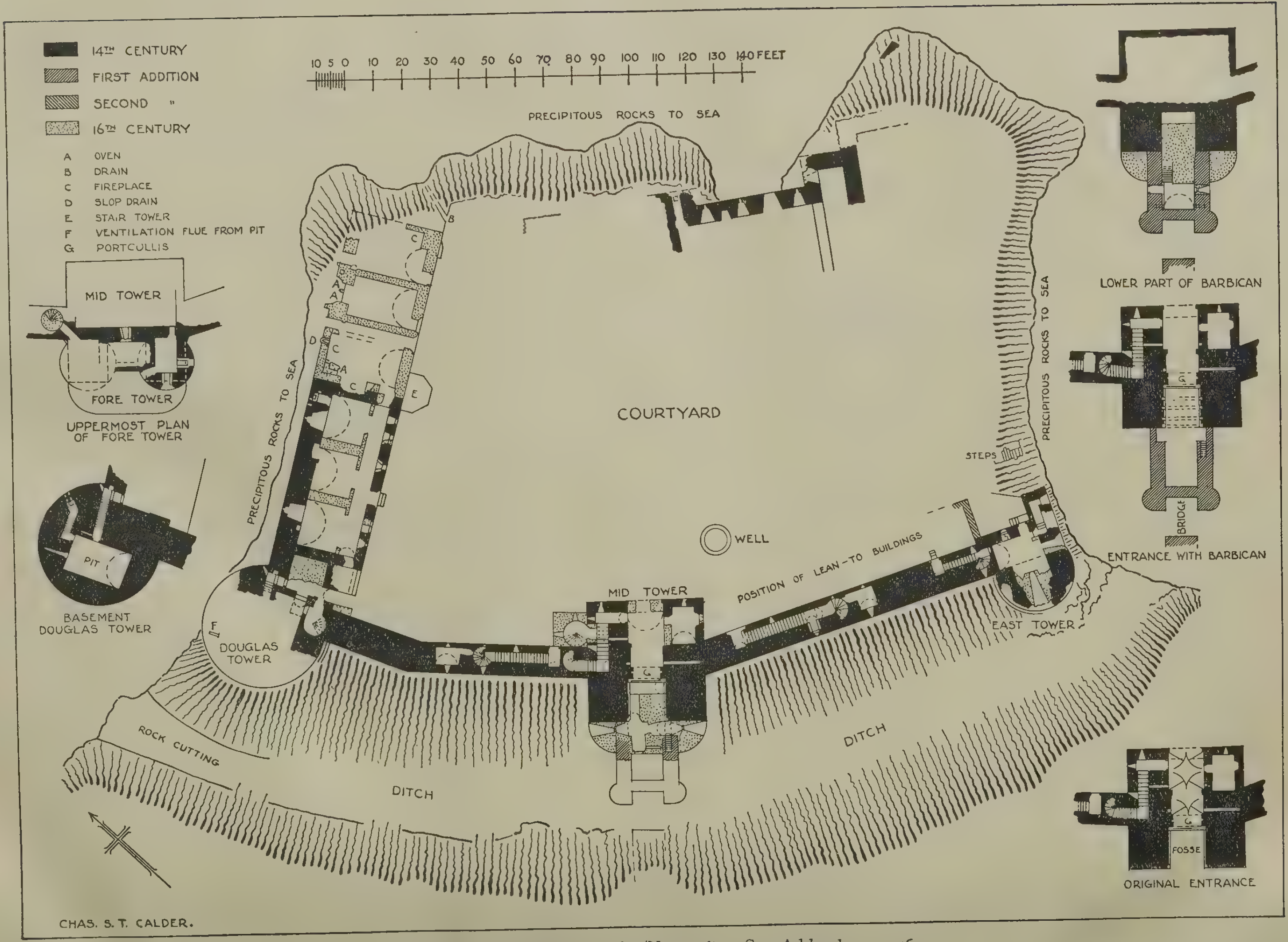

FIG. 102.—Tantallon Castle (No. 106). See Addenda p. 156

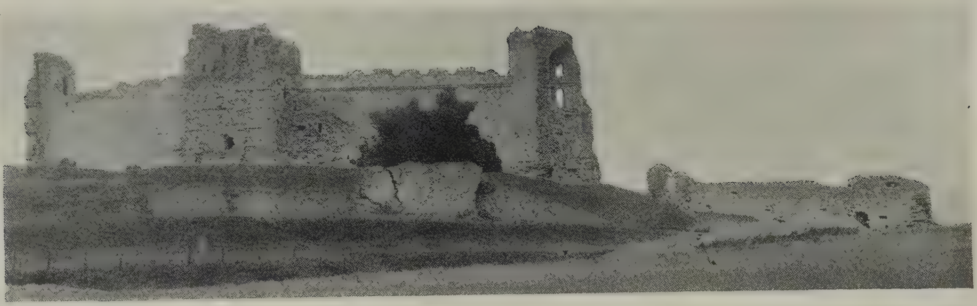

Fig. 103.—Front and Outworks.

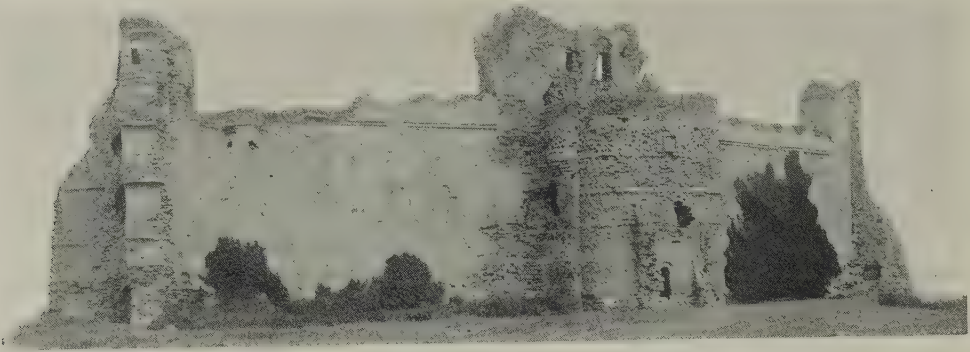

Fig. 104.—Front.

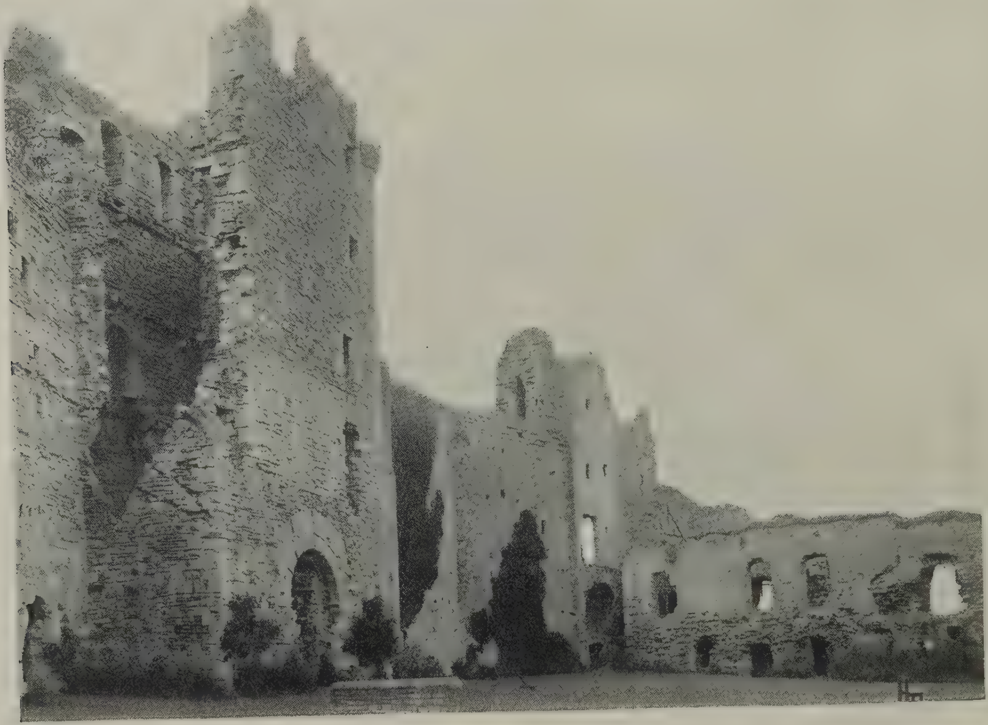

Fig. 105.—Interior.
TANTALLON CASTLE (No. 106).

which traces can still be seen. A series of beam holes and weather tables indicates that there were wooden structures against the inner face of the east wall. Within the enclosure or courtyard there is a circular well, which is sunk through the rock to a depth of 106 feet. With regard to the different periods of building shown in the castle it may be said generally that the earlier masonry is coursed rubble of a reddish freestone with an admixture of ashlar relieved by offset and corbel courses, while the later work is rubble built in a greenish volcanic stone with red freestone bands and dressing.

The front of the gatehouse has been greatly altered, and what remains is largely obscured by the great frontal addition built after 1528. In the original arrangement the entrance, protected by fosse, drawbridge and portcullis, lay within a forework formed by two rectangular piers salient to the curtain and surmounted by massive and lofty circular turrets joined by an arch at the present height of the curtain parapets. Into the recess formed by piers and arch the drawbridge fitted when raised. The turrets probably terminated in embattled parapets and rose three storeys to the height of the Mid-tower; the space between them was not covered but enclosed by a parapet in front and by the walls of the turrets and Mid-tower at the sides and back. The first alteration, apparently executed shortly after the Mid-tower and forework were completed, was the addition of a barbican carried outwards from the forework to the main ditch; this was probably open and provided with parapet walks entered from a mural stair, part of which still remains, in the southern wall of the barbican; the drawbridge seems to have fallen out of use at this time, for the fosse or pit between the piers of the forework was semi-permanently bridged with timber transoms and decking. In the 16th century the barbican was closed at the inner end by a door some 11½ feet out from the forework, and this door, which is now the outer door of the castle, was repaired and provided with a new head at the time of the main addition *i.e.*, after 1528.

In or following the siege of 1528, the upper part of the forework seems to have been demolished but was subsequently reconstructed and entirely altered in appearance. An armorial panel was placed high up on the new front; this is now greatly decayed, but what remains suggests that the bearings and supporters are those of the Earl of Angus. The recess between the piers was filled in with masonry leaving a low vaulted trance between the original entrance and the door of the barbican and the whole front was carried 11½ feet forward in solid masonry, save for a tiny chamber above the door in the barbican. The forework now terminated upwards in an open platform at its present level, approximately that of the parapets of the curtains. The north-west turret and the barbican were extensively repaired, and the latter was ceiled and floored with stone vaults. Gun-ports were formed just beyond the old piers to rake the main ditch, and these contained recesses for a cross-beam on which a light gun might be mounted; a similar provision may be observed very clearly in the forebuilding at Dunnottar Castle, Kincardineshire. A gun-loop commanding the barbican trance is found in the chamber above the barbican door, and fragments of a second loop, probably a later insertion, in the barbican wall.

What is here termed the gatehouse had thus come to consist of what was known later (*see* Historical Note) as the Fore Tower or forework and the Mid Tower or inner structure. The latter is an oblong structure over 70 feet in height measuring 41¼ feet from north-west to south-east by 28 feet; it rises two storeys above the curtains and provided five storeys beneath the wallheads, which were surmounted by parapet walks. The roof appears to have been flat. The entrance is a lofty archway, 9½ feet wide, having an obtusely pointed head, which springs from a moulded impost on the ingoing; the archivolt is moulded and stops on chamfer planes. In the archway, which opens on a central trance, are the remains of the portcullis chase, and above this may be traced provision for the mechanism of the drawbridge. The trance penetrates the Mid Tower and opens to the courtyard through a large arched gateway, above which there appears to have been a machicolation; this archway was subsequently contracted. There were great double doors at either end of the trance and a third almost midway in its length.

Opening off the trance on the south is a small vaulted chamber, 13 feet by 8 feet 2 inches, and on the north a vaulted passage admitting to a straight stair, which in turn led to a wheel-stair in the thickness of the north curtain wall. The wheel-stair ascended from the first floor level to the parapet walk of the curtain, but it was built up *circa* 16th century, when a new stair tower was built in the north-east re-entering angle of the Mid Tower. Only the ground floor of the Mid Tower had a stone vault; the other storeys had wooden floors, and each comprised a single apartment, from which led off small rooms in the piers of the forework and garderobes in the thickness of the wall going east. The principal apartments of the Mid Tower have fireplaces with moulded jambs and projecting hoods and were mainly lit by the windows in the east wall.

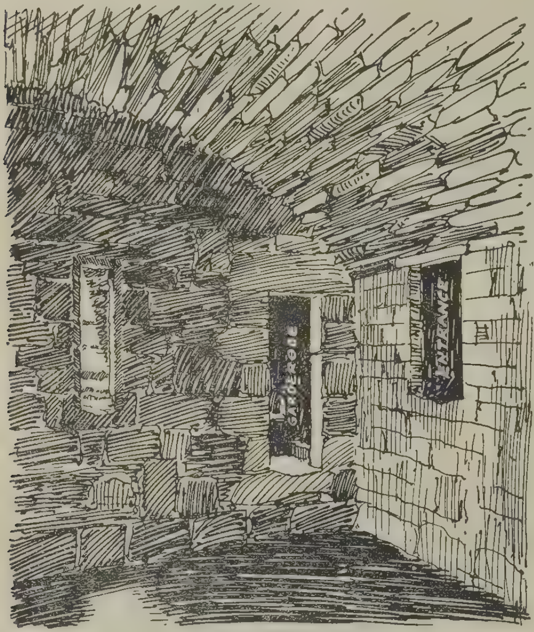

FIG. 106.—Pit, Tantallon Castle (No. 106).

The main curtain walls, on either side of the gatehouse tower, are over 12 feet thick above an offset towards the base and are 107 feet and 96½ feet respectively in length. The north-eastern portion is built on a continuous line, but the north-western part is dog-legged. In the former portion are two staircases, and in the latter portion three, the third being the original stair serving the gatehouse building, which stair was partially built up in the 16th century. The other stairs enter from the courtyard and rise to the parapet walk. Small mural chambers open off the staircases; but most of these are or have been built up. The contiguous arching and lintelling of the stair passages is noteworthy. A lean-to structure had been erected against the inner face of the south-eastern portion of the curtain. It was originally of a single storey, at the south-east end, the rest being two-storeyed, but subsequently an additional floor was inserted.

The circled terminal towers are very ruinous. They are the same height as the gatehouse building, and most of the apartments in the south-east tower have, at one time, been vaulted, but the vaults were apparently not original. The lowest storey of the north-west or Douglas tower is complete below the ground level and comprises a dark vaulted pit (fig. 106) with a ventilation flue to the north and a garderobe with soil flue, which is reached from a mural stair in the north-eastern angle of the chamber. The lowest storey of the south-east tower is also complete and is vaulted, but the vault is not original. The gun-loops to south-west and south-east are later insertions. A mural chamber to the east of this floor, with which it communicates, is a garderobe with soil flue. The floor levels of this tower have been altered, and there seems to have been a good deal of reconstruction in the 16th century.

The north curtain, which was surmounted by an allure or walk beneath a penthouse, is incorporated in a building two storeys high, of which only the western half remains. It contains a series of vaulted chambers at ground level and a hall on the floor above. At the eastern end was a bakehouse having two circular ovens, lined with tiles, set over the cliff. Only the throats of these ovens remain. The vaulting of the basement as well as the partition walls are manifestly later than the lateral walls, which are contemporary with the oldest building. The north wall on the lower floor has narrow windows, a fireplace partially obscured by a partition wall and a garderobe at the north-eastern angle. The south wall has a central doorway mainly original, but the windows on either side have been altered; one of the original windows remains built up at the western end. The hall was entered from the west through a round headed doorway ornamented with an edge roll on jambs and head, and was an oblong apartment lit by windows in the lateral walls and also by a clerestory above the south windows. The lower windows have been lintelled, but the clerestory windows have obtusely pointed arched heads. The north wall shows the remains of a fireplace and is pierced by two slop drains. The west gable shows a particularly interesting feature in the raggles for the roof timbers, by which the construction of the roof trusses is made clear. The corbels in the lateral walls supported wall trusses bracing the tie beams, but this construction is secondary, since it appears that originally there was a third floor supported on corbels and a scarcement, which was lit by the present clerestory and entered from the allure.

About 88 feet north-east from the tower, the north curtain contains an opening which may have been a postern.

The castle is now in the hands of H.M. Office of Works, which is carrying out the necessary repairs.

LANDING STAGE.—In the bay immediately north-west of the castle, a series of post holes are formed in a stretch of rock jutting seawards. The holes are about 3 feet apart and the construction had a width of 12 feet.

? CRANE BASTION.—On the edge of the cliff at Oxroad Bay, 200 yards south-south-east of the outer gate of the castle, is a fragment of masonry probably the remains of a parapet in front of a crane seat; the masonry is rubble 2 feet in thickness and resembles the walling of the round tower at the castle gate.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Tantallon, in the form "Dentaloune," appears as a castellated site on a map which has been dated as before 1300.[1] (*Cf.* footnote on next col.). At that time the barony of North Berwick, including Tantallon, was in possession of the Earls of Fife. If the dating of the map is approximately correct, then it can only be said that no part of a 13th century castle has been identified in the present building. Otherwise the earliest mention of the castle is in 1374 when William, first Earl of Douglas and Mar writes from "our castle of Temptaloun" and refers to a voyage on two occasions to St. Andrews "in great danger from the sea."[2] Douglas held the castle with the barony of North Berwick as a tenantry from the Earls of Fife.[3] James, second Earl of Douglas and Mar, fell at Otterburn in 1388. His only sister Isabel had married Sir Malcolm Drummond, brother-in-law of King Robert III, to whom as Countess of Mar she conveyed the title *dominus de Mar*,[4] as well as Douglas lands; which explains how Sir Malcolm Drummond had in 1389 a protection from Richard II. for himself and all his possessions including the castle of "Teintalon."[5] There was some question as to the legal heirs of the Douglas properties.[6] Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Monteith, afterwards Duke of Albany, on resuming the barony and castle until the proper heir should be invested, found the place occupied by Margaret, surviving widow of the first Earl, to whom he gave permission to stay there "als lang that Castel happynnys to be in wr hand."[7] Meantime the constable of the castle was Alan Lauder of the Bass.[8] The issue as to the Douglas succession was settled in terms of an early entail of the property, and Archibald Douglas 'the Grim' was established in the Douglas title and lands.[9] In the spring of 1425 the Duchess of Albany (Countess of Fife) was imprisoned in Tantallon, and in 1429 the rebellious Alexander, Lord of the Isles was sent thither to be under the custody of William Earl of Angus.[10] The forfeiture of the Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife would be followed by the transfer of the properties, including the castle, to the Crown, and tenants would become Crown vassals. The eighth Earl of Douglas was assassinated by James II. in February 1452 and in June of that year there is a grant to George Douglas, Earl of Angus, Warden of the East Marches, "for services rendered gratuitously to the King," of Tantallon and the lands pertaining to the castle, "Castiltoune,* Bondyrytoun, Samyltoun and the lands called Half-pleuland," the whole, with some other royal lands near, to be held as a free barony.[11] The forfeiture of the sixth Earl of Angus in 1528 was followed by a siege of the place by James V. in the year after, when, according to Pitscottie,[12] he employed against it two great cannons (probably of 8 in. bore) "thrawn mouth and her marrow" (companion), 2 great "battartis" or bastard culverins (4½ in. bore), 2 "moyans" (medium pieces), 2 double falcons (a falcon=2½ in. bore) and 4 quarter falcons. Even this battery failed to do sufficient damage to the place, which was secured ultimately for the king by a bargain with its governor. It would seem that the gunpowder of the besiegers had given out and that a supply could be got only from France. Impressed by this experience the king "caussit maissounis come and rainforce the samin wallis quhilk was left waist of befoir, as transses (closes or passages) and throw (through) passagis and maid all massie work to that effect that it sould be unwinabill in tymes comming to ony enemeis that would come to persew (attack) it." To this work may be attributed the narrowing of the entrance pend and the blocking of certain rooms, as still to be observed, in all of which the material used consists of the easily recognised green basalt blocks from the shore. After the death of James V, Angus, having been an exile in England, was reinstated in his possessions and acted as an agent of Henry VIII, until he made good his position in his own country. By the autumn of 1543 the English schemes in Scotland had gone to wreck amid furious local unpopularity, and Sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador at Edinburgh, retired to a refuge in Tantallon, though the place was then "unfurnished and almoste all the lodginges taken doone to be newe buylded."[13] Nor could furniture or provisions be bought nearer than Edinburgh. The "lodginges" are obviously the structures on the north wall, of which the later ruins are described above, and those against the main curtain. Sadler made shift to stay there about two months. Henry wished to provide the place with victuals and guns in his own interest, but the Douglases had no enthusiasm for such a project, and Sir George, Angus's brother, responded that "he thought it was furnisshed well and all the substaunce that his brodyr and he and all theyr frendes had was in it, and that they had ordinaunce that wolde shote two mylys and ynough of it."[14] Hertford would have turned aside on his march back from the invasion of the following year to assault the place but was deterred by "lack of caryages for gret pieces of artillerye also for lack of powder."[15] The final appearance of Tantallon as a military factor was as a base of attack on Cromwell's communications with Scotland in 1650-51. Thirty horse, "desperado gallants," had established themselves there at the close of 1650 and "taken more men and done us more harm than the whole Scots army or all their other garrisons." With the Bass, too, its guns commanded the seaward passage (*Cf.* p. 71) The place was being approached by "Colonel" Monk with 2000-3000 men about the middle of February 1651, when "the town, where were many pretty houses, for Scotland, and a thousand pounds worth of corn" were "burnt by the Governor." The site of the town is probably preserved in the present "Castleton" farm. Then "the outhouses . . . were gained and the Scots beaten from them, and from the works they then made." These works may be represented by the remains of a ravelin and outer ditches. "After battery and playing with granadoes" (shells), but particularly as the result of the "six battering pieces" (probably 30-40 pounders) brought from Edinburgh Castle—two days of granadoes having failed to make sufficient impression—the garrison first beat a parley, then hung out a "little clout" finally a great sheet, all of which tokens were disregarded, and the Governor himself had to come upon the wall to request a parley. By this time it is said, the ditch in front was filled by the debris of the fore-wall—this fore-wall apparently being that of the middle ditch (*cf.* p. 67); of this wall some fragments still remain. The garrison who marched out numbered by that time "about fourscore men . . and about a dozen good horses"; another account says "91 officers and soldiers"; within were "15 or 16 great guns and about 120 spare arms." This successful operation "cleared the Passage between Edinburgh and Berwick."[16] A narrative, from the Scottish side runs thus: "Fryday, 21 Febrij, 1651. About 4 in the eiuning Tantallon castle, in Louthean, was randred to Cromwell, after he had battred at the for wall 12 dayes continually with grate canon. Capitane Alexander Setton" (afterwards of Whittingham and Lord Kingston *cf. Art.* No. 213) " defendit the same gallantly; bot after that the enimeyes canon had oppind a werey large breache, and filled the dray (dry) ditche with the wall, he entred it by storme. The capitane and thesse few men [which] wer with him, betooke themselves to [the] tower . . . bot the enimey seeing them stand gallantly to it, preferrid them quarters, wich they excepted (accepted)."[17] Thereafter the place was of account only as a residence, remaining habitable till, in 1699 (*cf. Introd.* p. xxii), the barony was sold to Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lord-President of the Court of Session, after which it was left to fall into decay.

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* The villa called Castleton seems to be older than the castle as it now appears. In 1335-7 it was equipped with fishing boats and two breweries, the latter belonging to the Earl of Fife, and in it Patrick of Herdmanston had a "tenement" or holding. (Bain's *Calendar* iii. pp. 352-3, 339.)

In H.M. Register House, Edinburgh, is a schedule of the munition and artillery equipment of the castle on February 3 1556/7. Parts of the building are differentiated as East Tower, Fore Tower, Douglas Tower (*i.e.*, the tower on the north-west), Mid Tower, Munition House with a " Chalmer " beside it, a Work House, the Hall Loft, and a Vault and a Cellar under the Hall.

An inventory of the contents of the castle c. 1670 gives some further information as to plan and equipment. The castle had "four iron yettis at the entrie and ane iron yet at the tumbler (*sic*) with shod perculieris (portcullis)." There was a well-chamber with a chamber "next thereto" another chamber "second to the welchamber "—both furnished—and a stable " next thereto." These details apparently refer to the structure within the southern portion of the great west curtain. A garden chamber had an " out roume " and an " inner roume." Kitchen and bakehouse follow, and then a "dyneing roume," "my ladies chamber," " the lang hall,"—all probably in the north wing—a " chamber in Dowglas towre,"—that on the north-west—"the reid chamber," "the bleu chamber" and a chamber "nixt thereto." The " turpyk (turnpike) that leades wp to the turpyk " can be identified in the inner north corner of the Mid Tower. The " lang loft " was probably over the rooms and stable, mentioned above, against the main curtain. The drawbridge had " four iron bands thereon."[18] There is an inventory also (1582) of the seventh Earl of Angus, but it is a list only of various domestic fabrics.[19]

[1] *Nat. MSS. of Scotland*, Part iii, No. ii.; [2] *Liber de Melros*, ii., p. 479; [3] *Acta Parl.* i., pp. 555, 565; [4] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* i., 324, 503, 631; [5] *Cal. Docts.* iv., No. 391; [6] *Acta Parl.* p. 555; [7] *Douglas Book*, iii., pp. 32-3; [8] *Hist. MSS. Com.* v., p. 611; [9] *Acta Parl.* i., pp. 557-8; [10] *Scotichron.* Lib. xvi., cap. x., xvi.; [11] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* ii., No. 584; [12] *Historie and Cronicles of Scotland*, S.T.S. vol. ii., p. 331, Lib. xxi. cap. xix.; [13] *Ham. Papers* ii., p. 121; [14] *Ham. MSS.* ii., p. 169; [15] *Ibid* ii., p. 380; [16] *Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns*, pp. 230-4. Whitelocke's *Memorials* (London 1732) pp. 488, 489; [17] Balfour's *Annales of Scotland* vol. iv., p. 249. The reference to Cromwell is of course not personal; Monk, under Cromwell's command, conducted the siege; [18] *Douglas Book*, iii., p. 343; [19] *Cal. State Papers, Scotland*, vi., pp. 182-3.

iii. S.W. June 1919: September 1924.

107. **Fenton Tower.**—The ruin of this tower, which dates from the end of the 16th century, occupies a conspicuous position on the rising ground of Kingston Hill two miles south of North Berwick. The structure is built on an L-plan (fig. 107), with the main block lying east and west and the short wing projecting southwards in alinement with the west gable. This main block contained three storeys and an attic floor, the latter lit by dormer windows. The wing terminated some 40 feet above the ground in turrets at the southern angles, all traces of which, save the corbellings that bore them, have disappeared. The lowest storey of this portion is occupied by the main staircase, which ascended only to the first floor. Above this level are three storeys, each of one apartment, reached from a turret staircase corbelled out in the re-entering angle. From the north wall of the main block a semicircular tower

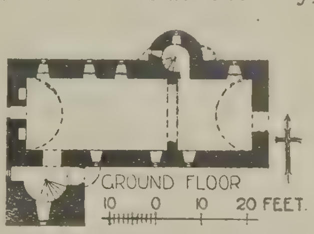


FIG. 107.—Fenton Tower (No. 107).

projects and contains between ground and first floor levels a small circular staircase (originally the only internal access between these levels) and above the latter level, three floors, each of a single circular chamber only 6 feet in diameter. These were entered from a turret stair corbelled out in the east re-entering angle. In the corresponding angle on the west a garderobe is corbelled out but at a higher level.

The elevations are plain and relieved only by the disposition of corbelled turrets; the walling is of rubble uncoursed, at one time rough cast, with freestone quoins, jambs and corbellings. The latter are well proportioned, with a bold contour, and have been carefully wrought. The windows and other apertures of any size have relieving arches. The first floor windows facing south have been cut down at a subsequent period apparently to permit of an alteration on the floor levels. The only moulding employed seems to be the edge roll, and that is sparingly used.

The structure (fig. 19) stands fairly complete to the wall heads but has two rents in the south wall between the ground and first floors.

The basement is divided unequally by a cross partition, which is carried up through all the storeys, into two chambers, which have evidently had vaulted ceilings. In this partition must have been a door between the chambers, but in addition the smaller chamber on the east communicated with the upper floor by the circular staircase on the north, and the larger chamber with the exterior by a doorway in the west gable. The door between this chamber and the main staircase does not appear to have been originally intended, and the slapping in the east gable of the smaller room is comparatively modern.

The windows lighting these rooms are small, with 10 inch daylights widening internally to 3 feet between the jambs, and are disposed in the lateral walls. In the west gable, on either side of the entrance doorway is a cupboard 2 feet 9 inches broad. The basement apartments are 16 feet broad by 30 feet 8 inches and 16 feet 2 inches long respectively.

The staircases are ruinous, and the vaults of the lowest apartments have fallen in, rendering the upper floors inaccessible, but on the first floor the arrangement of the rooms below is repeated. The larger apartment would be the hall, the smaller a private room. On the floors above are three apartments, the western portion being divided by a partition. These were reached from the turret stairs on north and south, which also communicated with the little rooms in the wing and the north tower.

The entrance to the wing is placed in the re-entering angle below the corbelling of the turret staircase. The doorway has an edge-roll on the lintel, above which is an empty recess for an armorial panel, which is stated in Croall's *Sketches of East Lothian*, to have borne the arms of the Carmichael family with the initials J C for John Carmichael, and the date 1577 (? see below). The staircase is wide and circular on plan and was lit by a window, now built up, in the south wall.

The main block measures externally 57 feet by 23½ feet. The wing projects 13 feet southwards and is 17 feet broad. The walls are 4 feet thick.

The exterior of the structure is wonderfully complete, considering that it has received little or no attention of late years, but, if left untended much longer, it soon will fall into a ruinous condition.

CRUCIFORM CARVING.—A square dressed block of yellowish freestone is built into a stone wall on Kingston Hill within 200 yards of Fenton Tower. It measures 10½ inches by 12 inches on face and bears an incised Maltese cross, within the arms of which is the date 1607.[1]

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1587 John Carmichael of Carmichael, afterwards Sir John, and his wife Margaret Douglas had a grant of the lands of East Fentoun commonly called 'Fentountoure' or Over Sydserf with fortalice and manor, etc., which had come into the King's hands by the forfeiture of Patrick Whytelaw of that place.[2] Apparently there was a tower in Whytelaw's time, as might be expected.[3]

[1] *Cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xli., 432; [2] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 1348; [3] *Act. Parl. Scot.* iii., p. 603.

v. N.E. 8 July 1913.

108. **The Bass Castle.**—The stock of trachyte known as the Bass Rock in the estuary of the Forth, slightly over 3 miles east-north-east of North Berwick and 1¼ miles from the shore, is a natural strength that required but little

artifice to make it unassailable. The rock rises almost sheer on all sides but the south to a height of 350 feet above the sea. The process of denudation has resulted in a steep but ascendable western slope from base to crest and in the formation of terraces or rather ledges in the rock. The landing is on a low spur of rock at the south-east corner, and the fortifications may be summarised as screen walls, lodged on the terraces, shutting off this landing from the remainder of the rock (fig. 110). The remains which exist are of 16th century date, and are built in rubble of the trap rock of the site with an admixture of imported light coloured freestone in the dressings. Facing south-south-west, a great screen wall, averaging 40 feet in height, returns just above the 100 feet contour line between the cliffs on east and west at a distance of 100 feet back from the southern brink; from this wall a second, disposed almost rectangularly to the first, returns in a southerly direction on the slope to the edge of the cliff (fig. 108). These walls are surmounted by parapets crenellated for guns, and the first mentioned terminates at its western end in an angular projecting battery. A half-moon battery, with a low vaulted under chamber fitted with gun ports, is placed at the lower level of the cliff verge at the southern end of the other wall; the higher wall alone has salient projections.

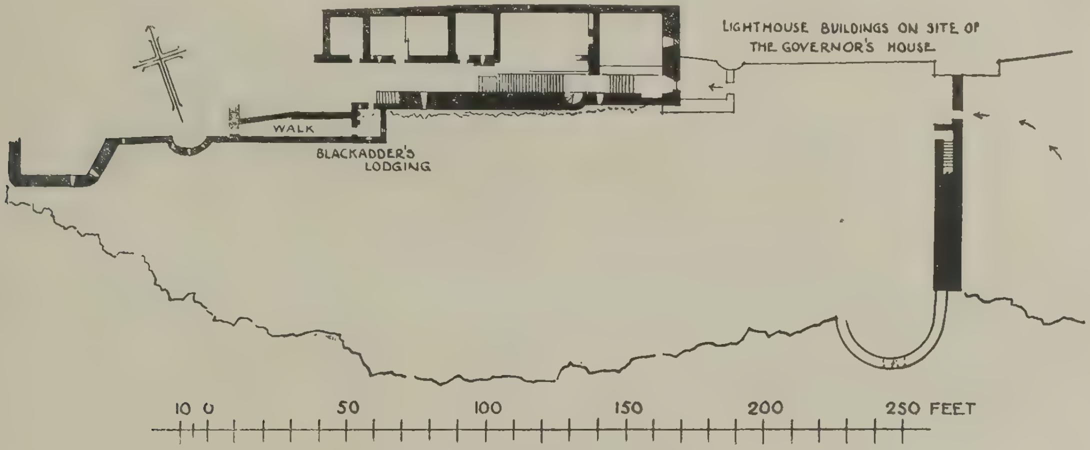
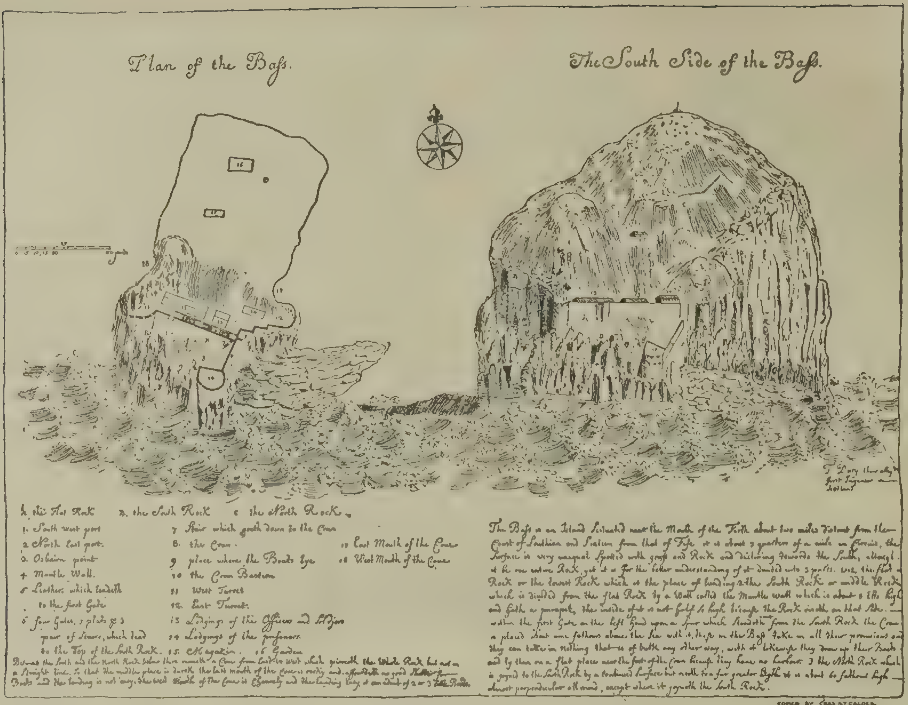


FIG. 108.—The Bass Castle (No. 108).

From the landing there is rough walking over the uneven surface of the rock to an entrance in the east screen wall, and 79 feet inwards from this lies the return of the southern screen, within which is an enclosure 17 feet long and 15 feet wide before the gable of the residential portion. This latter is a structure of two storeys and a garret; below the lowest storey a pended staircase ascends to the higher level of the terrace beyond. The freestone jambs and lintels of the entrance to the dwelling are chamfered, but the only other moulded feature is the fragmentary fireplace on the lowest floor, which has moulded jambs and head, the latter slightly ogival in form. Beyond this structure to the west, there are against the back of the terrace the ruins of a range of two storeyed buildings, which, with the little chamber opposite formed in a projection of the screen wall, housed the Covenanting prisoners in the last quarter of the 17th century. In this latter dwelling was lodged John Blackadder, minister of Traquair, who died in confinement here at the age of 70. Although tiny, measuring only 8 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 9 inches, it has been a not unpleasant chamber, being furnished with fireplace, windows and a door opening out on the parapet walk. Beneath it is an irregularly shaped well of masonry about 6 feet in diameter, which has a present depth of 8 feet. It is provided with a door opening on the open passage between the screen and the structures at the back of the terrace. This well is popularly held to have been a bottle dungeon for the incarceration of


Plan of the Baſs.
The South Side of the Baſs.
A. the Flat Rock
B. the South Rock
C. the North Rock.
1. South west port
2. North East port.
3. Osbairn point
4. Mantle Wall.
5. Leathers which leadeth to the first Gate
6. four Gates, 3 plats & 3 pair of Stairs, which lead to the Top of the South Rock.
7. Stair which goeth down to the Cran
8. the Cran.
9. place where the Boats lye
10. the Cran Bastion
11. West Turret
12. East Turret.
13. Lodgings of the Officers and Soldjers
14. Lodgings of the prisoners.
15. Magazin.
16. Garden
17. East Mouth of the Cove
18. West Mouth of the Cove
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By kind permission of the owner of the original drawing, Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.

FIG. 109.—Plan and view of the Bass c. 1700 (No. 108).

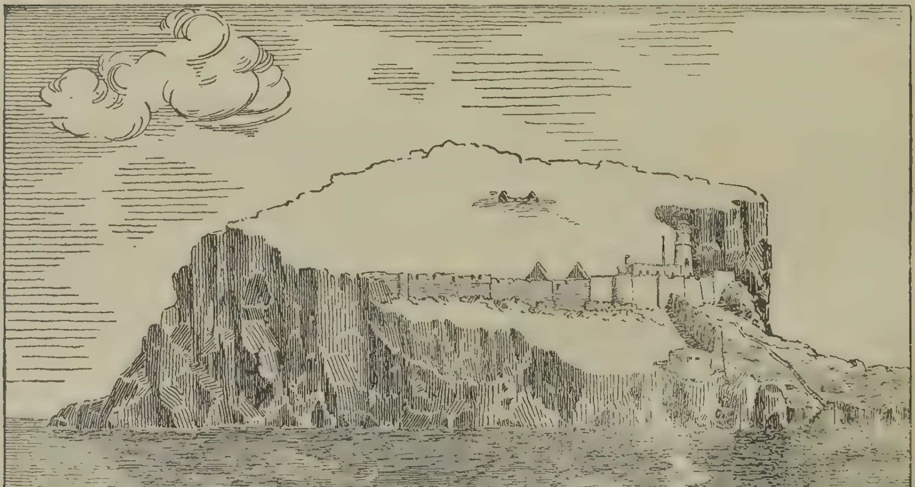
CHAS. S.T. CALDER.

FIG. 110.—The Bass (No. 108).

refractory prisoners, but the suggestion is not borne out by the remains. Where the modern lighthouse stands was the site of the Governor's House. The parapetted screen wall before it is contemporary with the remainder of the castle.

Two views of the structures on the Bass are given in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, plates 56 and 57. A view and plan of the place in c. 1700 is reproduced in fig. 109.

The ruins are in a bad state of preservation.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—On the Lauders of the Bass see *Introd.* p. xxii. In 1338 Alexander de Ramsay in a boat from the Bass ran the blockade of Dunbar Castle.[1] In March 1405 Prince James, on his way to France, went by boat from North Berwick to "the Castell of the Bas," where he waited for a ship from Leith and thence sailed to his capture off the Yorkshire coast.[2] On his return nineteen years later King James committed Walter Stewart, eldest son of the Duke of Albany, to 'close custody' in the same place.[3] In 1548-9 the Bass came within the range of the English and Franco-Scottish operations about Haddington and was summarily described by Jean de Beaugué, the historian of these events. This writer notes how there was but one landing, which was on the castle side and very difficult, so that it could be approached by small boats only, one at a time. Moreover there was no safe footing till one got to the castle wall, so that messengers to the captain had first a rope thrown to them to help them in ascending and then, on reaching the foot of the wall, were drawn up in a large basket. This was then the only way of entering the castle. There had been a postern, but at that time it was utterly ruined and unserviceable.[4] A royal confirmation of a grant of 1635 specifies "the north side of the island and rock of the Bas with the towers." When equipped with guns the Bass could be a menace to enemy traffic by sea.[5] At the time of Cromwell's invasion of Scotland it was held against him on behalf of the laird of Waughton,[6] and on 11 January 1651 an English vessel—the *John* of London, 265 tons burden—bound for Leith, with supplies including "Cromwell's two trunks" was taken by "the Capitane of the Basse," the capture being on the English side attributed to the "wilful cowardice of the master," who yielded "upon the shot of a piece or two from the Bass and Tomtallan."[7] In 1671 the Bass was purchased for the Crown, and the castle became a State prison, most of the occupants in this capacity at the time being Covenanters. The great event in the history of the fortress was when four Jacobite officers confined there in 1691 managed to surprise the place, got rid of the keepers and held the fortress for King James for nearly three years. In 1701 the place was dismantled and the ordnance removed.[8]

[1] *Cf. Art.* No. 36; [2] *Scotich.* Lib. xv., cap. xviii.; Wyntoun Bk. ix. chap. 23; [3] *Scotich.* Lib. xvi., cap. ix.; [4] *Histoire de la Guerre d'Ecosse*, p. 121; [5] *Cf. Art.* No. 106; [6] *Cf. Introd.* p. xxxi; [7] Balfour's *Annales*, iv p. 241; *Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns*, p. 251; [8] *New Stat. Acct.*

iii. N.W. 9 July 1920.

109. Seacliff Tower.—A ruinous structure, that probably dates from the end of the 16th century, stands on an exposed position on the cliffs above the Car rocks nearly 700 yards east of the Seacliff estate buildings. The building has been oblong, measures 20 feet wide externally and has a present length of 47 feet; at the western end there has been a small rectangular wing, probably a stair tower. The northern angle of the building stands to a height of 12 feet, but the upper 8 feet of this has been rebuilt. The walls are reduced in places to the present ground level, but the north-west wall is sufficiently high to show remains of a fireplace, slop drain and window. The building is known locally as "Sligo's Lookout."

DOVECOT.—At old Scoughall, 150 yards south-west of the tower is a square 17th century dovecot of Tantallon type (fig. 26), measuring 16 feet by 16 feet in height at the eaves; the roof is of flags. The entrance is in the south wall and has double doors. In the west wall a small window has been inserted at a later time.

iii. S.W. 21 December 1923.

ENCLOSURES.

110. **Walled Enclosures and Kitchen Middens, North Berwick Law.**—Barely a mile to the south of North Berwick is North Berwick Law, a conical mass of basalt, rising to a height of 613 feet above sea-level and about 400 feet above the level land adjoining. A great part of its surface is rocky and steep, but towards the south and south-west, near the base, are stretches of gentle grassy slopes with numerous small terraces or benches above, which are faced with rock. Many of these benches seem to have been walled in to form enclosures either for human habitation or for cattle or sheep-folds; others show traces of walls on the ends and lower sides only, and some are slightly excavated on the upper side as well. As they are commanded by the higher ground above, they can not have been for defensive purposes. On the south-western shoulder of the hill, about 100 feet above the road which gives access to the Law, on a moderate grassy slope, are two adjoining rectangular enclosures walled on the ends and along the lower side and slightly excavated on the upper side. The walls have been of stone, but these have nearly disappeared, and the remains are overgrown with grass. They are placed end to end, the longer axis running north-west and south-east. The larger enclosure lies to the south-east and measures 33 feet in length by 25 feet in breadth. It is entered by a gap, 6 feet wide, in the south-eastern end. The wall at present shows a width of about 7 feet and rises only a few inches above ground. At the south-western corner a flat stone set on edge seems to indicate the outer face of the wall at this place. A doorway, 4 feet wide, in the north-western end, leads into the smaller enclosure, which is 22 feet in length by 15 feet in breadth, the excavated north-eastern side of both enclosures being in line. Several slabs set on edge on the south-western or lower side show the line of the wall. Near the north-western corner a small part of the end wall is exposed and shows several courses of flat stones carefully built. On a higher bench on the southern side of the hill, three roughly circular areas, walled with stone, lie close to one another in a line running in an easterly and westerly direction. The most easterly enclosure is some 18 feet in diameter internally, the next is 27 feet in diameter, and the third, which is oval, is 33 feet by 27 feet. On the southern arc of the latter a portion showing both faces of wall near the foundation measures 4½ feet in breadth. To the westward, about the same level, is a roughly quadrilateral area, 18 to 20 feet across, enclosed by a setting of seven stones, which vary from 5 feet to 1 foot 10 inches in length and are set on the long edge. The entrance, 6 feet wide, seems to have been in the eastern wall.

Along the southern base of the Law, between the rocky outcrops and the large quarry that skirts the hill on this side, is a gentle slope covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. Many stone foundations of large and small enclosures can be traced here, and the lower part of the slope is covered with kitchen middens containing very many animal bones and shells of the limpet and whelk.[1]

Where the ground has been tirred preparatory to quarrying, great numbers of bones of animals are seen in the face of the cutting. One section above the rock of the quarry shows 18 inches of reddish stony soil covered with a stratum of broken stone 6 inches thick, above which is a layer 1½ feet at least of dark soil. This intermediate band of stone extends probably 30 or 40 yards east and west, and the question is whether it is a geological formation or a human floor. The stone is the same as in the quarry. Under this floor a number of bones were seen, including the scapula of an animal.

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[1] See further *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* vol. xli. (1906-7) pp. 424-30.

ii. S.E. 11 November 1913.

111. **Rock Shelter.**—At a point in the cliff between the Yellow Man and Leckmoram Ness, where the rock overhangs and is indented, a slightly curved wall can be traced forming a shelter.

iii. N.W. 11 November 1913.

CAIRN.

112. **Cairn, West Links, North Berwick.**—In a bunker between the 12th and 13th holes on the West Golf Course at North Berwick are the remains of a cairn, which has been about 18

feet in diameter. In 1907 there was found, on the southern ridge of the mound, a stone cist containing the remains of a skeleton and an urn of the food vessel type. Other skeletal remains were discovered against the outside of the south wall of the cist, and a few fragments of another urn were recovered 3 feet farther south. Some 50 yards west of the 12th hole the remains of a human skeleton were found 3 feet below the surface. *Cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xli. (1906-7), p. 393.

ii. N.E. 11 November 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

113. **Stones at Manse, North Berwick.**—The following fragments of architectural and antiquarian interest are built into a rockery in front of the manse. They are understood to have been removed from the Nunnery ruins.

(*a*) A 13th century base from a wall arcade 7½ inches high by 12 inches broad across the lowest member. The shaft has had a diameter of 5 inches.

(*b*) A 13th century foliaceous capital 1 foot 1 inch in height by 1 foot 3 inches in breadth.

(*c*) The lower portion of a recumbent grave-slab 6 inches thick with a mean breadth of 1 foot 6 inches. A splay returns along the upper edge bordering a much worn inscription in Gothic lettering which is now illegible. In the panel is carved in relief a cross shaft terminating in a single step.

(*d*) The upper portion of a recumbent grave-slab 6 inches thick and 2 feet broad. A splay returns along the edge. In the panel there is a helmeted head reclining on a cushion tasselled at the corners, beneath an elaborate canopy. An inscription in Gothic lettering has returned round the panel, but is now too decayed to be read without conjecture.

(*e*) On a lintel 3 feet long and 8 inches broad is incised in Roman lettering the text "Pasce Oves Meas." (Feed My Sheep).

ii. S.E. 23 June 1919.

114. **Matrix Stone, Abbey Farm.**—A matrix stone of blue slate, 3 feet 10½ inches broad by 6 feet 10 inches long forms part of the paving in front of the barn door at the Abbey Farm. It is so destroyed that no details can be traced.

ii. S.E. 23 June 1919.

115. **Dovecot, Abbey Farm.**—The dovecot stands on an eminence 50 yards south-east of the farm buildings. It is a three-tiered structure, oblong on plan, and measures 16 feet 2 inches from north to south by 32 feet 6 inches from east to west. There are two chambers, each with an entrance in the south wall. The rybat on the north-east corner bears an incised drawing, apparently of buildings. The dovecot dates from the 17th century.

ii. S.E. 23 June 1919.

116. **Cross.**—Within the grounds of North Berwick Lodge beside the entrance is a grave-slab 4 inches in thickness 1 foot 2½ inches above ground and 1 foot 1 inch broad. On this is inscribed a cross with equal limbs.

ii. S.E. 23 July 1913.

117. **Bell.**—In the bell chamber of new St. Andrew's Church is a bell measuring 2¼ feet from skirt to crown with a diameter of 1 foot 5 inches at crown and 2 feet 9 inches at skirt. Below an anthemion cresting is the inscription in Roman capitals: "Jacobus Monteith me fecit Edinb--ugh pro Templo de North Berick anno domini 1642 spero meliora." Below the inscription are two thistles alternating with two shields each surmounted by a crown, and bearing a hammer.

ii. N.E. 23 July 1913.

118. **Tower, Rockville Farm.**—In the farm steading is a cylindrical tower some 17 feet in external diameter at base by 28 feet in height, which is built in two tiers and terminates in a cone-shaped slated roof rising within a projecting and crenellated parapet and surmounted by a weather vane. At ground level and also on the tier above is a doorway with semicircular head. The tower appears to be that of an 18th century windmill but is now devoted to other purposes.

v. N. E. 8 July 1913.

119. **Burials.**—Below the 50 feet contour in the area between Carlekemp plantation and the burn east of Link House three cists containing remains and urns have been unearthed. The first discovered is recorded in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xxxiv., p. 122. Twenty other

cist burials were discovered 340 yards south of high water mark, while skeletal remains were found at the burn side just below the 25 feet contour.

ii. S.E. (unnoted). 8 August 1923.

120. Hut Circles and Enclosures, Craigleith.—On the isle of Craigleith which lies $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of North Berwick a number of hut circles and enclosures 12 to 18 feet in diameter can be traced. They lie on the 75 feet contour line towards the south-western part of the islet and are probably the remains of shielings.

ii. N.E. (unnoted). 8 August 1923.

SITES.

121. Castle Hill, North Berwick (site?).—On the East Links, North Berwick, is Castle Hill, a natural mound about 40 feet in height. The summit is roughly pearshaped and measures in diameter 36 by 30 yards. To the south is a bank to which the mound is attached by a narrow neck. There is no trace of a ditch at base or across the neck. There are mounds and traces of stonework on the summit probably relics of an early stone castle.

ii. S.E. 2 August 1922.

The O.S. map indicates the following site:—

122. Chapel, Tantallon Castle. iii. S.W.

OLDHAMSTOCKS.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

123. Parish Church, Oldhamstocks.—The parish church of Oldhamstocks lies within its churchyard at the western end of the village. It is a comparatively modern building of scant merit architecturally, built for the most part on the foundations of an early church, of which only a portion of the east gable and certain courses of masonry at the ground level remain. Still there is evidence that the earlier church was oblong on plan and had a square tower, somewhat broader than its modern successor, projecting from the centre of the west gable. Across the east gable of the present building there returns a boldly splayed c. 14th century double base course, 2 feet 6 inches high with a total projection of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which apparently returned along the other walls of the church. On the south-west angle of the building at a height of 12 feet from the ground is set a 16th century inclining sundial, which is canted from the south wall and has, with its projecting gnomon, been wrought from a single stone. The top is hollowed to form one dial; a portion of the halfits is cut back at an angle to form two other dials, one to the east the other to the west, while a fourth dial, below the hollow dial on top, is moulded like a Gothic rib and serves also as a gnomon. The treatment thus resembles that of the terminal sundial set on a buttress at the south-west angle of Cockburnspath Parish Church.*

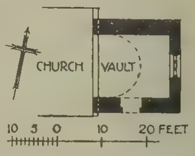

FIG. 111.—Oldhamstocks Church (No. 123).

A vaulted building (fig. 111), measuring 14 feet 9 inches from north to south and 17 feet 2 inches from east to west within walls 3 feet thick, projects eastward from the east gable. It is entered through a lintelled doorway in the south wall, is lit by a late Gothic three-light window in the east wall and is ceiled with a semicircular barrel-vault covered exteriorly with stone slabs. The head of the east window is filled with tracery of a peculiarly rude and debased description; the mullions and jambs are grooved for glass.

Exteriorly the window is flanked on either side by a heraldic panel. On the northern, under mantling and a scroll bearing the motto "Keep Traist" (?), is a shield charged *per pale : dexter* on a chevron a rose between two lions combatant, in base a buckle in form of a heart (Hepburn of Blackcastle); *sinister* three pelicans vulned and on a chief three stars (or mullets) (? Paterson). A John Paterson was parson of Oldhamstocks in 1637.[1] On the southern panel is a shield parted as to the lower third of the field, the upper portion containing the initials T H (Thomas Hepburn, parson of Oldhamstocks) and his arms as above. On the lower portion of the shield are the initials M S (Margaret Sinclair, his wife), an engrailed cross (for Sinclair) and the date 1581.

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* *Inventory of Monts. in Berwickshire* p. 23; cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xxiv., pp. 181-3; cf. also p. 173.

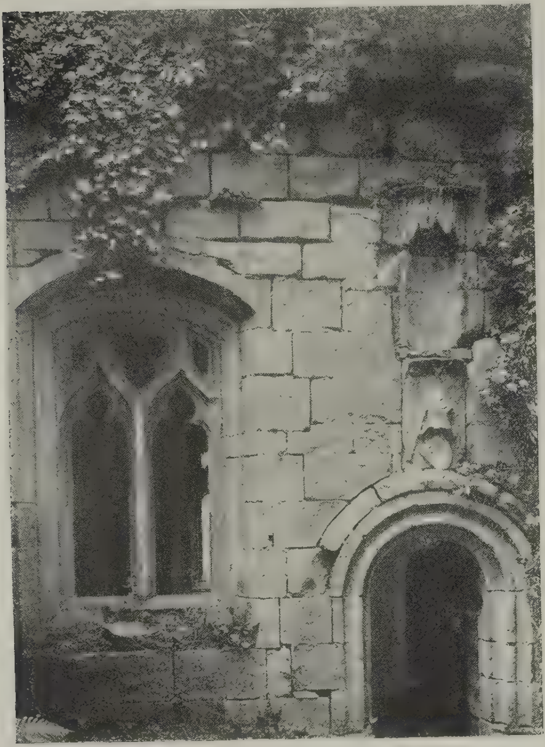

FIG. 112.—Priests' Door.

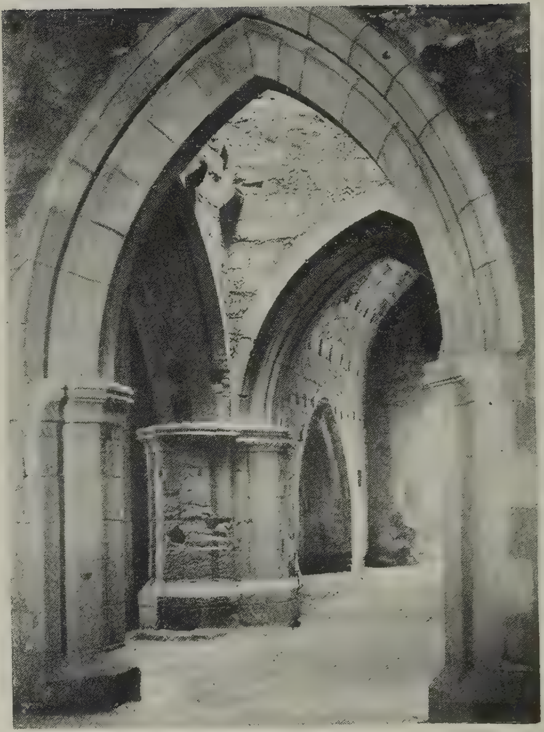

FIG. 113.—Crossing looking east.

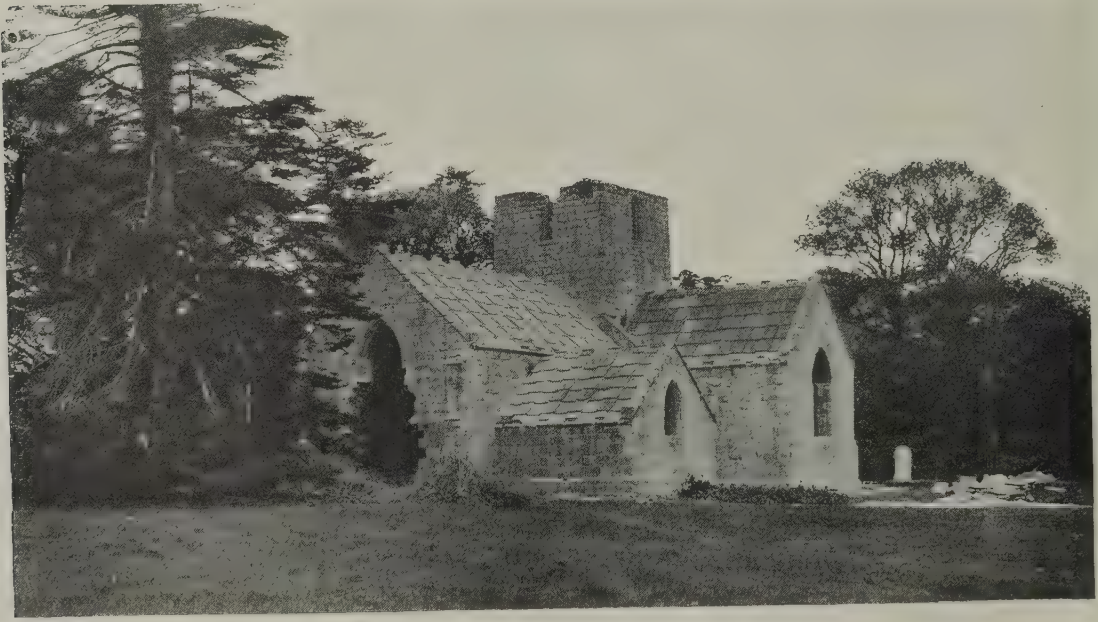

FIG. 114.—From North East.

DUNGLASS COLLEGIATE CHURCH (No. 124)

To face p. 75.

The terminal in form of a pine-apple surmounting the apex of the gable appears to be of 17th century workmanship and is possibly coeval with the entrance.

There can be no doubt that this eastern building was erected as a burial aisle in post-Reformation times—possibly in 1581—and not as a chapel or chancel.

Historical Note.—The original church of "Aldhampstocks" was dedicated to St. Michael.[2] "Adulf priest of Aldehamstoc" was one of the witnesses to a document of 1127.[3] Thomas de Hunsingoure was "parson of the church of Aldhamstoke" in 1296, when he appears upon Ragman Roll.[4] Patrick Sinclair was "rector of Aldhampstocks" in 1450.[5] The Thomas Hepburn referred to above was attached to Queen Mary's court and was forfeited for treason in having aided in her escape from Lochleven Castle in 1568 and the subsequent proceedings.[6]

[1] *Milne Home MSS.* p. 193; [2] *Home MSS* in *Hist. MSS.* xii., App. viii., p. 87; [3] *Early Scottish Charters*, p. 60; [4] *Cal. of Docts.* ii., p. 212; [5] *Home MSS.* No. 124; [6] *Acta Parl.* (19 Aug. 1568) vol. iv., pp. 49, 52.

xii. S.E. 14 June 1913.

124. Collegiate Church, Dunglass.—This building (fig. 114), which was dedicated in the name of the B.V. Mary, stands on a grassy plateau adjoining the mansion of Dunglass, rather less than a mile west-north-west of Cockburnspath village. The fabric is still entire, notwithstanding the usage the building received in the 18th century, at which time it was degraded to the purposes of a stable and agricultural store. It is now in the custody of H.M. Office of Works.

The church is cruciform and rectangular on plan (fig. 115), with a square tower surmounting the crossing, while on the north there is a sacristy opening into the choir by an archway. The nave is wider than the choir, and the western piers of the crossing are attached to the lateral walls in a curiously unstructural fashion. During the operations conducted by H.M. Office of Works, it was found that the north wall of the nave ran across the space now occupied by the transept and terminated at the division between nave and choir. In other words, the building, as originally designed, was two chambered comprising nave and choir, but, before the building was very far advanced, it was decided to add transepts and a central tower. The detail throughout the building is of the same period—the 15th century—and the addition must have been made before the vaulted roofs of the nave and choir were laid.

The walls are built of ashlar of a yellow tinge, here and there inclining to a warmer note. The roofs of nave, transepts and choir are overlaid with stone slabs, while the tower, now roofless, would probably be covered with a dumpy pyramidal wooden and slated spire. A splayed basement course returns around the whole building. The usual cavetto cornice at eaves' level is enriched with paterae on the portion lying between the north transept and the sacristy. Buttresses, rising in two stages from the basement course and terminating in set-offs at eaves' level, are disposed at either side of the gables and also on the lateral walls of the nave. Those on the east gable bear on the set-offs emblems of the Passion and other symbolic carvings, which now are greatly weathered.

There are three doorways, one a priests' door (fig. 112), entering the choir from the south, and one in each of the lateral walls of the nave at its western end. These have semicircular heads with arch-mouldings consisting of a filleted edge-roll with flanking hollows, which are continued down the jambs, and terminate in splayed stops. The projecting hood-moulds terminate in stops shield-shaped and carved with foliaceous work. Above the choir door is a canopied niche surmounting a helmet and mantling over a canted shield; the arms are illegible. In addition to these, lintelled doorways have subsequently been formed in the east wall of the south transept and the west wall of the sacristy, but the latter door is now built up.

In each gable of the divisions of the church there is a pointed window, which has had an infilling of tracery. The jambs are wrought with a series of splays with small inner mouldings curvilinear in section. In addition to the gable windows the nave is lit by a pointed window in each of the lateral walls immediately

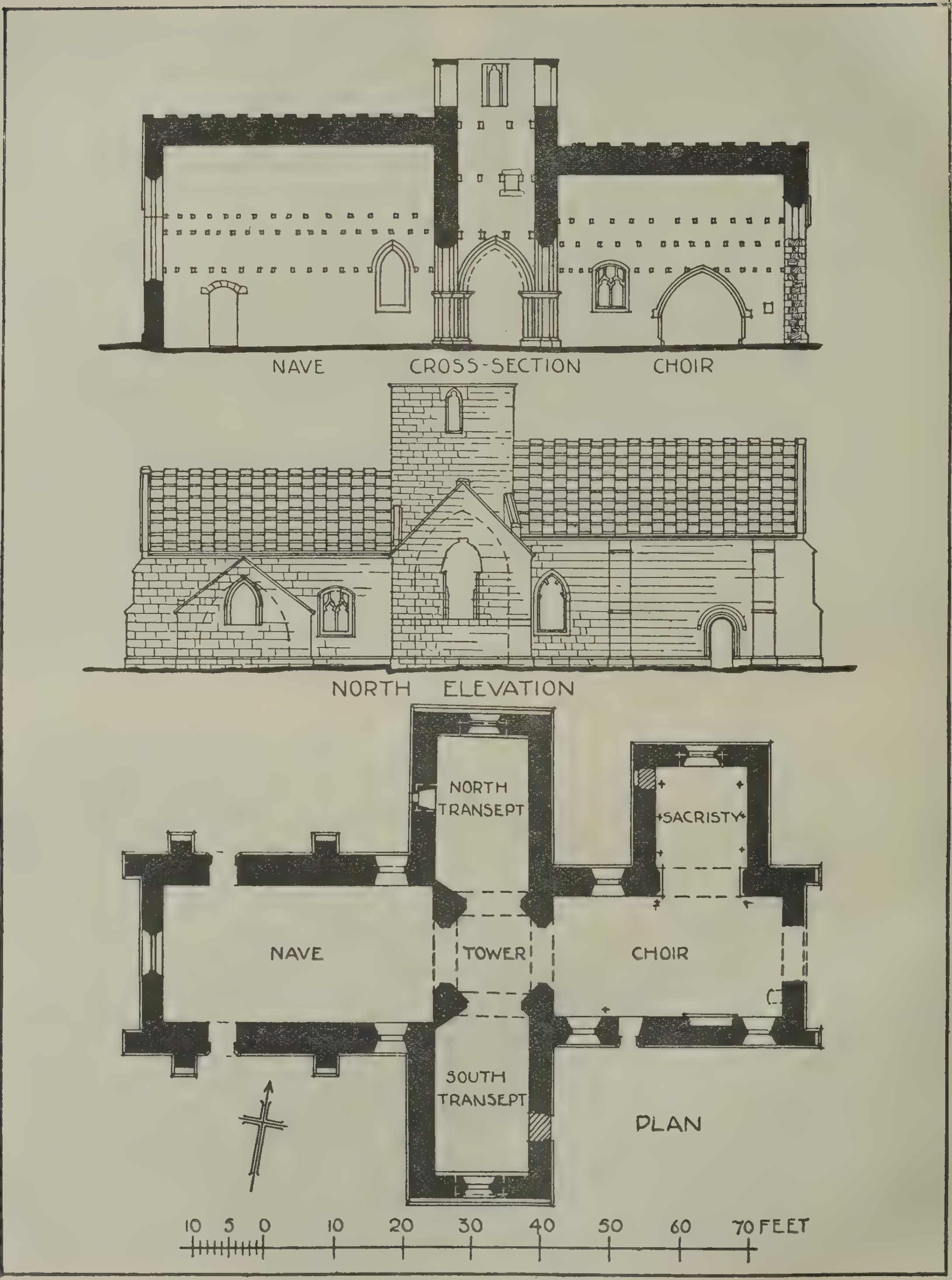

Fig. 115.—Dunglass Collegiate Church (No. 124).

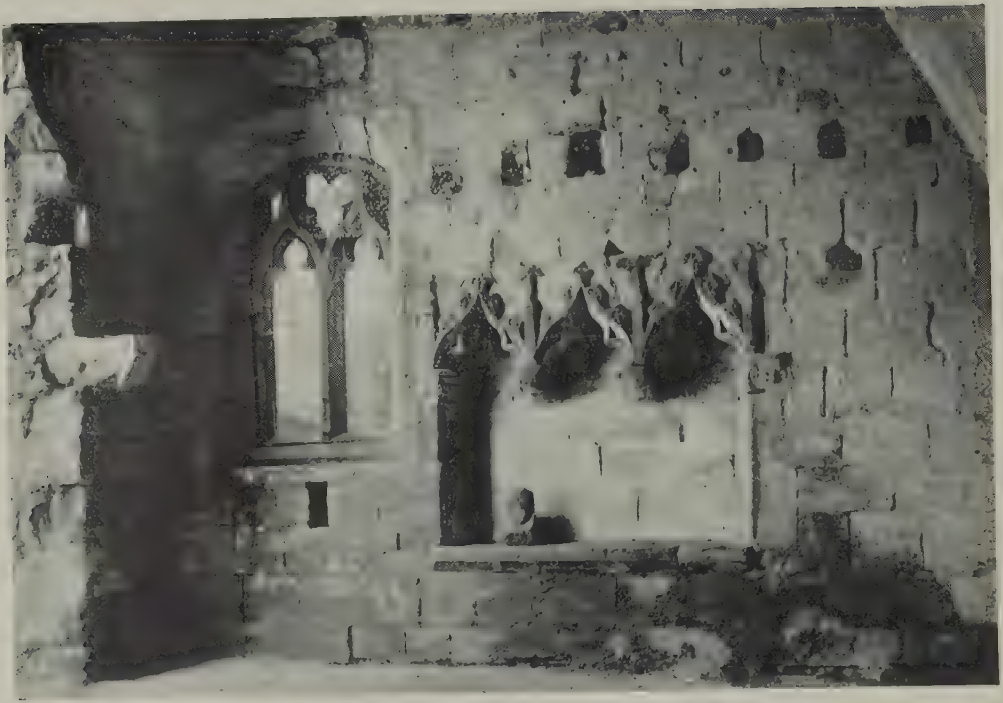

Fig. 116.—Sedilia.

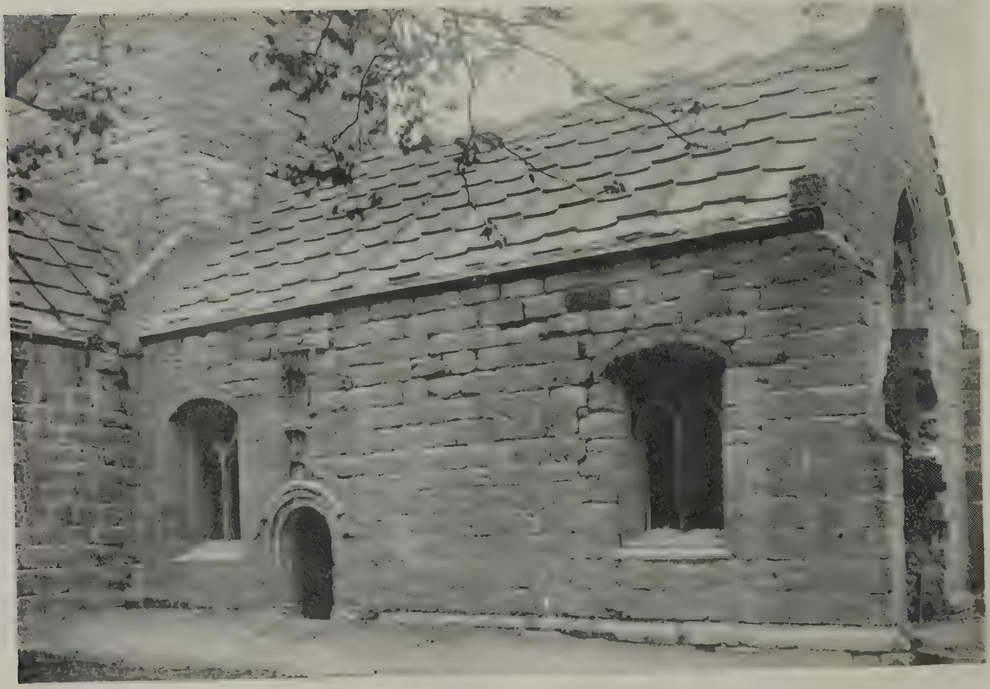

Fig. 117.—Choir.

DUNGLASS COLLEGIATE CHURCH (No. 124).

To face p. 77.

west of the transepts, and the choir by a window between the sacristy and transept and by two windows in the south wall. These choir windows have segmental heads, and the traceried infilling is complete but has been restored in at least one instance. The skews of the gables have a cavetto moulding on the impending surface and terminate at the apex in seats for crosses and at the eaves in skewputs carved with shields or cherubs heads, which bore crudely crocketted pinnacles, now fragmentary.

The tower has on each face a lancet window with trefoiled head. The little skews at the eastern ends (fig. 117), which received the old nave roof, terminate in carved skewputs, corbelled out over the angles of the corner below; the corbels are carved with foliaceous work. The western skews have the appearance of being inserted for symmetry. The transepts have a set-off beneath the sills of the windows.

The nave interiorly is 39 feet long and 20 feet wide and measures from the ground to the apex of the vault 29 feet. Beneath the springing of the high pointed barrel-vaults, which ceil the nave and choir, three tiers of beam rests may be noticed. The upper tier—or perhaps tiers—possibly served for the beams supporting the scaffold and centering when the building was constructed. The lowest tier appears to have been formed to support an intermediate floor, when the building served as a stable. A doorway high up in the wall above the western arch of the crossing was reached by a ladder and gave access to the lower of the apartments in the tower. The arches of the crossing (fig. 113), save the eastern, which is probably the original chancel arch, are pointed in form with splayed archivolts. The inner members of the east and west arches appear to have been renewed. The piers are of a similar section and have splayed bases and moulded capitals. The piers of the eastern arch are similar to the others and have bases of the same form but at a slightly higher level, suggesting the elevation of the choir. The eastern capitals are foliaceous, and the arch is composed of curvilinear mouldings. Immediately above the abaci, the soffit is morticed to receive the rood beam. The piers of the other arches are also morticed but in a clumsy fashion, as though these notches were formed subsequently for doors during the period of farm use.

The choir is 33¼ feet long and 17¾ feet wide with a height of 24½ feet from the ground to the apex of the vault. From the third course above the springing the vault seems to have been renewed. The east window is lamentably mutilated and enlarged to permit of the entrance of vehicles. On the south side, at a height of 7½ feet from the ground, is a massive corbel with a shield on the face, evidently the survivor of two which flanked the high altar beneath the central window and served to bear the effigies of saints. On the south wall, beneath the sill of the eastern window, can be seen a small portion of the circular basin of the piscina, which has evidently been borne on a projecting shaft, a feature not usual in Scottish work. West of the same window are fine triple sedilia (fig. 116) with ogival heads crocketted and infilled with cusping. The jambs, which are moulded and are received on the seat without bases, have foliaceous capitals surmounted by crocketted pinnacles, which also are placed between each head. The central head is borne on moulded corbels, which are carved on the soffits with representations of angels, winged and long haired, playing instruments resembling a harp and lute. A square recess in the north wall near the eastern angle may be a sacrament house. West of it is the arched opening to the sacristy, an oblong chamber 13½ feet by 15 feet ceiled with a pointed barrel-vault at a height of some 13 feet above the ground. Mortices in the intrados of the archway and ingoing of the piers seem to indicate that the opening was filled with a "hers" or grille. Beneath the north window there is an arched tomb recess with a segmental head. The jamb moulds, also continued round the head, are filleted rolls with flanking hollows. On each ingoing is a corbel carved with a 15th century female head, and on either side of the recess is a corbel, the western representing an angel playing a lute, the other very much defaced.

The transepts are oblong, measuring 23 feet by 13½ feet, and the apex of their vaulted ceilings is 22¼ feet above the ground. Each gable has an arched tomb-recess beneath the windows. That in the north transept displays beneath a helmet and mantling a canted shield bearing the arms of Sir Thomas Home, grandfather of the founder (see below), impaled with those of his wife Nicola Pepdie, heiress of the barony of Dunglass,[1] *dexter* a lion rampant (Home); *sinister* three papingoes (Pepdie). The south transept is the burial place of the Halls of Dunglass.

The tower contains three storeys beneath the wall head, and a garret would occupy the space within the spire. The floor beams were borne on projecting corbels. The only means of access between the floors seems to have been a ladder.

INCISED CROSSES.—In the choir on either side of the archway between the sacristy, and below the level of the apex, is a cross patté within a double circle measuring some 12 inches in exterior diameter; a third cross is found on the south wall at the head of the west window, while the east wall of the sacristy bears three similar crosses at eye level and has had three others on the west wall; the formation of a later doorway at the north-west corner caused the removal of the northern of these.

TOMBSTONES.—Within the north transept is a number of 17th century tombstones, which appear to have formed the pavement of this division. They are in a dilapidated condition.

CONDITION OF STRUCTURE.—Notwithstanding the varied uses to which the building has been put, the fabric appears to be structurally sound.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A "chapel of the Virgin Mary of Dunglas and the presbyters (priests) there" existed before 1423, in which year "Alexander Hume, lord of that Ilk" granted certain properties to the institution.[2] This charter was confirmed by James II. in 1450, when the chapel is described as "now lately founded as a Collegiate Church." The foundation charter of the Collegiate Church, however, is dated 1403 (*millesimo quadringentesimo tertio*), but as the founder Sir Alexander Hume of that ilk, enumerates, among those to be commemorated, his father Alexander, whom he succeeded in 1424, and his grandfather Thomas, as well as two Jameses, Kings of Scotland, there must be an error in the date.[3] Possibly the scribe has been led by the *quadringtesimo* to slip the nearly similar *quadragesimo*, so that the date may have been 1443, which might be described as "now lately" in the charter of 1450. Or 1403 may be the date of an original, probably private, chapel, such as that of Herdmanston (No. 162). The foundation charter establishes "in the chapel of the blessed Mary of Dunglas" three chaplainries, each having a priest, of whom one was to be superior with the title of "provost." There were besides four boys for singing in choir and serving in church. Manses were allotted to the priests in the vill of Dunglas, and each was to have a garden, in which fruit trees must be planted. The habit of the priests at the daily service was to be "at least" a surplice—the long mediæval form—and almuce or cape-hood which was to be lined with sheepskin. There was also an allowance for bread and wine at the daily mass, for service-books, ornaments and lights. The stipend of the provost came from lands and rents in Kello, Berwickshire, those of his two colleagues from "Balwsly" (Balhousie) and "Gordounshal" in Fife—the amount in each case twelve marks, while the same amount was allotted to the four boys from "Hutoun, Hirssale, Colbrandspeth (Cockburnspath) and Pinkertoun" in Berwickshire. The patronage of the livings was reserved to the patron and his heirs. A papal bull from Nicholas V, dated 2 January 1451, approved the foundation but, in consideration of the fact that the endowment was insufficient, while the rectory of the parish church of Dunglas was very wealthy, appropriated the use of the greater and lesser teinds to the Collegiate Church.[4] Meantime, too, Sir Alexander Home had added some other properties to the foundation (5 Aug. 1450) and Patrick Hepburn of Hailes had given a revenue from Oldhamstocks (7 August 1450); while William Earl of Douglas and Avondale conferred some lands with the parish church of Hutton and the hospital (1451), James II. in 1452 gave to the "College of Dundas" the lands of Trefontanis (Strafontane), Pope Pius II. the vicarage of Edrom, and in 1460 came a gift of the lands of Upsettlington—all these latter being in Berwickshire.[5] The collegiate church also possessed as a prebend the lands of "Reidspittell" in the constabulary of Haddington (Spittal near Redhouse No. 7).[6] The number of prebends had increased, since in 1465 we have reference to a sub-prior;[7] and there are on record prebendaries of Strafontane (held by the provost in 1589), Upsettlington, Kello, Chirnside, Oldhamstocks, Dewingham, and Reidspittal.[8] Pope Nicholas V. in 1454 granted a seven years and seven quarters relaxation of penances to those who yearly visited the "colledge Kirk of Dunglass" on the feast of Assumption, and a similar indulgence was granted by Pope Pius II. in 1459.[9] On August 16, 1544, an English raiding party from Berwick spoiled and burned the vill of Dunglass, on which occasion "the Scots shot fourth of the Tower (*i.e.*, of Dunglass, No. 128) and College with gunnes and slew an Englishman and hurt too (two)."[10]

[1] *Home MSS.*, pp. 77, 124; [2] *Ibid*, No. 122; [3] *Home MSS.* No. 123; [4] *Ibid.* No. 128; [5] *Ibid.* Nos. 124, 125, 126, 127, 318, 278; [6] *Laing Charters* No. 1866; [7] *Milne Home MSS.* No. 378; [8] *Ibid.* Nos. 115, 120; *Home MSS.* No. 129; [9] *Home MSS.* No. 318; [10] Raine's *North Durham* p. xvii.

xiii. S.W. 19 August 1915.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

125. The "French (?) Camp," Dunglass.—The earthworks known as the "French Camp" near Dunglass House, Oldhamstocks consist of ramparts and deep ditches enclosing a triangular area (fig. 118) on the edge of the plateau overlooking Dunglass. Towards the south side is a high rectangular mound with a summer house dated 1718 at one end and an excavated bowling green to the west. The ditches are deepest on the side next the steep slope and slight on the opposite side where they were most necessary if required for defence. The place is much cut up with modern walks.

The so-called "French Camp" was really an English Fort constructed and used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9.[1] By the Treaty of Boulogne (1550) it was to be handed over to the Scots and by them destroyed.[2]

[1] *Introd.* p. xxx. *Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary* pp. 47, 52; [2] *Foedera* xv., p. 215, where it is called "Douglas."

xii. S.E. 27 June 1913.

126. Fort, Castle Dykes, Bilsdean Burn.—On the south bank of the ravine at the mouth of the Bilsdean Burn is the entrenchment known as Castle Dykes, a long triangular area measuring about 200 yards from east to west and about 85 yards across the eastern end. It is adequately defended on the north by the ravine, through which the burn flows, and on the east by the precipitous slope which rises about 100 feet from the high water mark, but on the south, where the land is level, it has been defended by a massive rampart of earth running generally east and west, the western extremity resting on the steep bank of the burn about 250 yards west of its mouth, and the eastern extremity terminating about 20 feet from the edge of the cliff some 100 yards south of the mouth of the burn. The central portion of the rampart, for a distance of about 110 yards across a slight hollow, has been removed to permit of agricultural operations, but there remains a length of some 50 yards at the western end with a breadth at base of 36 feet and a height of 7 feet, while at the eastern end, which has a slight curve to the north, there is a length of some 86 yards which shows a basal breadth of 30 feet and a height of 12 feet. In the eastern portion of the fort, foundations of stone structures are reported to have been encountered in ploughing.

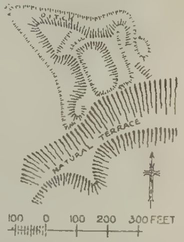

FIG. 118.—Earthwork, Dunglass (No. 125).

xiii. N.W. 27 June 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

127. Sundial.—Some 70 yards east of the church is a dial possibly dating from the 17th century (fig. 84). From a moulded plinth, square on plan, rises a pierced pedestal with two pilasters on each face. These have moulded bases, neckings and capitals; above the latter a heavily moulded cornice or shelf swells out to a great projection and is surmounted by a small cubical dial.

xiii. S.W. 19 August 1915.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate the following sites:—

128. Dunglass Castle, Dunglass. xiii. S.W.

129. Black Castle, Oldhamstocks. xii. S.E.

ORMISTON.

Ecclesiastical Structure.

130. St. Giles Church, Ormiston.—The old parish church of Ormiston is represented only by a portion of its eastern end standing within the policies of Ormiston Hall 300 yards south of the mansion, which lies 1 mile south of Ormiston village. This fragment is rectangular on plan, with its major axis east and west, and is at present enclosed on the west by a modern cross wall forming a burial enclosure. Into this wall are built fragments of early work, which exhibit the chevron and dog-tooth ornaments, and a portion of a grave-slab showing the hilt and pommel of a sword.

The enclosure is roofless, and the walls appear to have been reduced to their present height of 9 feet 6 inches. The east gable, which is skewed, is entire and contains an arch-headed window, c. 13th century, with a splay wrought on its outer jamb. The scoinson arch is corbelled out on either side. The other windows—two in the south wall which are now built up and one in the north wall—are square-headed. In the north wall is an arched recess, 4 feet deep and 6 feet 3 inches long, which was evidently intended to house an effigy. The mouldings of the archivolt, which are of 16th century type, spring from imposts resting on shafts, now buried, and abut at the crown of the arch on a panelled keystone bearing a shield.

Above the recess is a brass (fig. 119), 3 feet 3 inches broad and 2 feet high set within a stone moulding and inscribed :

OMNIA · QVÆ · LONGA · INDVLGET · MORTALIBVS · ÆTAS / HÆC · TIBI · ALEXANDER · PRIMA · IVVENTA · DEDIT / CVM · GENERE · ET · FORMA · GENEROSO · SANGVINE · DIGNA / INGENIVM · VELOX · INGENVVMQUE · ANIMVM / EXCOLVIT · VIRTVS · ANIMVM · INGENIVMQUE · CAMENÆ / SVCCESSV · STVDIO · CONSILIOQVE · PARI / HIS · DVCIBVS · PRIMVM · PERAGRATA · BRITANNIA · DEINDE / GALLIA · AD · ARMIFEROS · QVA · PATET · HELVETIOS / DOCTVS · IBI · LINGVAS · ROMA · SION · ET · ATHENÆ / QVAS · CVM · GERMANO · GALLIA · DOCTA · SONAT / TE LICET · IMPRIMA · RAPVERVNT · FATA · IVVENTA / NON · IMMATVRO · FVNERE · RAPTVS · OBIS / OMNIBVS · OFFICIIS · VITÆ · QVI · FVNCTVS · OBIVIT / NON · FAS · HVNC · VITÆ · EST · DE · BREVITATE · QVERI. HIC · CONDITVR · MR · ALEXANDER · COKBVRN / PRIMOGENIT · IOANNIS · DOMINI · ORMISTON / ET · ALISONÆ · SANDILANDS · EX · PRECLARA / FAMILIA · CALDER · QVI · NATVS · 13 · IANVARII · 1535 / POST · INSIGNEM · LINGVARVM · PROFESSIONEM / OBIIT · ANNO · ÆTATIS · SUÆ · 28 · CALEN · SEPTE.

"All that a long life confers on mortals, these to thee, Alexander, thy first youth gave with noble birth and a form becoming to noble blood, quick intelligence and ingenuous mind. Virtue developed thy mind and the Muses thy intelligence with equal success, diligence and wisdom. With these as guides first Britain was traversed then France to where it faces the warlike Swiss. There thou wast instructed in the languages of Rome, Zion, and Athens, which learned France with the German repeats. Though the fates removed thee in early youth, yet thou did'st not die as one snatched away by untimely death who passed when he had discharged all the duties of life. It is not proper to mourn for him because of the shortness of his life.

Here lies Mr. Alexander Cockburn, eldest son of John lord of Ormiston and Alison Sandilands of the illustrious family of Calder, who was born 13 January 1535 (O.S.=1536). After a distinguished profession of languages he died on the 28th year of his age on September 1."

Alexander Cockburn was a pupil of John Knox (*cf. Art.* No. 65). The epitaph was written by George Buchanan and appears, with some verbal variations from the above, in his collected works.

This brass has features in common with the fine brass to the Regent Murray in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.

At the dexter base is a shield bearing the arms of Alexander Cockburn of Ormiston—a fess checky between three cocks—flanked by the initials A C ; above is a motto in obscure lettering : the motto of this family was *In Dubiis Constans* (Nisbet). At the sinister base another shield, beneath a label bearing the motto AB. STEN · AND · SUFFER, with the arms of Sandilands of Calder—Quarterly 1st and 4th a bend ; 2nd and 3rd a heart, on a chief three

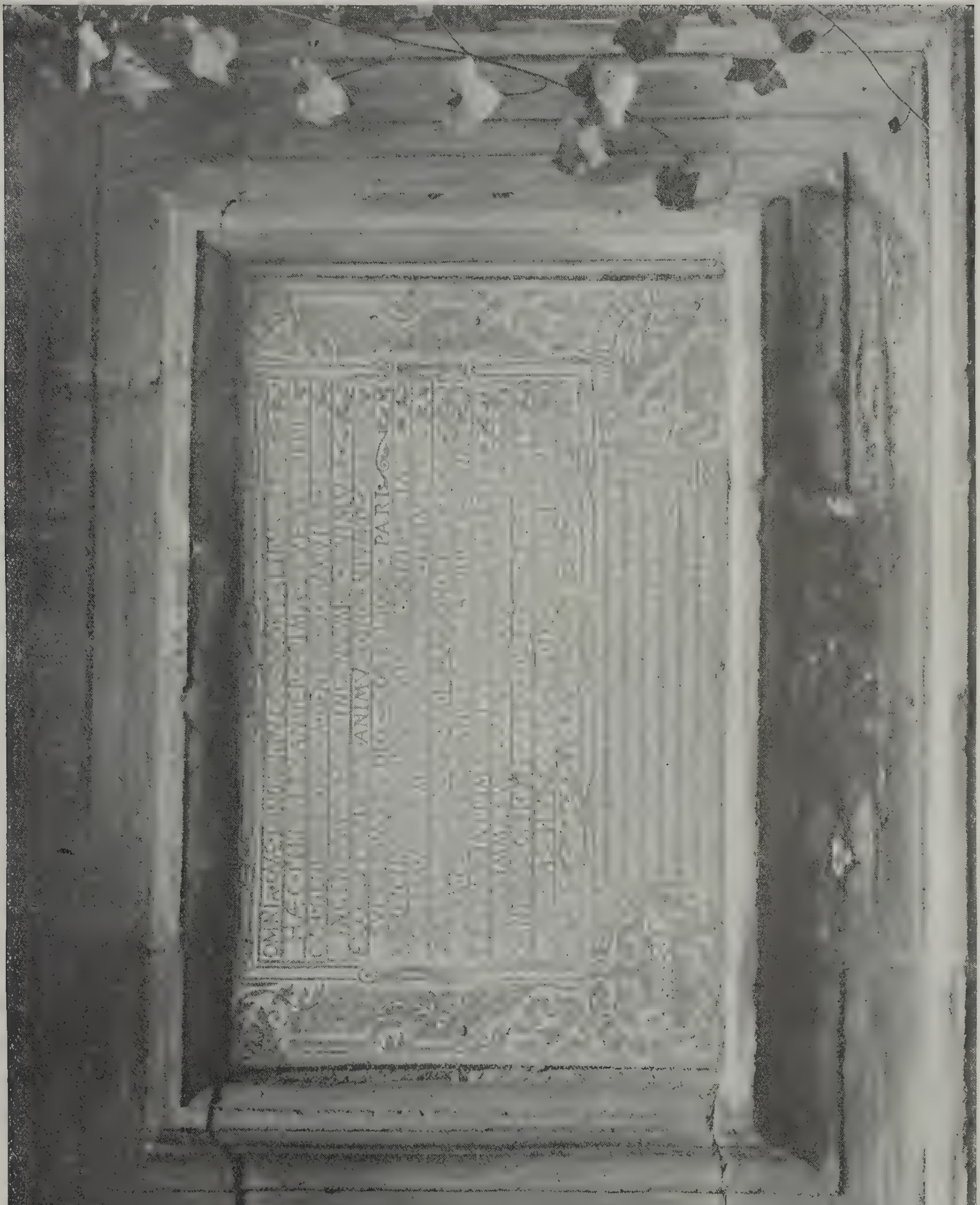

FIG. 119.—Brass, St. Giles' Church Ormiston (No. 130).

mullets; flanked by the initials A.S. for Alison Sandilands, mother of Alexander Cockburn.

The enclosure measures 16 feet 2 inches from east to west and 12 feet 9 inches from north to south within walls which vary in thickness from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 3 inches; the north wall extends 3 feet and the south wall 14 feet west of the cross wall. In the south wall at its intersection by the cross wall is a doorway formed by a pointed arch 6½ feet wide and 10 feet 7 inches high. The arch is in two orders, the outer plane, the inner splayed. The details of the building indicate its erection in the 13th century.

Historical Note.—Early in the 13th century the church of St. Giles at Ormiston (*Sancti Egidii de Ormystoun*) was conferred by the bishop of St. Andrews on the church and hospital at Soutra.[1] A charter to the Soutra house by "Radulph lord of Cranystoun" bears among its witnesses the name of "Giles (*Egidius*) lord of Ormystoun."[2] With all other churches belonging to Soutra it was in 1462 transferred to Trinity College, Edinburgh, founded by Mary of Gueldres,[3] and the one prebendary there was known as "of Ormiston," though the rectorial revenues were divided between him and three other prebendaries. The revenues of Trinity College were in 1612 conferred by James VI. upon the city of Edinburgh.[4]

xiv. N.W. 17 June 1913.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

131. **17th Century Structure, Ormiston Hall.**—Immediately east of Ormiston Church is a group of two storeyed buildings tenanted by the estate employees. The north-eastern of the structures (fig. 120) dates from the 17th century and is L-shaped on plan with the re-entering angle facing south. The larger wing on the north-east is 47¼ feet long by 25¾ feet wide exteriorly and contains on the ground floor two inter-communicating vaulted cellars. The shorter wing projects 20 feet from the lateral wall and is 27 feet wide. It contains an irregularly shaped apartment, so formed by the intrusion of the staircase. In the south-east wall of this wing is the entrance, which has a round head moulded, as are the jambs, with a quirked edge-roll. Adjoining the lesser wing and communicating with it is another structure, which has a vaulted cellar on the ground floor.

Historical Note.—Early in the 17th century the barony of Ormiston was possessed by Sir John Cockburn, Lord Justice-Clerk and a judge of Session, whose son served heir of line in 1629 (*Inq. Spec.* Hadd. No. 126). On the Cockburns of Ormiston see *Introd.* p. xx.

xiv. N.W. (unnoted). 17 June 1913.

132. **House o' Muir.**—One and a half miles south of Ormiston village, at the junction of three bye-roads, is a dwelling of one storey dating from the 17th century. It is oblong on plan and measures 17 feet 8 inches by 48 feet over walls 2½ feet thick. The walls are roughcast, the roof is pantiled. The main features of interest are the sundial on one of the gable skews and the large ingle projecting from one of the lateral walls, which is still in use and contains a modern range. A window in the ingle breast is built up, a second at one side still remains.

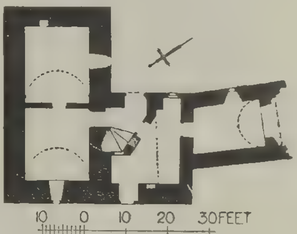

Fig. 120.—Ormiston (No. 131).

Historical Note.—"Murhous" was one of the properties conferred by Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston upon his daughter and heir when she married John Cockburn (*cf. Introd.* p. xx). It was still part of the barony of Ormiston in the early 16th century (*R.M.S.* (1509) No. 3278).

xiv. N.W. 17 June 1913.

Defensive Construction.

133. **Hill Fort, Dodridge Law.**—Round the summit of Dodridge Law, a small hill rising barely 700 feet above sea level, are very faint traces of fortification, the site being cultivated ground. To the south of the summit a mound broadens out to a width of 40 feet and rises

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[1] *Reg. Cart. Domus de Soltre* No. 18; [2] *Ib.* No. 50. *Cf.* the case of Alexander Martin and St. Martin's, Haddington, *Art.* No. 69; [3] *Reg. Eccl. S.T. de Edinb.* No. 2; [4] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 736.

2 feet in height at the centre. On the north-western and south-eastern sides are very scanty indications of ramparts or scarps, the segment to the south-east having probably formed part of an outer defence. The enceinte seems to have been circular with a diameter of about 220 feet, while a distance of 80 feet separates the inner wall from the outer scarp.

This seems to be the fort referred to in the *Statistical Account* vol. vi. p. 162 note as follows: "The vestiges of a Roman *Castellum Stativum* are still to be seen, upon the estate of Whiteburgh, in the south-west part of the parish. It was of a circular form, and consisted of three walls, at the distance of 15 feet from each other, built with very large stones, and with cement only at the bottom. It occupied more than an acre of ground. No information can be got about the height of the walls; but the proprietor of the lands remembers that the parts of them which he has seen, were 16 feet thick. The whole work has been carried off at different times for building the present house and offices of Whiteburgh, and some farm houses upon the estate.—Near it were several tumuli, in which were urns full of bones or ashes. In the camp itself, were found a medal of Trajan, a fibula, a patera, and a horn of a moose deer."

xiv. S.W. 8 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

134. **Cross, Ormiston Village.**—In the centre of the main street of Ormiston village is a fine freestanding 15th century cross, which is set on three modern steps within a railed enclosure. The old base is octagonal on plan, but the shaft, a monolith, is square in section, with arrises chamfered and stopped beneath a moulded necking. On the western face of the shaft is a shield in relief. Above the necking is an equal limbed cross-head with roll-and-hollow mouldings.

xiv. N.W. (unnoted). 4 October 1915.

PENCAITLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

135. **Parish Church, Pencaitland.**—The parish church (fig. 122) stands within the churchyard between Easter and Wester Pencaitland. It contains beneath one roof both chancel and nave, the latter being galleried at the west end. From the centre of the west gable there projects an oblong tower, in which an entrance to the church has been formed at ground level, and on the higher level an entrance to the gallery, reached from a forestair on the north. The tower communicates directly with the church by a high obtusely pointed archway somewhat obscured by the gallery. On the north a transept projects from the nave and an aisle of two bays from the chancel (figs. 121 and 123).

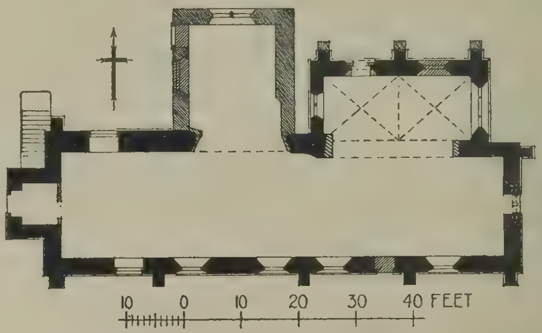

FIG. 123.—Parish Church, Pencaitland (No. 135).

Above the level of the nave roof the tower is developed to an octagon on plan, and at this stage is utilised as a combined belfry and *Dovecot*. The southern face of the octagon is pierced by a narrow lintelled aperture, the other walls by lancet shaped openings with obtusely pointed heads. These lights have splayed jambs and are coeval with a similar window in the tower at a lower level and two others in the west gable of the church, which probably date from the 16th century. The tower is built of irregularly coursed rubble up to the octagonal stage, which is built of ashlar and roofed with a slated octagonal spirelet surmounted by a weathercock. Above the lintelled entrance are the initials I O for John Oswald (a former incumbent 1631-41)[1] and the date 1631.

The lower portion of the tower and the north, east and west walls of the church are clearly mediæval; their proportions suggest the much altered remains of a 12th century church. The internal construction towards the east end of the building indicates that there was some structural distinction—probably a chancel arch—between nave and chancel. As

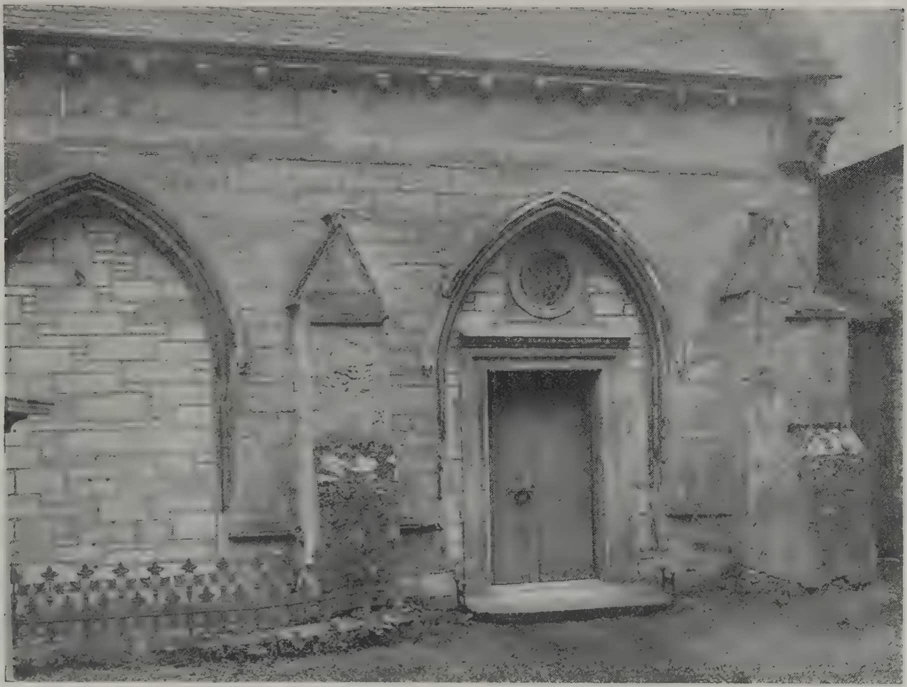

FIG. 121.—North Aisle.

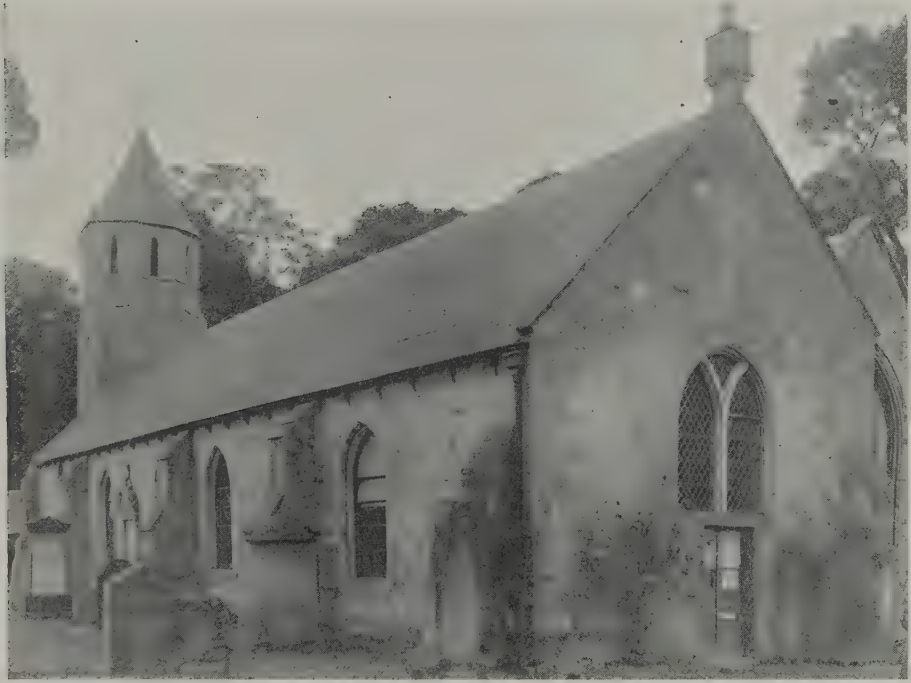

FIG. 122.—Looking West.
PARISH CHURCH, PENCAITLAND (No. 135).

the south wall of the church inside is unbroken, it may be inferred that it was built during a restoration but on the original foundations, as the outside basement course found on the other portions returns here also. The buttresses at the ends of this wall date from the 15th century; the intermediate buttresses are of 16th century type and apparently contemporaneous with the pointed windows—four in the south wall and one in the east gable. To this period also may be ascribed the three round-headed doorways. One of these, opening into the chancel from the south, is now built up; the others, set at the western ends of the north and south walls respectively have been converted into windows.

The aisle projecting northwards from the chancel dates from the end of the 13th century. It is oblong on plan, one bay wide and two in length. The opening to the chancel has been much altered to gain the maximum of light in post-Reformation times, when the aisle became a laird's loft. It now consists of a wide three-centred arch, which probably superseded an arcade of two bays with an intermediate pier. The flat arch springs from imposts in two orders. On the eastern jamb are two nook shafts separated by an intermediate plane; between the southern shaft and this plane is a quirk. The shafts have neckings below rude bell-shaped capitals dying into a simple rectangular abacus. The detail of this jamb suggests 16th century work. In the north wall are two large pointed windows, but both are now built up; a 17th century doorway and œil-de-bœuf are inserted in the infilling of the western. The jamb sections of the windows comprise two small rolls with undercut hollows between and on either side of them. The hood-moulds are small, of a common late 13th century type, terminating in puny stops. In the east wall is a large pointed window with modern tracery and in the west wall a pointed two-light window with eyes and a lozenge shaped light with segmental sides in the head. The jamb sections of these windows consist of a series of splays with intervening checks.

The exterior of the north wall of the aisle is divided into bays by three buttresses terminating in gablets of 14th century type. These buttresses have been reinforced in the 16th century. Above the buttresses is an offset course terminating at either end in a skewput carved with grotesques. Above this has been added a deep course under an eaves course, on the soffit of which are carved a series of small grotesques. The aisle is obviously designed for a quadripartite stone vaulted roof. The removal of the abutment provided by the arcade between aisle and chancel would necessitate the removal of the stone roof.

The north transept was added in the 16th or 17th century. There is a pointed window in the north wall, which may be contemporaneous with the windows of the church. That this portion is no part of the original structure is clear, as the early basement course does not return around it.

A 17th century Renaissance doorway (fig. 42) in the west wall, now built up, has a fluted pilaster on either side of the jamb, terminating in a base and capital under a cornice and a broken semicircular pediment. In the tympanum is a shield with strap-work backing; over the pediment is a fish-shaped stone inscribed with the initials S I S for Sir John (?) Sinclair. In the same wall is an ogival headed window of the same period also built up. The quoins at the angles of the transept are back set.

Woodwork.—The pulpit against the south wall is of oak dating from the 17th century; the back and base are modern. On plan it is six-sided with two tiers of rectangular panels; the halfits contain four panels, the sides and front each contain two slightly broader panels. The panels are stuck moulded, with raised fields carved in relief with conventional designs. The rails are of the same width throughout; the stiles are narrower at the sides than on the halfits. The pulpit retains the iron bracket for the baptismal basin.

A length of 17th century oak panelling is inserted in front of the gallery and another length encloses the north transept. The panelled pew backs immediately behind this latter panelling are apparently of the same age.

Bell.—Within the belfry hangs a 17th century bell 1 foot 9 inches diameter at mouth, 11 inches diameter at shoulder and 1 foot 5 inches in height from skirt to crown. The bell is enriched with 13 annular rings in relief arranged in series. Around the shoulder is the inscription ' Pencaitland feare ye the Lord 1638 ' in raised lettering ¾ inch long. The bell is suspended by a single canon.

SUNDIALS. (*a*) Three-faced dial on south-west buttress.
(*b*) Three-faced dial on apex of east gable.
(*c*) On lintel on south face of octagon of tower.

TOMBSTONES.—These call for no special mention, but one may be instanced on account of its exhibiting a late armorial bearing ; it is built into the exterior of the south wall of the church in front of and partly obscuring another and later stone commemorating Tho. Wedderburn. Within a moulded border is a panel, the upper portion of which contains a scrolled cartouche enriched with fleur-de-lys, within which is a shield bearing a lion rampant within a border engrailed (Renton) impaling an oak tree eradicated (Watson) ; flanking the shield are the initials G.R. and M.W. The lower part of the panel is occupied by the inscription.

VIRO PROBO GEORGIO RENTO / NO · ET · IPSIUS · FAMILIÆ · P · / E · H · M QUI OBIIT 28 / MARTII AN 1640 ÆTATIS / SUÆ 76.

The two small 17th century structures which stand at either gate are interesting. They are understood to have been offering houses, but for this purpose they are unusually large. The masonry is of rubble and has been harled. The roofs, which are of timber, have been tiled.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In the late 12th and 13th centuries the church belonged to the convent of Kelso by grant of Everard of " Pencatheland " and his son Walter,[2] Walter's charter of c. 1180 being witnessed by Bernard, chaplain of Pencaitland. But about 1343 we have a grant of the church to Dryburgh by Sir John Maxwell of Pencaitland.[3] In 1606 the church was dissolved from the abbacy of Dryburgh and its patronage transferred to the Earl of Mar.[4]

xiv. N.E. 1 September 1913.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

136. Winton House.—This is the choicest example of Renaissance architecture in the county and one of the important buildings in that style in Scotland.

The site is on the high left bank of the river Tyne, less than half a mile north-west of Pencaitland, where stood an earlier building, a long L-shaped structure of indeterminate extent raised by George, fourth Lord Seton, who died in 1508. This was " burnt by the English " and little of the building is now traceable. In 1620 George, tenth Lord Seton and third Earl of Winton, " founded and built the great house from the foundation, with all the lairge stone dykes about the precinct, park, orchard and gardens thereof."[1] In the 19th century the structure was extended by the addition of modern wings, which partially obscure the fine Renaissance work (fig. 124).

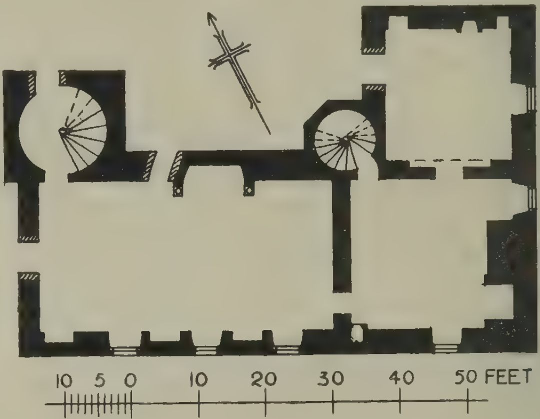

FIG. 126.—Winton House (No. 136).

What remains of the earliest masonry is of freestone rubble, while the Renaissance and modern additions are of ashlar. The main portion (fig. 126) runs almost east and west and measures 77 feet by 28½ feet, while a wing, which projects, in alinement with the east wall, northwards for a length of 23 feet has a breadth of 25 feet ; in the west re-entering angle is a semi-octagonal tower housing a wheel-staircase, and at the north-west angle a square tower containing a second and more spacious turnpike stair, which ascends to the first floor and has bedrooms above. These are reached from a circled

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[1] *Fasti. Eccl. Scotic.* i. p. 384 (new edit.) ;
[2] *Liber etc. Calchou* Nos. 13, 83, 84, 369 ;
[3] *Reg. Dryburgh* p. 271 (*cf. Introd.* p. xxi) ;
[4] *Act. Parl.* ii. p. 346.

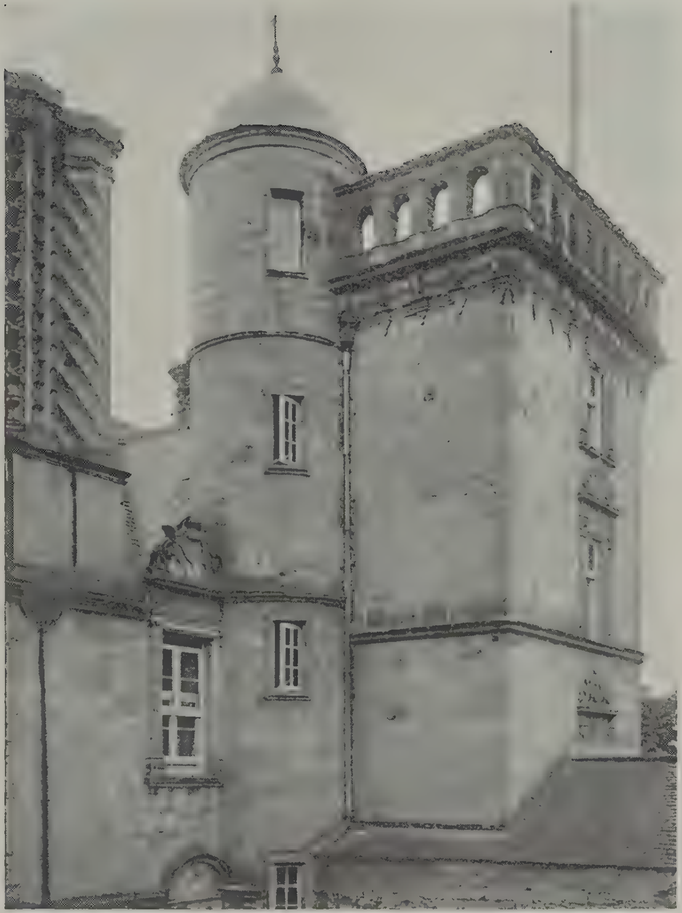

FIG. 124.—Winton House (No. 136).

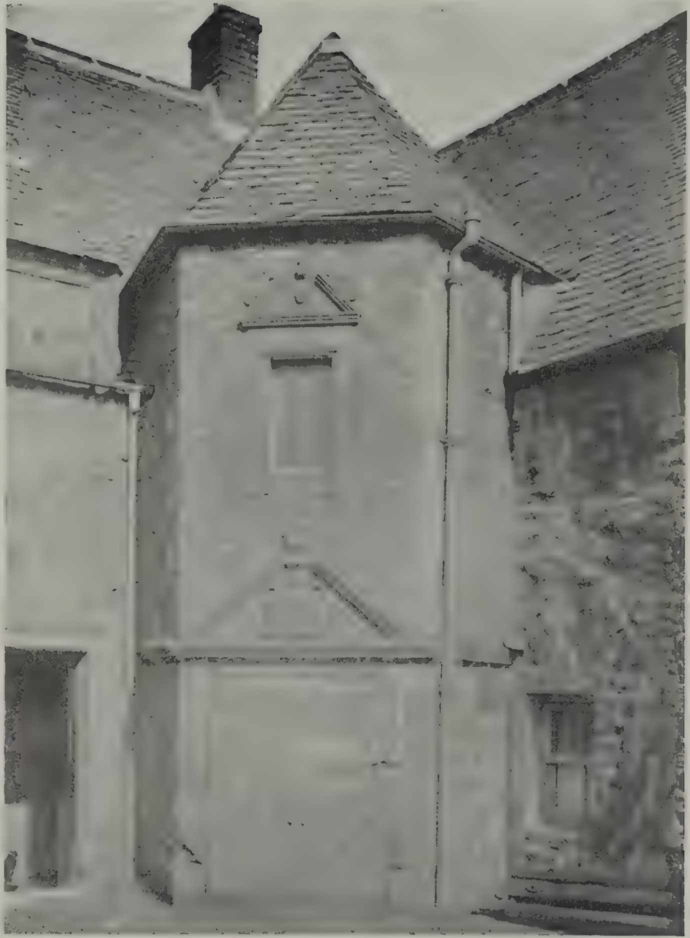

FIG. 125.—Stair Tower, old Hamilton House (No. 158).

To face p. 84.

turret stair contained in the east re-entering angle. To the north the building is three storeys in height, but on the south advantage is taken of the falling site to obtain an additional storey beneath the main block; this basement is vaulted. The eastern tower is carried one storey higher than its surroundings; the western two storeys.

The external detail is very similar to that of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. In Winton there are a similar employment of string-courses and rich treatment of the voids. It is known that William Wallace,[2] a King's Master Mason since 1617, was employed at Heriot's before his death in 1631, and that he had been doing work for the Earl of Wintoun is shown by an entry in the *Register of Confirmed Testaments*, 12th December 1632: "Item: Thair was awin to the said umquhill William Wallace be George Earle of Wintoun, in acknowledgment of his panes in his Lordship's works, conforme to his Lordship's tiket, subscrivit with his hand, the sowme of 500 merkis."

The pediments of the windows are of the Jacobean strapwork variety. The ornate gable crowsteps and the balustraded flat surmounting the west stair tower are noteworthy (fig. 124); but the outstanding feature of Winton is its tall chimney stalks alternately wrought in convolutions and in flutes, the latter enriched with a Renaissance rendering of the Gothic crocket. This manner of decorating stalks, while familiar in the Jacobean architecture of England, is unknown elsewhere in Scotland. East of the mansion the terrace is bounded by a high revetment surmounted by a balustrade similar to that on the west tower; from the terrace a flight of steps leads to the lower ground. In the revetment wall two 17th century pediments enriched with vine scroll and other foliaceous carving are inserted. These flank a panel bearing a shield charged with the royal arms. The inscription on the label below the shield IACOBVS – – S (?) – – BRIT – – FRANCE – – ET HIBER shows it to have been of the date of the building of the house, 1620.

Winton contains three inter-communicating apartments on the first floor which are elaborately decorated in a florid 17th century manner. The largest of these, which occupies the western portion of the main block, measures 44½ feet by 22 feet and has a height of 13½ feet. The north wall contains a fine Renaissance fireplace in freestone (see fig. 176) which bears the Seton crescents and a star, the Seton dragon, and beneath an earl's coronet the initials G S for George Seton third Earl of Winton and A H for Anne Hay. Surmounting the fireplace is a band of arabesque plaster work very beautifully executed, and above this is a plaster frieze with heavily moulded enrichment, which returns round the chamber beneath a flowing slightly-membered plaster cornice. On the frieze, and centering with the fireplace, is an heraldic panel with bearings, supporters, crown and banner as above described; in this instance the shield is girt by the Garter only and the strapwork label below bears the motto VNIONV VNIO (By union a unity). The ceiling is very elaborately worked and is broken up into panels by moulded stiles, which are enriched on the soffits. The panels also are enriched by the application of ornamental and heraldic devices. The central panel has an ornate shield charged with the arms of Seton bearing the augmentation granted to Robert Earl of Winton in 1600—(azure) a blazing star of nine (properly ten) points within a double tressure flory-counter-flory (or)—with supporters, dragon crest and motto above and below (*cf. Art.* No. 191). Other devices are, beneath a coronet a blazing star of ten points, three crescents intertwined, a garb surmounting a crescent and a repetition of the initials on the fireplace. The adjoining chamber on the east, known as King Charles' Room, has the Renaissance fireplace of unusual design shown on fig. 175 and a handsomely decorated plaster frieze and ceiling. The latter bears the initials C.R. for Carolus Rex being Charles I, who, on visiting Scotland in 1633, is said to have been received at Winton House for a night on his way to Edinburgh and for a week-end on returning;[3] as well as devices similar to those already described. The heavy pendants formed at certain stile junctions are noteworthy and add greatly to the rich effect. The chamber in the wing also had an enriched ceiling of somewhat similar detail. The plaster work in these rooms is identical in detail with that at Pinkie House, Musselburgh, and Moray House, Edinburgh, and evidently was executed from the same moulds.

Winton is inhabited and is in an excellent state of preservation.

On the Seton Earls of Winton see *Introd.* pp. xx-i.

[1] *History of the House of Seytoun* (Maitland Club) p. 74; [2] *The King's Master Masons*; [3] *House of Seytoun* p. 75.

xiv. N.E. 22 May 1920.

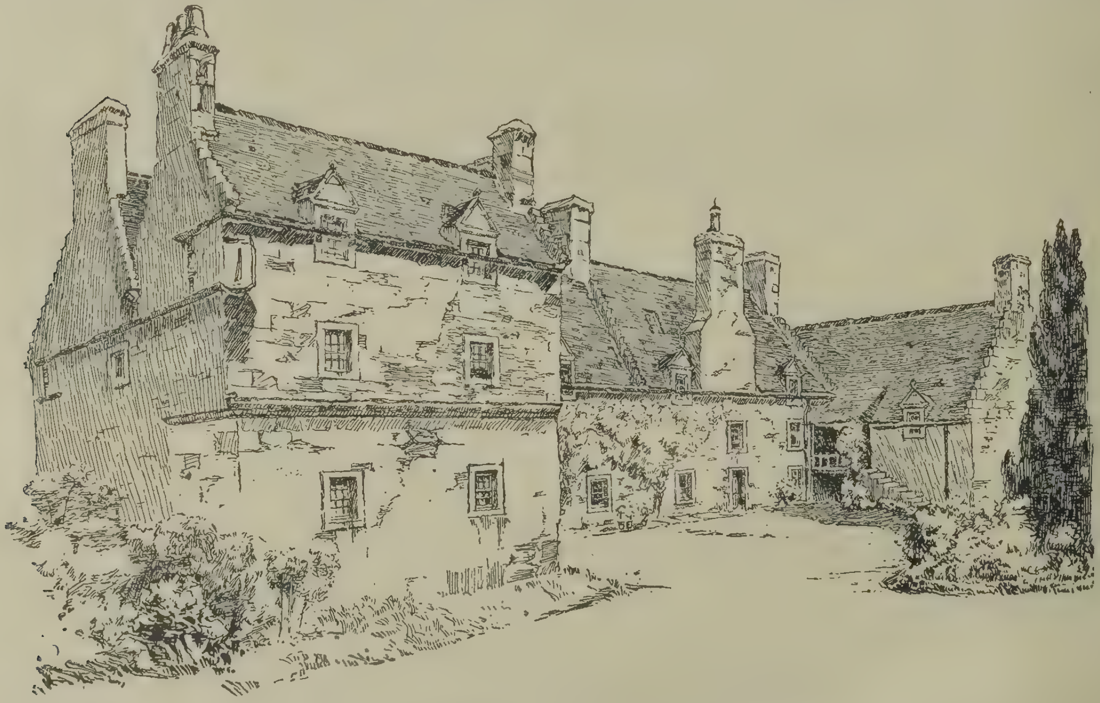

FIG. 127.—Fountainhall from the South-West (No. 137).

137. **Fountainhall.**—A very complete example of a small 17th century Scottish mansion is to be found in Fountainhall (fig. 127), which occupies a sheltered and retired position rather more than a mile to the south-west of Wester Pencaitland. It is still inhabited and is in an unusual state of preservation, for it retains internally much of the original 17th century woodwork and rather later furniture, while externally only such work as was necessary for conservation has been carried out since completion. The building sits close to the ground and comprises a long central block, with main axis lying north-east and south-west, two storeys and an attic in height; at either end a wing projects southwards, the eastern being the longer, narrower and lower. The wing on the west (fig. 128) is three storeys and an attic in height and with the western 21 feet of the central block comprises the earliest portion (figs. 129 and 130); it may date from the last years of the 16th century, while the east wing, which is dated 1638, is the latest, but, as the detail throughout is identical and of the type current between 1625-1650, the building may be described as though it were entirely of this one period. The close resemblance in detail between Fountainhall and the Hamilton house at Preston (No. 158) suggests that they came from the same hands. The greatest dimensions of the building are 104½ feet along the north wall by 48¾ feet along the east wall.

The building is of light coloured freestone rubble covered with harling except at the dressings, which are exposed. The windows have dressed and backset margins chamfered at jambs and lintel. The dormer windows have moulded horizontal and raking cornices enclosing triangular pediments, which are surmounted by sadly decayed finials trefoiled or crescented. One only of the pediments is inscribed, that of the dormer on the east wing. It bears the date 1638 above initials in monogram I. P. M. D. for John Pringle, son of Robert and his wife, Margaret Dickson.[1] The date is repeated on the south-east skewput of the same wing; beneath this date are the initials R.P. for Robert Pringle. The north-east skewput bears the same initials. On the north-east skewput of the main building is a worn monogram which may be read R.P.V.C. R and C being certain, and so may stand for Robert Pringle and Violet Cant, his wife. The north-east angle of the east wing is chamfered off below a corbelling, under which is a shield inscribed 1638 IVLIE 21, probably the date at which this part was constructed. In the south-east re-entering angle there is a circled turret (fig. 128) now curtailed in height, borne on the usual moulded conoidal corbelling. The upper portion of the south wall of the west wing overhangs on an exposed and moulded continuous corbelling of two members, which returns at the level of the upper member of the turret corbelling. The lower member of the continuous corbelling returns for but a short distance along the west wall, as the lower portion of the wall is angled. The south-west angle bears a projecting sundial[1] set about the level of the attic floor.

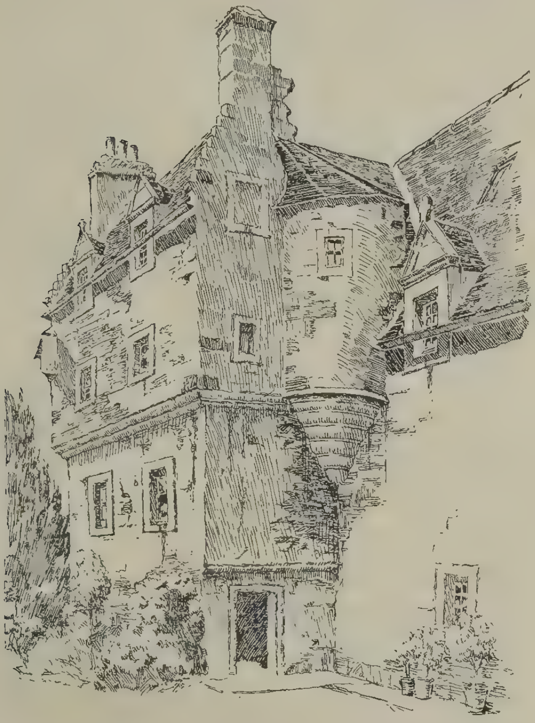

FIG. 128.—Fountainhall, Entrance (No. 137).

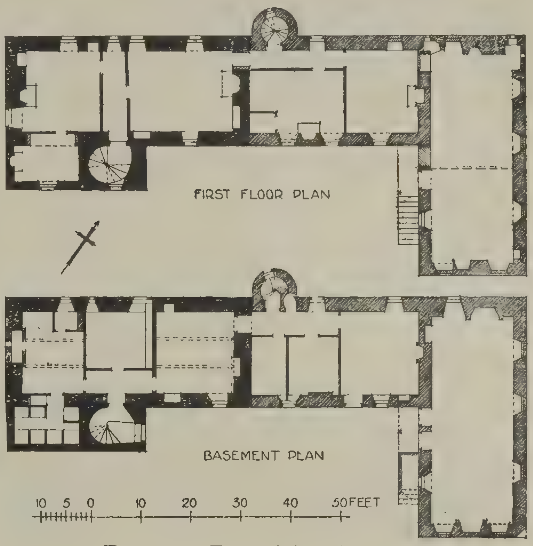

FIG. 129.—Fountainhall (No. 137).

The entrance doorway is at the re-entering angle; it has, on jambs and lintel, a quirked edge-roll of the three-quarter round section common in early 17th century work. The roof is of timber and is slated.

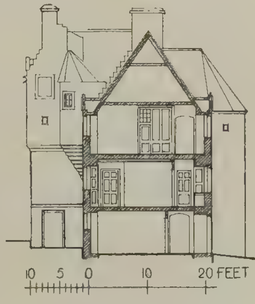

FIG. 130.—Fountainhall (No. 137).

Adjoining the house on north-west and east are extensive walled gardens. In the garden wall south-east of the house is an early 17th century gateway, with moulded jambs and lintel (fig. 43). Above the moulded horizontal cornice there is a quadrangular pediment, flanked by pyramidal finials terminating in little spheres and enriched on the front with projecting ovals. The pediment has a panel space, now empty, which has a moulded and enriched border.

On the upper floor of the main house the dining room, the adjoining bedroom and the connecting passages are panelled in Memel pine; the panelling is painted in the dining room, but in the passage and bedroom is left in the original dressed condition. Many of the doors retain the original iron furniture (fig. 131) and the cornice in the bedroom, which is run in pine instead of plaster, is noteworthy. In certain of the rooms presses and cupboards of Memel pine are boxed out, while two chambers retain their original fire baskets.

The entrance opens on the foot of a geometric staircase which ascends from ground to second-floor level. This is an insertion replacing a newel stair. Through the stairfoot the ground floor apartments of the west and central block are entered; the latter can also be entered directly through a doorway in the south wall, and has its own staircase housed within a circled tower which projects from the north wall. The east wing is entered from the exterior, the upper floor being reached by a forestair, which adds considerably to the charm of the south aspect.

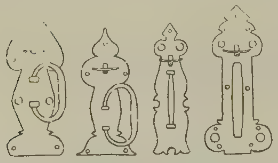

FIG. 131.—Door Snecks, Fountainhall (No. 137).

HERALDIC PANEL.—A late 17th century stone panel is inserted in the attic wall of the western wing just beneath the roofing. It has been fractured and is incomplete. Within a moulded border enriched with a cable ornament is a shield charged with a griffin salient within a bordure (Lauder); the shield is supported by lions, and beneath is the initial L for Lauder. This stone has no connection with Fountainhall, and is said to have been brought from the Bass to be inserted in the empty panel space above the garden door.

JOUGS.—A pair of jougs with chain and staple, which were formerly secured to the dovecot (see below), are now attached to the exterior of the south wall.

GATE PIERS.—A few yards west of the house are two gate piers of late Renaissance character, which may not be *in situ*. Each pier bears on the east and west face an oval cast iron panel displaying a classical figure subject. The panels are stated to have been cast by the Carron Iron Company after designs by the mid-18th century artist Angelica Kauffman.

DOVECOT.—A roofless ruinous dovecot, contemporary with the house, stands 100 yards to the south. It is of rubble and has been harled; the entrance, which is in the south wall, has chamfered jambs and lintel. The plan is an oblong, measuring 20 feet by 17 feet 10 inches, and the gables are stepped. A few yards to the west of the dovecot and parallel therewith an outwardly similar structure has been erected c. 18th century, apparently for symmetry. The tenant (1920) of Fountainhall states that the entrance led originally between these two structures.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The barony of Fountainhall was constituted in 1685 in favour of John Lauder of Fountainhall, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, who was known also as of Newington, and Sir John Lauder, advocate, his son. The lands comprised Easter and Wester Templehall to the south, Huntland to the east and Dryburgh lands, and had previously belonged to a family of Pringle of Woodhead or Southwood, the King having in 1636 granted to Robert Pringle, Writer to the Signet, his wife, Violet Cant and John Pringle his son and heir these lands including Southwood *alias* Woodhead, after resignation by George Cockburn of Ormiston. Robert Pringle was the builder of the present house, then known, therefore, as Woodhead, and was succeeded in Woodhead by John Pringle and another John before the whole property was disposed of to Lauder and its name changed. Sir John Lauder was in 1689 raised to the bench as Lord Fountainhall, known for his historical and legal collections. The Lauders of Fountainhall were connected by rather remote descent with the Lauders of the Bass, and bore the white griffin of that family on their registered arms.

General Register of Sasines, vol. liv, fol. 80; *Act. Parl. Scot.* vol. viii., p. 568; *R.M.S.* s.a. 1636 No. 482; Stodart's *Scottish Arms* ii., p. 174.

[1] Illustrated and described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxiv. p. 165.

xiv. N.E. 9 April 1920.

138. **Pencaitland House, Remains of**—Within the policies of Winton Castle, a hundred yards north-north-east of Pencaitland Bridge, are two symmetrical structures now inhabited by employees on the Winton estate. These are the wings of Pencaitland House, which was a 17th century structure, destroyed by fire in the 19th century. The wings were attached to the main portion by a circled sweep of walling, which in part remains. The contemporary gateway opening on the high road opposite the church contains a wrought iron gate removed from Bloxholm Castle, England. On the circled walling mentioned above is a small lead casting representing a peacock in pride above a cap of maintenance, the crest of the Manners family.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—James Hamilton first of Pencaitland had a charter of the lands on July 3, 1696 (*cf. Introd.* p. xxiii). In 1712 he became a judge with the title of Lord Pencaitland. His great-grandson William Hamilton Nisbet of Belhaven and Dirleton married Mary daughter of Lord Robert Manners, brother of the then Duke of Rutland. (Anderson's *Memoirs of the House of Hamilton*, pp. 336-7).

xiv. N.E. 22 May 1920.

139. **Woodhall.**—On high ground half a mile south-west of Pencaitland station is the dwelling house of Woodhall, which incorporated a portion of a small tower c. 16th century that was restored, according to a tablet on the building, in 1884. The original portion (fig. 132) is a two storied structure built of yellow freestone rubble originally covered with roughcast. At the north-east angle a circled turret is corbelled out. The basement chamber is vaulted and measures 19⅓ feet by 13 feet; the walls are 4 feet in thickness. The windows throughout have been enlarged.

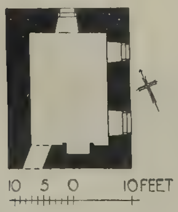

FIG. 132.—Woodhall (No. 139).

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Early in the 17th century Woodhall was in possession of John Sinclair of Herdmanston, but in 1644 confirmation was given of a charter in which Sinclair resigned the barony of Wester Pencaitland, including Woodhall and its manor-place, in favour of Robert Sinclair of Longformacus (Berwickshire), and the place was still in the ownership of that family at the close of the century.

R.M.S. s.a. No. 1536; *Inquis. Spec.* Hadd. Nos. 337, 383 *Cf. Art.* No. 163.

xiv. N.E. 22 May 1920.

MISCELLANEOUS.

140. **Pencaitland Bridge.**—This spans the river Tyne 100 yards west of the parish church, and is a bridge of three pointed arches, the outer of which have been altered. The central arch is drop-centred in form and has five ribs on the soffit. On the south side of the structure between the central and west arches is a panel, on which is carved a shield charged with an engrailed cross for Sinclair. Above the cross is the date 151(0?). Over the shield there are apparently initials, which are almost illegible but may be S. W. S. for Sir William Sinclair.

xiv. N.E. 1 Sept. 1913.

141. **Dovecot.**—A large rectangular dovecot stands in the haugh 50 yards north-west of Pencaitland School. It measures 19½ feet by 22¾ feet externally and rises in two stages to a total height of 30 feet. It is built of rubble covered with harling, and the gables are crowstepped; the roof is of timber and is slated. Beneath the eaves course and set over the entrance is a projecting tablet, which may be inscribed but is now covered with harling.

xiv. N.E. 22 May 1920.

142. **Wester Pencaitland Village Cross.**—This cross stands at the cross roads on the south side of the street. On a graduated base of five square steps rests a pedestal, square on plan and with an ogival intake at top. From the pedestal a shaft, octagonal on plan, rises to a carved capital carrying a cubical block with dials on the sides; the gnoma are copper.

xiv. N.E. 26 June 1913.

143. Burial Knowe, Milton Farm.—Some 300 yards south-west of Milton farm steading, on the summit of a ridge running north and south, the O.S. map notes "Stone Cists and Human Remains Found." The land has been long under cultivation, and there is now not the slightest vestige of a cairn.

xiv. N.E. 8 July 1913.

PRESTONKIRK.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE

144. Parish Church.—The parish church and churchyard of Prestonkirk are situated on an eminence overlooking a wooded haugh traversed by the River Tyne ¼ mile to the north of East Linton village. The church is an oblong structure erected in 1770 on a site previously occupied by a mediæval church. The eastern termination of this early building has fortunately been preserved almost in entirety and presents an interesting example of mid-13th century design. It is unlikely that the 18th century structure, which is wider than the 13th century chancel, is erected on the foundations of its predecessor, as the chancel is obviously curtailed in length and would have extended farther west than the east gable of the present church. The internal width of the fragment—17 feet 6 inches—suggests that nave and chancel were of the same width and were housed beneath one roof with no structural division other than a low screen.

The chancel is square ended. The eastern gable and some 18 feet of the south wall are intact from the ground to the wall-head. The north wall, though modern, appears to be built on the old foundations. These walls are about 3½ feet thick and are of ashlar quarried apparently from the same place as the stones of Tynninghame Church. Along the south and east walls there returns a heavy offset course with a weathered cope, from which arise buttresses of slight saliency to strengthen the angles of the chancel, while other buttresses divide the east gable into three bays. These latter buttresses rise squarely to a sill course, above which the arrises are chamfered and stopped beneath a weathered set-off.

In each of the bays of the east gable is a tall lancet window with an obtusely pointed head beneath a hood-mould received on either side by the flanking buttresses; the jamb mouldings consist of two splays with intermediate planes at right angles to each other. In the south wall are two shorter lancets under hood-moulds. Their sills are at a higher level than those of the east windows.

The chancel is roofed in and forms a mortuary chapel for the Hepburns of Smeaton. It is in good repair and, if denuded of its dense covering of ivy, will require no further attention for some considerable time.

A square 17th century tower built of rubble projects from the west gable of the church. It is four storeys in height, is divided horizontally by a stringcourse and terminates in a slated roof ogival in contour. The windows have semi-circular heads, and these and the quoins have back-set margins. On the south wall at ground level there is an offset course returning along the west wall. This course appears to be either later than the present church or to have been repaired subsequent to the rebuildings.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The church was at first designated of Linton, later as Hauch,[1] next as Prestonhaugh, finally Prestonkirk. Linton was one of the three places in Lothian in which the body of St. Baldred was buried[2] and the church was dedicated to Baldred. In 1127 Blahan was priest of Linton[3] and the church of Linton was among those dedicated by David de Bernham in 1240. Baiamund or 'Bagimont'[4] collected from the church of Linton, through its rector, for the terms December 25, 1274 and June 24, 1275 the sum of £8, comparatively a very large amount, being the payment for the first year of the crusading tenth; and a similar amount for the second year 1275-6.[5] On the foundation of the collegiate church of Dunbar it was annexed thereto as a prebend—" the church of Hauche, called the prebendarie of Lintoune."[6] In 1493 John Irland was parson of 'Halch,'[7] but there was a notable succession of Hepburns in the prebendary before and after the Reformaton: Patrick Hepburn rector in 1462, George Hepburn parson or rector in 1548 and 1563, Robert Hepburn in 1588 and Edward Hepburn in 1617.[8] In 1584 the patronage of the prebend was ratified to Francis Earl of Bothwell and in 1606 to the Earl of Dunbar.[9]

[1] *Act. Parl.* iii., p. 256, No. 73; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1605 No. 1581; [2] *Scotich.* Lib. iii., cap. xxix.; [3] *Liber Vitæ Eccl. Dunmel.* (Surtees Soc.) p. 68; [4] Papal collector; [5] Theiner *Vetera Monumenta*, pp. 109, 113; [6] *Act. Parl.* iv., p. 294; *Inq. Spec.* Hadd. No. 233; [7] *Parl. Records* (1804) p. 378; [8] *Milne-Home MSS.* Nos. 596, 608, 81, 462 and 614; [9] *Act. Parl.* iii., p. 256; iv. 294(a).

vi. S.W. 11 July 1913.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

145. **Markle.**—This construction stands ¾ of a mile north-west of East Linton station; on the north the railway cuts through the site. On the south-east there is a high rocky bank with level and partially marshy ground at base, which skirts an outcrop of rock lying to its north and west. The outcrop has been surrounded by a ditch flanked by outer and inner ramparts to form an enclosure of some 850 feet from north-east to south-west by 450 feet from north-west to south-east, which was probably entered from the south-east. The ditch is greatly wasted, and the railway cutting has destroyed the north and north-eastern portion of the enclosure, but on the north-north-west and west it still has a depth of about 6 feet and a width of 20 feet. Along the parados of the north-north-west portion a stone wall about 3 feet thick can be traced; south of this, within the enclosure, where the rock is naturally terraced, and at a point about midway along the site there is a vaulted structure, oblong on plan with its major axis 80° magnetic, which measures 31¼ feet by 15¼ feet within walls averaging 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. The east gable still stands to its complete height, but the other walls are fragmentary. The gable has been heightened to receive a very acutely pitched roof. The masonry suggests that the structure has either been built out of old material or that it had become so ruinous that a complete reconstruction was necessary. For the most part it is of rubble obtained on the site, but there is an admixture of light-coloured freestone on the lower portion of the east gable. At ground level the gable is penetrated by a lintelled doorway of freestone with a splay wrought on the jambs. On the inner face towards the south-eastern angle there is a window which has been built up. It has an ecclesiastical appearance and seems to have been a lancet light with a deeply splayed ingoing; the freestone jamb is splayed like the door. There is no trace of a similar light in the corresponding angle; instead a single corbel projects internally some 5 feet above the entrance, but what purpose it served is obscure. There are two scarcements, one above the doorway and the other above the window. The former suggests that the building was floored at that level while the latter probably received the wall couple of the roof.

The bank against which the structure is built runs north-north-east and south-south-west and appears to have been walled, with circled towers projecting northwards at the north-eastern portion, and to have had cross walls running from it south-eastwards. Between the cross walls are the ruins of a second structure, which was at least three storeys in height, of 16th century date and oblong on plan. It measures 75½ feet from east to west by 41½ feet from north to south. On the east there is a rubble wall about 2 feet 7 inches in thickness by 44 feet in length, mainly built in the local igneous stone but containing a small percentage of freestone; the dressings are of red freestone. At the northern end of this wall there is a stone channel widening internally, which was an inlet for water; adjoining it to the south are the remains of a cupboard recess; the north wall has contained a kitchen fireplace. The upper storey had a wooden floor. A window and a small recess are the only features at this level. The window is lintelled, and the arrises of jambs and lintel are rounded off. The upper portion of the jamb ingoings are grooved, and the lintel and sill are morticed for two vertical iron bars. Fifty feet west is another portion of the building forming three sides of a rectangular tower, circled internally. It has an interior diameter of 14 feet 8 inches and shows signs of rebuilding. An oblong structure projects southwards from the tower; it measures 36 feet by 11 feet within walls from 2½ to 3 feet in thickness. This last may be later than the structures mentioned above.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—There was a chapel at Markle or "Merkill" dedicated to S. Mary (*S. Maria de Merkill*), the patronage of which was associated in grants with that of the church of Linton or Prestonkirk.[1] Later (1699) it appears as the chapel of St. Mariota.[2]

Alan of "Merkshulle" was an archer serving "Peter de Lubant" as English commander with other men from East Lothian in Livingstone Peel in 1312.[3] "Markle" is in the list of places burnt in 1401 and again in Hertford's invasion of 1544.

[1] *Act. Parl.* 1581 iii., p. 256 No. 73; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1605 No. 1581, and 1594 No. 166; [2] *Inquisit Spec.* Hadd. No. 388; [3] *Introd.* p. xxvii; Bain's *Calendar* iii., p. 411.

vi. S.W. 12 July 1919.

146. Waughton Castle.—Waughton Castle, which lay 2¾ miles north-north-west of East Linton, was, on 14th January 1569, the scene of a raid by "Robert Hepburne, sonne to ye laird of Waughtone," who "came to the hous of Waughtone and brake ye stabills and tooke out 16 horses: the laird of Carmichale being capitane and keeper of the said house of Waughtone."[1]

From level and low lying garden ground on the south, a terrace of rock, which measures 175 feet from east to west by 118 feet from north to south, rises sheer to a height of 15 feet at south and west. The south-west angle has been occupied by the house, of which only a small projecting wing remains. This rises from the base of the rock to a height of 25 feet above it and is built of the local igneous rubble with light coloured freestone dressings at quoins and voids. A narrow window in the south wall has an edge-roll with flanking hollows wrought on jambs and lintel, which evidences a 16th century date for the structure.

On north and east the rock has been bounded by a wall, but this and the ruined structure at the north-east angle of the site are much later than the house. From the rock a staircase, only partially artificial, leads down to the garden ground at base.

Dovecot.—A 16th century dovecot in a ruinous condition lies 80 yards south of the site. It is circular on plan with an internal diameter of 13¼ feet, and rises in three tiers to a height of 20 feet. The entrance which faces north is checked for a door opening outwards; the nests, as is usual, are of stone.

On the Hepburns of Waughton see *Introd.* p. xxiv and on Waughton Castle p. xxix.

[1] Birrel's *Diary*, p. 18.

v. N.E. 23 April, 1920.

147. Hailes Castle.—The ruin of this castle stands on the right bank of the River Tyne 1½ miles south-west of East Linton; although the bank at this point is precipitous and the castle is elevated considerably above the water, the conformation of the surroundings all but conceals the structure. The site has been conditioned by the extent of the rocky outcrop on which the castle is founded and is bounded and naturally strengthened on the west by a small ravine traversed by a burn, which flows into the Tyne.

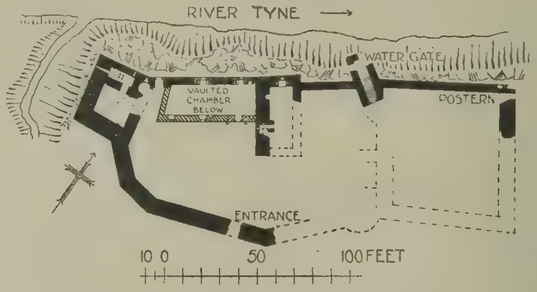

Fig. 133.—Hailes Castle (No. 147).

The castle (fig. 133) consists of an outer and inner ward encompassed by walls of enceinte, which abut on an oblong tower situated midway in the north stretch, and in a second oblong tower, which is salient, at the north-west angle; between these towers the curtain is embodied in a later building. The maximum length from east to west is 238 feet and the maximum width from north to south 93 feet. The outer ward lies to the east; at the north-east angle are the fragments of an arched postern. At the junction of the outer and inner wards there are, on the south, indications of a circular tower with a projection external to the wall of enceinte, which to the west of this is salient. In this portion of the wall, where it faces due south, the remains of the arched principal entrance are found. The north wall of enceinte is built on and follows the line of the rocks cresting the river bank. At the junction of the west tower and the contiguous north wall of enceinte a semicircular headed postern opens on to the river bank, and about 30 feet east of the mid tower a postern stair, which is canted towards the west and has a ribbed and vaulted roof, leads from the enceinte by a straight flight to a landing some 15 feet above the water level. An isolated pier 5 feet out from the landing was intended to support the edge of a drawbridge reached from a movable ladder. The arch of the staircase is low and obtusely pointed; the ribs are chamfered. The masonry of the mid tower, where it has not been rebuilt, is of large cubical blocks of reddish freestone ashlar diagonally axed, but the dressings and mouldings have been polished. The masonry of the curtain wall east of this tower is similar, and similar work can be traced in the remaining portion of this curtain and in the north-west tower, although the tower and the latter portion of the curtain have been largely reconstructed. A heavy basement course returns along the north wall of the mid tower and probably continued along the curtain. The masonry of the curtains on the south and west is dissimilar and inferior, betokening a later period of building.

The north-west tower is quadrangular. It has contained five storeys beneath the wall head; the outer walls still stand, although in a ruinous state, for a height of 40 to 50 feet, but the east wall, which faces the ward and in which the entrance would be situated, is fragmentary. The basement storey contains two apartments. The larger, to the south, measures 15½ feet by 18¾ feet. It has had a vaulted ceiling, below which lay an entresol floor. The smaller chamber 14 feet by 6¼ feet, which was probably a "pit," or prison (fig. 134) still retains its vaulted ceiling, in which there is a hatch, but this has been filled in. It is lit by two narrow apertures in the north and west walls; the northern has a soil outlet in its sill, the other may be more correctly described as a ventilation flue, as the inner sill is at a considerably lower level than the daylight. A narrow bench returns along the lateral walls. A vice or wheel-stair, of which traces can still be seen, occupied the north-east angle. The two H-shaped apertures for cross-bow fire in the north wall of this staircase are noteworthy. These are of the latter half of the 14th century. The fireplaces in the south wall of the tower on the upper floors have a bowtell with flanking hollows wrought on jambs and lintel; the lintel is joggle jointed.

The large tower midway along the north curtain is incomplete in that the south and the greater portion of the east wall are amissing. The remaining walls still stand to a height of 20 feet above the present level of the enceinte with a total height of some 40 feet above the foundation. There appears to be at least one storey beneath the present level of the enceinte filled in with debris and inaccessible. At what is assumed as the first floor level there is a narrow lancet light in the north gable with small square recesses in the rectangular scoinsons; the scoinson arch is obtusely pointed and has a rib. Externally, below this window, there is seen a very beautiful little lancet with a trefoiled head. In the west wall, at first floor level, there are a garderobe and the remnants of a fireplace. Vestiges of two floors are visible above this level, the lower of which has a mural passage and garderobe with soil flue in the north wall and a window in the west wall similar to the north window of the first floor. The exterior of the north gable is divided into two tiers by a string-course, which returns above the head of the window mentioned as on the level of the enceinte; this string has also returned along the west wall and has been stepped, but when the adjoining later building was erected, the string-course was cleared off flush with the wall surface. The masonry below the string-course is of coursed ashlar and above of uncoursed rubble with ashlar dressings, denoting a reconstruction. There are four windows in the gable, one on each of the upper storeys; these are lancet and three have obtusely pointed heads, the fourth being the little lancet with a cusped trefoiled head which has already been mentioned.

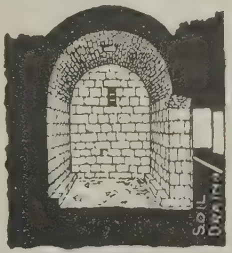

FIG. 134.—Pit, Hailes Castle (No. 147).

The north curtain and the towers are coeval and date from c. 13th century, but, while the mid tower and that portion of the curtain which lies eastward of it are comparatively untouched on the lower portion at least, the remainder of the north curtain and the north-west tower have been extensively rebuilt. The later building (fig. 99), three storeys and an attic in height, which lies between the towers, was apparently erected in the 15th century and altered in the 16th century. The basement is barrel-vaulted, and windows are inserted where required in the curtain and in the southern wall. The upper floor, which does not communicate internally with the basement, was entered through a wide semicircular arched doorway, subsequently contracted, in the south wall, and was reached from a wooden forestair against the south wall as evidenced by the projecting corbels for the landing, which are still *in situ*. The windows have splayed jambs and lintels, the scoinson arches are semicircular and the arrises are chamfered off; the north windows are provided with seats. Internally in the south wall, west of the doorway, there is a recess 12 inches deep and 1 foot 10 inches wide. The head is ogival and is formed in one stone; the sill is hollowed and may originally have projected as a basin, as there is an outlet. This feature is not *in situ*, and the sill has afterwards been roughly rebated to receive a wooden door, thus forming a little cupboard. There is a precisely similar feature with ogival head, basin and outlet in the 15th century tower of Sauchie near Alva, Clackmannanshire.

In the *Antiquities of Scotland* (vol. i., p. 88) by Francis Grose there is given a view of the Castle, drawn in 1787, showing the latest portion roofed and entire, and the upper portions of the towers, which are now destroyed, in a fairly complete state. The mid tower has a parapet and walk and on the north wall of the north-west tower near the north-west angle there is shown a projection borne on four heavy machicolated corbels, which was probably not defensive in purpose but merely an outlet from garderobes.

Since the illustration in Grose was drawn, large masses of masonry have fallen, and the unrestricted growth of vegetation on the walls, coupled with the elements, is slowly disintegrating the remains of this castle, one of a type gradually disappearing through neglect and misuse.

The walls of the north-west tower and curtain have a maximum thickness of 10 and 9 feet respectively. The mid tower on the north-east measures 43 feet by 24¾ feet over walls 6 and 7½ feet thick. The later wing, 53 feet by 23¾ feet, has walls 2 feet 10 inches thick, except on the north at the basement level where the curtain is embodied.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The writer of the account of *The Expedicion into Scotlande* by the Duke of Somerset in 1547 speaks of "a proper house and of sum strengthe bylyke, they call it Hayles Castell, and perteyneth to the Erle Bothwell."[1] In February 1548 Lord Grey of Wilton[2] had the place delivered to him and wrote, "The house is for the bignes, of suche excellent bewtie within, as I have seldom sene any in Englande except the Kinges Majesties, and of verie good strengthe."[3] Thereafter Hugh Douglas with fifty men held it for the English invaders.[4] This was apparently Hugh Douglas of Longniddry.[5]

On the Hepburns of Hailes and Earls of Bothwell, see *Introd.* p. xxiv.

[1] W. Patten in *Fragments of Scottish History*, Dalyell, p. 38; [2] *cf. Introd.* p. xxix; [3] *Cal. Scott. Papers* i., p. 81; [4] *Ib.* p. 85; [5] *Ibid. cf.* Nos. 190, 299.

vi. S.W. 3 July 1913.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

148. Fort, Traprain Law.—Traprain Law, or Dumpender Law* (fig. 135), lies 1½ miles to the south-south-west of the small town of East Linton in the parish of Prestonkirk. It is situated in an undulating terrain, which swells gradually upwards from the East Lothian seaboard to the Lammermuirs. Its summit—710 feet above sea-level and 360 feet above its base—commands a wide prospect ranging from the Pentland Hills round by Gullane Hill and North Berwick to Dunbar, while to the southward the Lammermuirs fill the horizon.

From the earliest time, owing to its commanding position at the edge of a rich champaign and its strong natural defences, the hill must have been periodically under occupation. On plan it is oval, lying with its main axis

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* Given in a charter *ante* 1368 as Dumpeldar (*tenementum de Trepprane etc. unacum monte de Dumpeldar.* R.M.S. i, p. 483): in 1455 as Dunpender Law. (*Acta. Parl. Scot.* ii, p. 44).

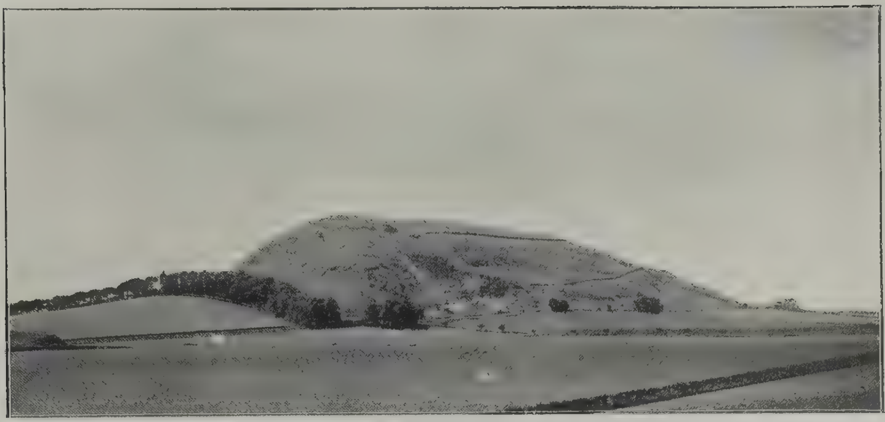

FIG. 135.—From the North.

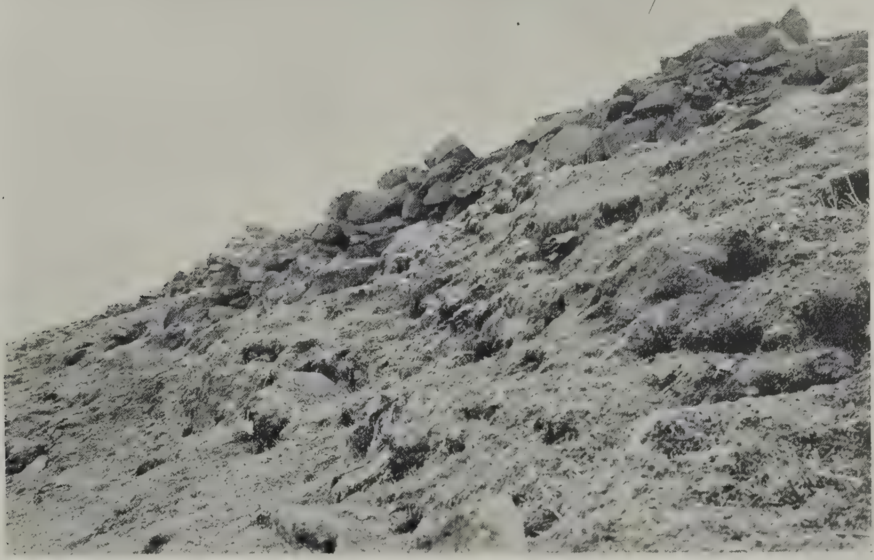

FIG. 136.—Section of Walling.

TRAPRAIN LAW (No. 148).

To face p. 94.

north-east and south-west, and is somewhat pointed towards the former direction. Along the south-east flank a precipitous wall of rock rises from a steep rock-strewn slope to a height of 200 feet, breaking away as it sinks to a lower level towards the south-west in hardly less precipitous crags. Along the north-west flank the ground rises directly from the base very sharply to a height of some 50 feet and upwards with a broken and rocky surface, which in itself constituted a formidable barrier in early times. Above this, on the more southerly half of the north-west exposure, it mounts upwards with a gradually diminishing gradient to the actual summit, which lies at no great distance back from the edge of the precipice on the opposite side.

The fortifications practically contain the whole hill, following the edge of the steep slope at the base on one side and the crest of the south-eastern precipice on the other, thus including an area of about 32 acres, approximately half a mile in length by some 330 yards in breadth (fig. 137). Starting from the termination of the precipice towards the southern end of the western side, a rampart 6 feet wide with a stone revetment swings round the broad extremity of the hill and is carried along the edge of the lower escarpment on the north-western flank, until it meets an obtruding mass of rock, beyond which the side of the hill becomes steeper and is rough with masses of rock detached and in outcrop. Taking advantage of this change of surface, the rampart is deflected abruptly to the right up the hill, and with a sharp turn to the left passes along the upper edge of the steeper slope, eventually turning round the north-east end to meet the precipice on the opposite side. Some distance beyond the rocky outcrop where the first deflection occurs, a terrace breaks across the flank of the hill for a considerable distance. On to this terrace at its north-eastern end, and close to the huge quarry which now disfigures the face of the hill, there leads an approach which appears to have formed at one time an important access to the fort. The road proceeds up a hollow, and where it debouches on the terrace its outer side is demarcated to right and to left by large stones set on end. The lower edge of this

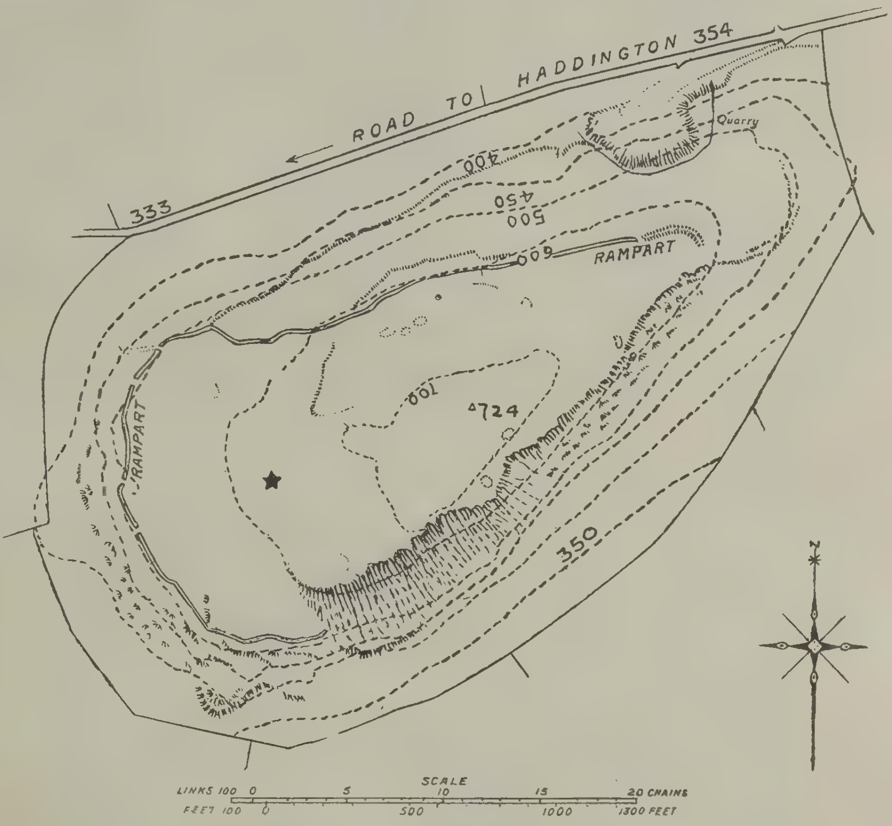

FIG. 137.—Traprain Law (No. 148).

terrace has been defended by a wall (fig. 136) built, as to its lower courses (which alone remain), against the edge of the bank. Fig. 135 shows the northern flank with its lines of fortification, so far as still visible from a distance.

At certain places there may be picked out indications, often vague and indefinite, of another defensive system, which, to judge from the worn and attenuated appearance of the remains is possibly a more ancient one. The summit-area of the hill lies parallel to the edge of the south-eastern precipice, with no very marked alteration in gradient from end to end. Towards the south-western extremity, facing the north, this area is bounded by an escarpment broken up with masses of rock of sufficient importance to be treated as a factor in a scheme of fortification. At the southern extremity of the escarpment, just where a roadway enters the summit-plateau, traces of an ancient wall or rampart may be observed, sometimes marked by upright stones and sometimes by the debris, partially covered by turf, forming excrescences on the surface. It may be traced meandering along the edge of the escarpment for a considerable distance, till the rocky surface gives place to grass, when it turns down over the haunch of the hill to intersect the main rampart coming up from below, just at the point where the latter makes its higher deflection to the left, and proceeds direct towards the north-east end of the hill. On the upper side there is no actual contact with the two lines, but from the lower face of the main rampart, the other, which is presumed to be of earlier construction, is distinctly visible curving for a short distance farther down the hill and then along the flank north-eastward in a direction roughly parallel to the main defence. At the point where the upper portion of this ancient wall swerves to proceed down the haunch of the hill, yet another rampart of what appears to be the primary system may be discerned. Starting here it runs north-eastward towards the extremity of the summit-plateau, roughly parallel to and at a considerably higher level than the main secondary defence, but fades away before it actually attains the end of the hill.

Besides the entrance in the neighbourhood of the quarry, four other gateways give access to the enceinte, seemingly arranged in pairs. Approached from the north-east, the eastmost of the first pair occurs about 175 feet beyond the point of deflection of the main rampart and has been approached by a well-defined track which winds up the lower escarpment. Through the rampart, with a width of about 10 feet, its course is oblique, pointing eastward, and, when it opens on to the interior, it is flanked to the westward by a rocky bank preventing any easy access in that direction. Its neighbour lies 130 feet farther on and is somewhat wider.

After an interval of some 340 feet the first of the next pair is met, approached through a deep hollow. The approach is faced on the interior by a traverse of rock, which completely commands it from a height of some 10 to 12 feet above the solum of the gateway, and around the ends of which the paths in either direction must have turned. The approach to the second is carried by an easy gradient along the flank of a bluff, from the crest of which it is overlooked, to the entrance in the rampart about 12 feet in width. Running from it directly into the interior a roadway can be discerned by the slight hollow which marks its surface as well as by the occasional occurrence of large stones set on end at one side of its course, leading up the broad haunch, which the hill presents at this point, to a dip in the escarpment demarcating the summit-plateau towards the south-west end on the northern side. As this road approaches the dip, a bifurcation may be observed, marked out by occasional stones set on end protruding from the turf and leading in a north-easterly direction towards a fairly extensive plateau, that lies just below the hill-top slope.

In the early summer of 1914 the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland commenced excavations on this plateau. The site chosen lies some 100 feet below the summit with a general trend from north to south and protected by rising ground on its eastern flank. A branch road seems to have run on to it at the southern end from the main track that led to the summit. A forest of nettles and the occurrence of a few relics thrown up by the burrowing of rabbits gave ample indications of previous occupation. Work was continued in the summer of 1915, but in the following year, owing to the circumstances of the war, the research had to be

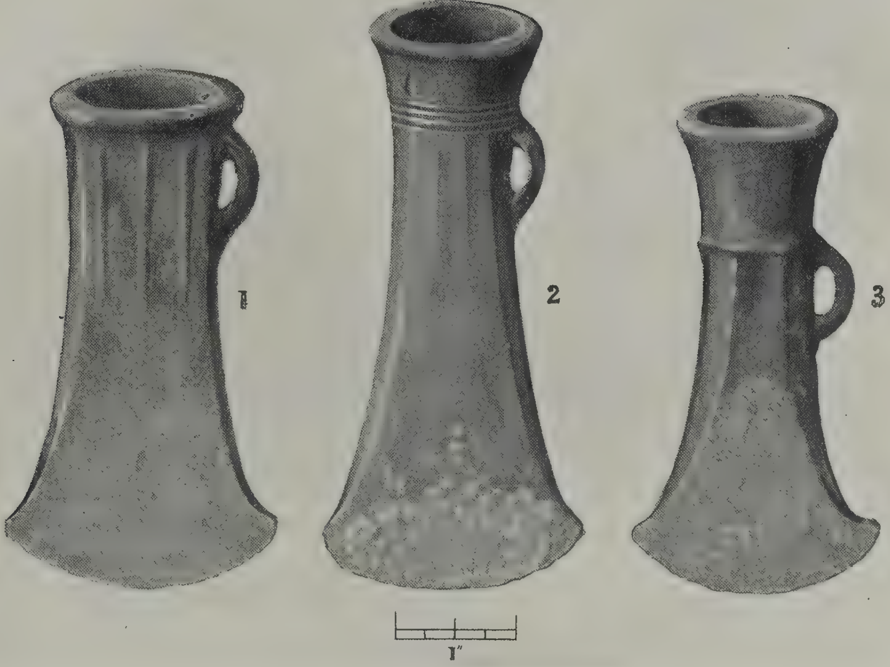

Fig. 138.—Socketed Axes.

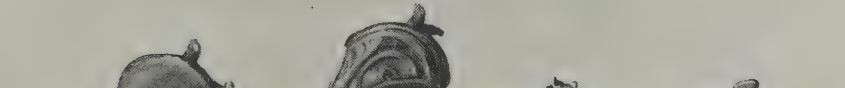

Fig. 139.—Dragonesque Fibulæ, etc.
TRAPRAIN LAW (No. 148).

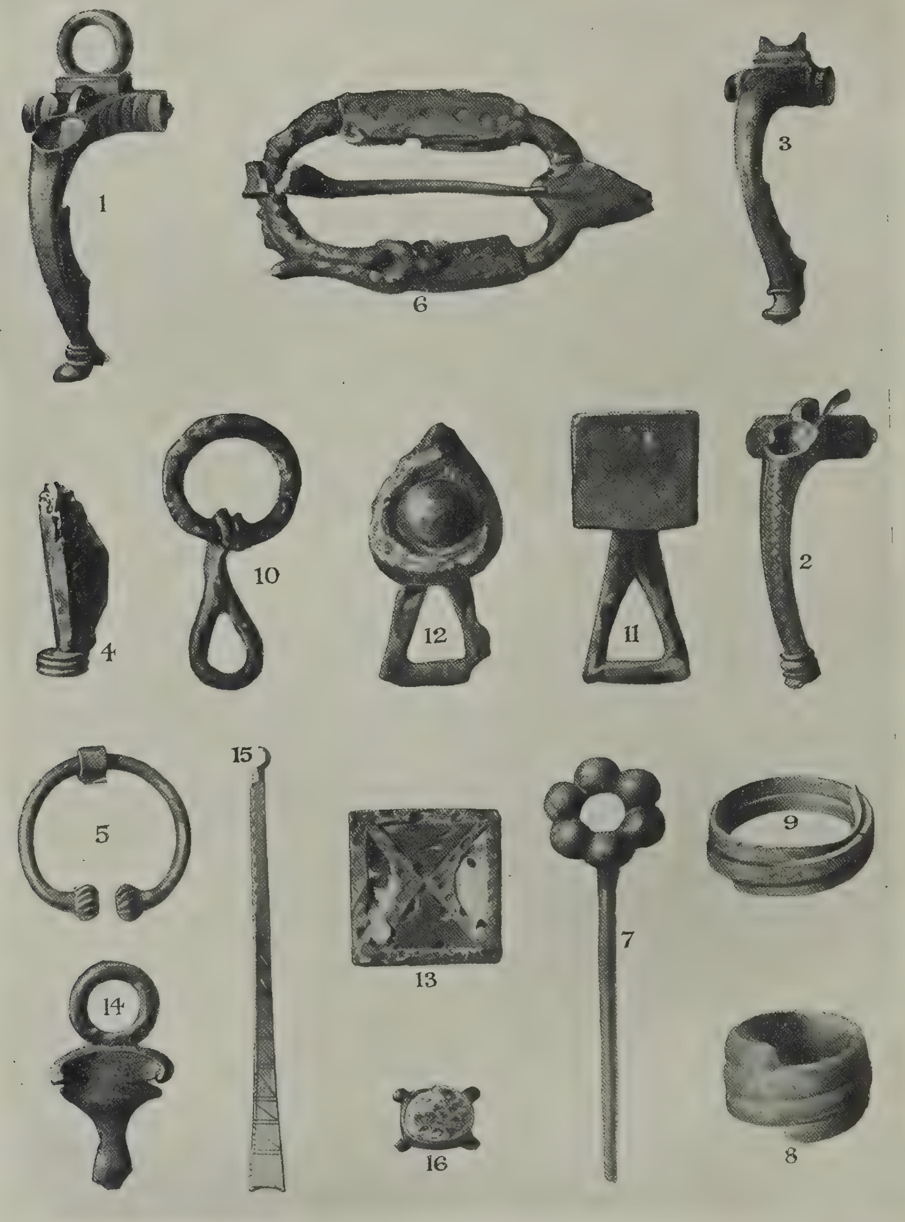

Fig. 140.—Silver and Bronze Objects from Traprain Law (No. 148).

discontinued and was not resumed till May 1919. Since then digging has been carried on each year throughout the summer. It has been found that soil has accumulated on the site, from the earliest period of occupation, to a depth in places of little short of 4 feet. At about 14 inches below the present surface the latest floor level is encountered. From this downwards, till the natural rubble or rock is reached, evidences occur of more or less continuous occupation, but it has been found advisable to take four arbitrary levels at a few inches apart. As the original surface on which the soil is accumulated is not persistently level throughout but is here and there broken by obtruding masses of rock, it will be readily understood that none of the levels except the top one can be taken as representing an exactly contemporaneous occupation; for, where the ground rises, evidences of an occupation clearly belonging to the earliest period may be found on the horizon of one laid down above a hollow at a much later date. The foundations exposed on these floor levels consist for the most part of fragmentary masses of the native rock with very rarely any indication of building. Paved areas suggest the interiors of dwellings, and remains of burned clay, bearing distinctly on one side the impress of wattles, indicate that the walls have been formed of wattle and daub. On the highest level occur the most noticeable indications of structure. The houses in all cases have been curvilinear, sometimes apparently with hearths inside, but in other cases it would appear with the hearths in the open. There has nowhere been any indication of masonry or the use of dressed stone. Numerous hearths have been exposed, oblong and rectangular, usually surrounded with a kerb of water-worn stones or pieces of rock set on edge and paved with fragments of sandstone neatly fitted together. The lowest level of all has throughout been most prolific in the yield of relics. From the objects recovered it is evident that the earliest occupation of the hill occurred during some period of the later Stone Age. Polished axes, arrow heads of flint and scrapers have been brought to light. Among the arrow heads the prevailing type is the leaf-shaped or lozenge-shaped; only two barbed arrow heads having so far been found. A small Tardenoisian or pigmy flint was discovered in 1922. The evidences of the Bronze Age occupation are more numerous and point to it having occurred during the latest period of that phase of culture. It is evidenced by finds of socketed axes (fig. 138), small straight sided chisels, a shouldered chisel and one or two parts of dagger blades. But perhaps the most interesting relics of this period are fragments of the handle portion of a clay mould for casting a bronze sword and a portion of a smaller mould for a spear head with a lunette opening in the blade. A longitudinal perforation in the mould for a sword beneath the matrix indicates that, to give stability to the mould, it has been reinforced evidently with a rod of bronze, some $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter. Bronze Age pottery is represented by the remains of four cinerary urns and a small incense cup, found with incinerated remains in a hollow in the rocks. Of the Iron Age the earliest relics found thus far are probably a socketed axe of iron conforming to the Bronze Age type, and a pin 3 inches in length with a circular head $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width with deep concavities on each side. The general character of the relics recovered throughout the various levels is, however, Celtic and corresponds generally to those of Romano-British times in the south. It is noteworthy, moreover, that taken from the bottom upwards, the number of finds and of fragments of pottery diminishes in inverse ratio to the depth at which they have been found. Though the evidences of occupation on the latest floor level are coextensive with those on the earliest, the relics from the former are as a rule practically negligible.

The list of coins found ranges from a legionary denarius of Mark Antony of the 1st century to coins of Arcadius and Honorius in the beginning of the 5th century, at which time the occupation of the hill appears to have terminated. By collation over a number of years a fairly accurate chronology of the finds could probably be arrived at. The time has not yet come however, when each object can be absolutely relegated to its particular period.

The relics found have been numerous and attention may be drawn to the more important.

Weapons are represented by spears (fig. 141), spear-butts and fragments of swords. The spears are of two sorts: those which are leaf-shaped, and for the most part, have a mid rib and a closed socket, apparently the earlier type; and those with a narrow blade and an open socket, seemingly later in date as all have come from the higher levels. The fragments of swords indicate narrow double-edged blades of the character of the native swords found at Newstead. Tools (fig. 142) are represented by chisels, the socketed axe mentioned above, a rasp, numerous knives, and, though perhaps to be reckoned rather as utensils than tools, several pairs of shears. The ornaments (fig. 140) form the most numerous section. Fibulæ (figs. 139 and 145) have been found in considerable numbers; bowshaped examples of the well known Backworth type, some of them enamelled; several S-shaped or dragonesque fibulæ, mostly fragmentary, sometimes enamelled, and in one case plain; knee fibulæ, in several instances decorated with silver inlay. Small penannular fibulæ are also fairly numerous. A number of bronze pins have been found, as a rule ring-headed and with a shouldered stem, the ring being either plain or fashioned with a flat plate in the lower semicircle and with 3, 5 or 6 beads of silver above, while in several instances the head is formed entirely of continuous beads. It is noteworthy that none of these pins has come from the lowest level. The most usual type of finger ring is the spiral ring formed of a thin plano-convex strip of bronze wire. Dress fasteners are a numerous class, and their frequent occurrence suggests that their use was rather what this name implies than harness-mountings. The large number of fragments of glass armlets is an unusual occurrence and seems to indicate that such objects were more in use in the Scottish area than in the south, where comparatively few have been found. They are of two distinct classes, one being those made of opaque white or yellow glass and left plain, and the other those decorated with a trailed or inlaid ornament. A number of this latter class have been formed in the first instance of clear greenish tinted glass and covered thereafter with a skin of yellow enamel, into which has been run, in a prepared channel, lines of red or some other colour. Such fragments are invariably reduced or checked at the ends so as to form a neck, the obvious purpose having been to hold one end of a metal mount, showing that in some instances bracelets were worn made up of segments of different pattern. The glass armlets occur throughout the levels, those of earlier date being apparently self coloured and triangular in section. Bracelets of cannel-coal, or jet, are common from the two earlier levels but scarce in the later. Rings of that material, possibly worn in suspension (certainly not for the finger), come chiefly from the upper levels. Beads are scarce, though a number have been found both of amber and of glass. The small discoid bead of opaque yellow paste is of fairly frequent occurrence. A number of harness mountings have been found, including several terret rings with spheres placed symmetrically on the circumference. Several small mounts of bronze with square loops at the back, usually of foliate form, have also been recovered. Pieces of several horse shoes of iron have been found on the higher levels. Besides the tools mentioned above, the work of the craftsman is evidenced by the discovery of moulds. Some of these have been cut in sandstone, but the majority have been made of finely washed clay, or as it is technically termed, sand. The most interesting of these are the fragments of moulds of the Bronze Age already referred to. The later moulds, several of which were found, were used for casting small objects for personal adornment, such as bronze dress fasteners and pins. Agriculture was represented by several small sickles of iron (fig. 143) and the finding of a cache of barley. The numerous whorls, which increase in number from the bottom level upwards, show that spinning was much practised. A few Roman objects have been found, notably a folding spoon of bronze, 4½ inches in length. The forepart of the handle is made to represent an outstretched lion, between whose paws the blade of the spoon has been hinged. The opposite end, flattened out to a fan shape, is split on one side and has been pierced with a pin, on which has been hinged another object, possibly a lancet. For such a blade to rest in there is a slight groove along the side and a catch at the opposite end of the handle. On its inside the handle has been left hollow to hold some other instrument, possibly a probe, the remains of the hinge for which are visible beneath the fan shaped terminal. A spoon

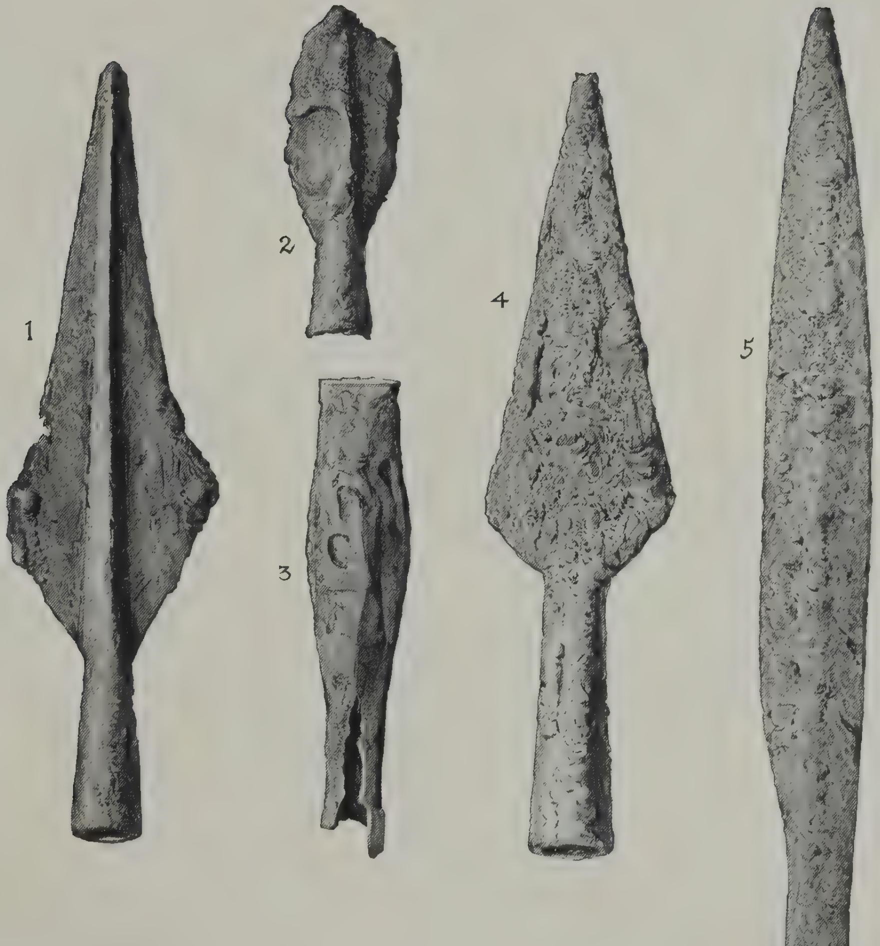

FIG. 141.—Iron Spear-heads from Traprain Law (No. 148).

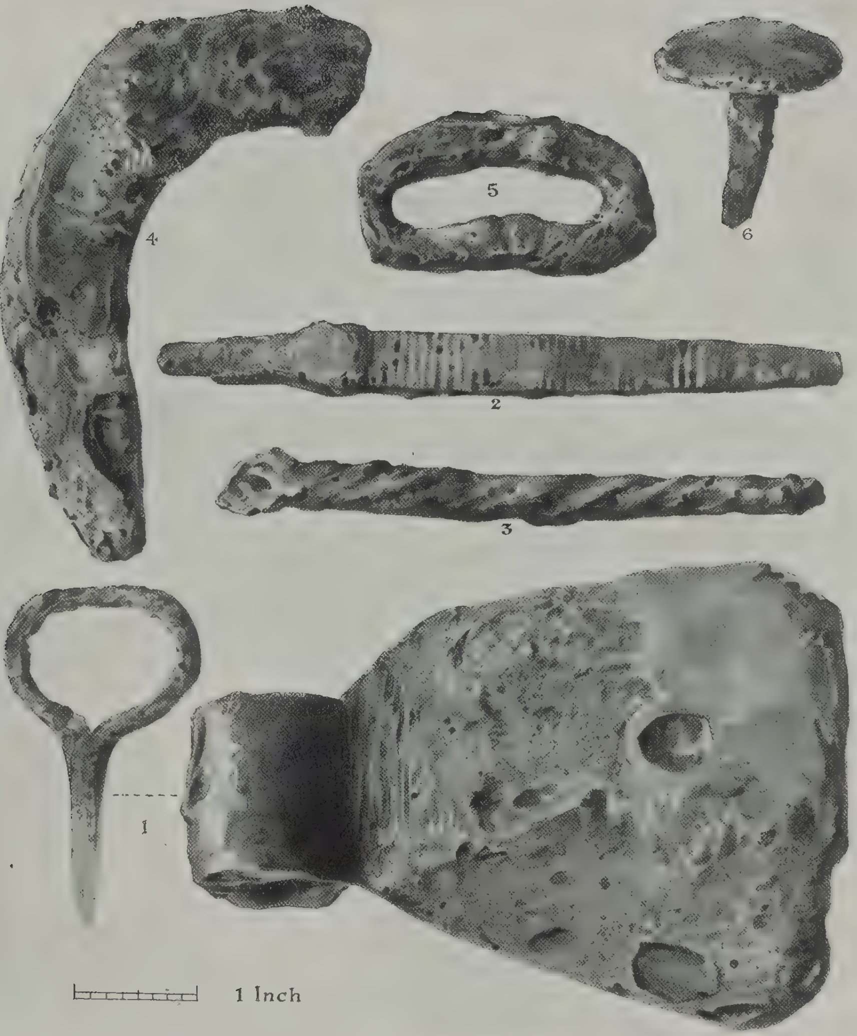

FIG. 142.—Iron Tools from Traprain Law (No. 148).

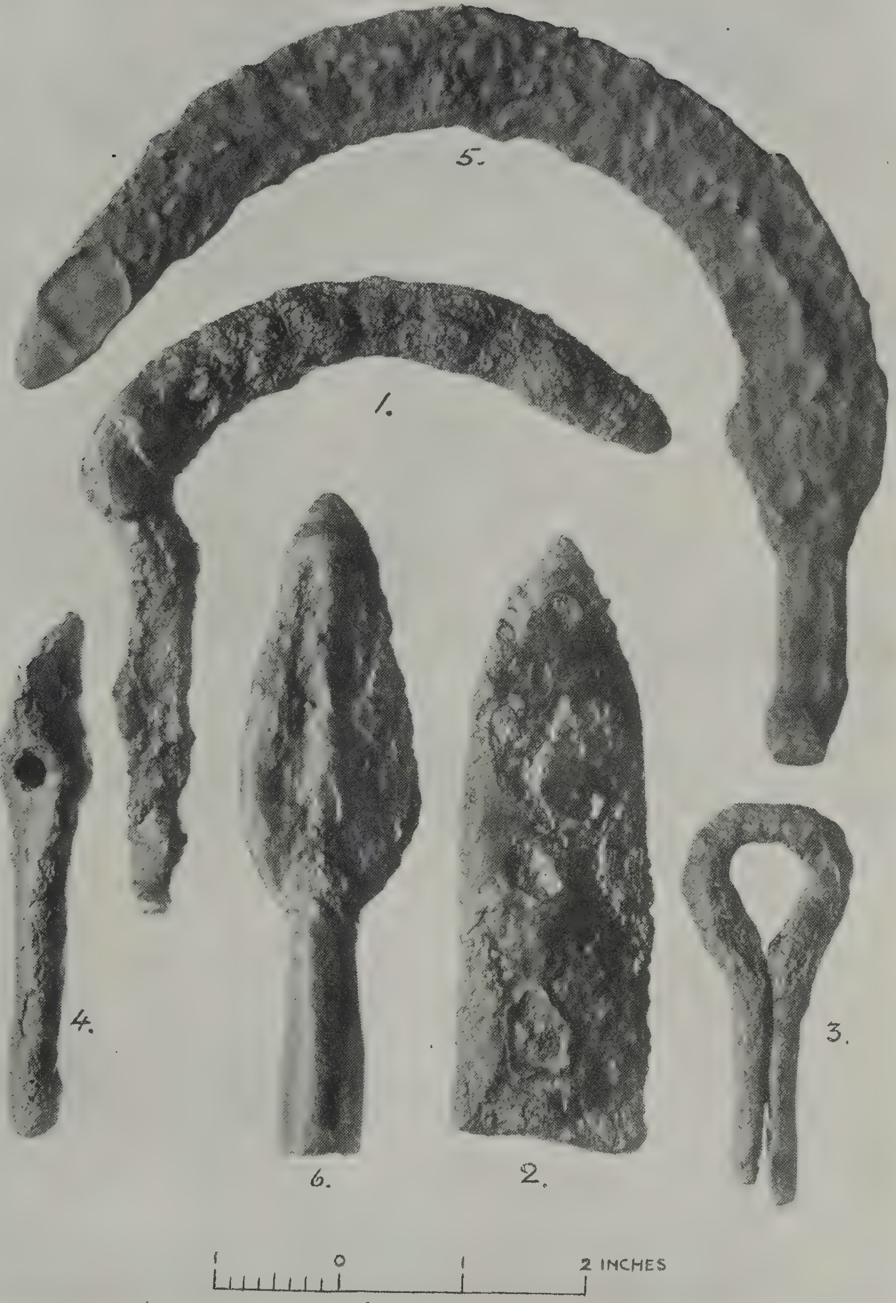

FIG. 143.—Sickles etc. of iron from Traprain Law (No. 148)

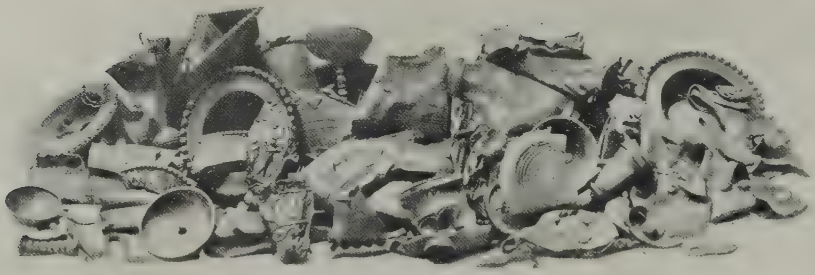

FIG. 144.—Silver Objects as found.

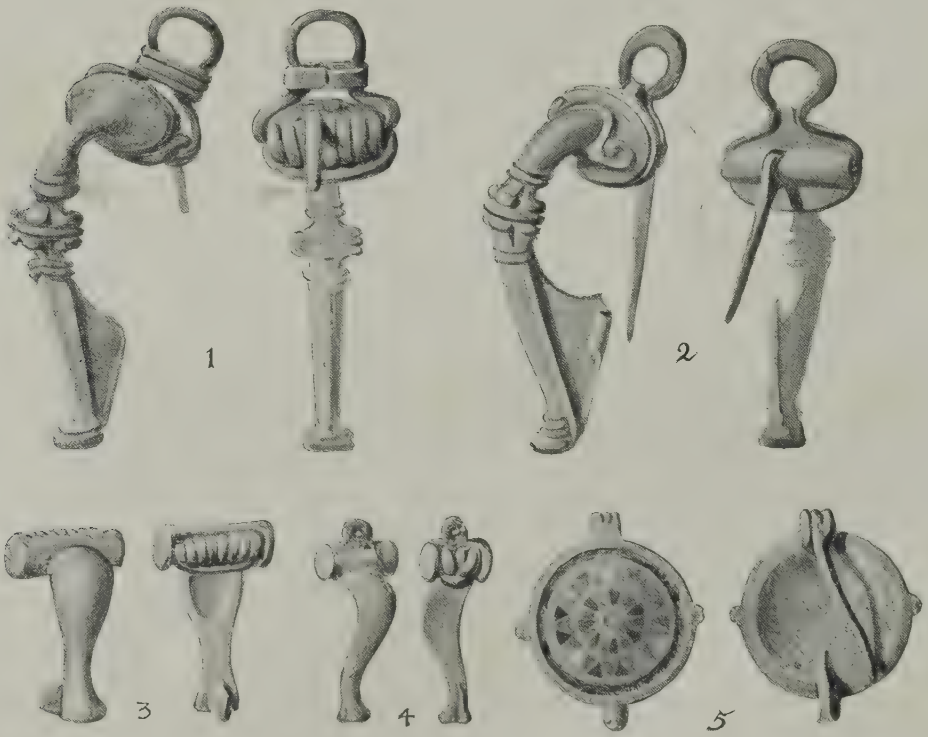

FIG. 145—Fibulæ.

TRAPRAIN LAW (No. 148).

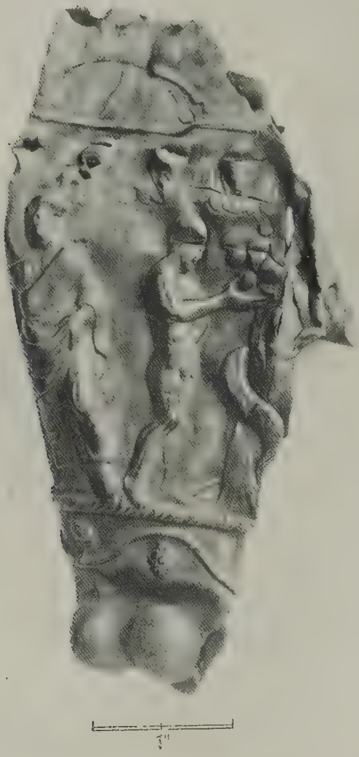

Fig. 146.—Silver and Gilt Flagon.

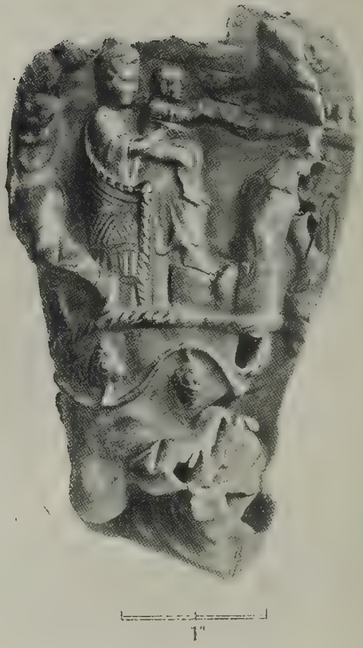

Fig. 147.—Other Side.

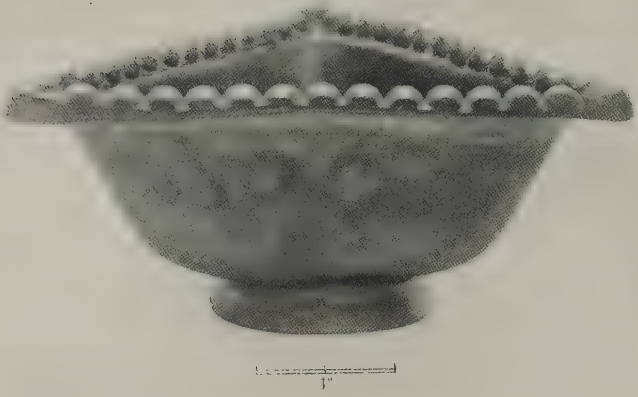

Fig. 148.—Triangular Bowl, Restored.

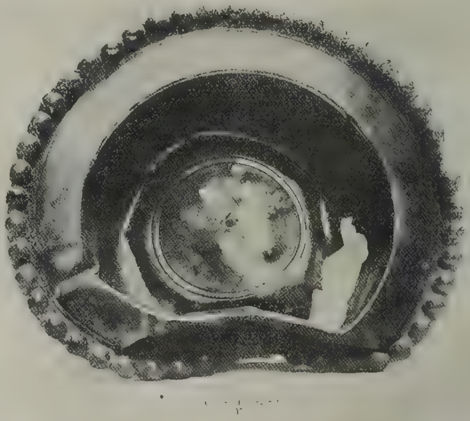

Fig. 149.—Bowl as Discovered.

TRAPRAIN LAW (No. 148).

illustrated by Roach Smith in his "Illustrations of Roman London," and a portion of another found at Wroxeter in 1913, were obviously similar. A Roman stylus which came from the earliest level is another notable Roman relic. Mention must be made of two inscribed fragments; one a piece of a vase-shaped Roman vessel, on the inner or concave surface of which has been scratched by the sharp point of a knife in Roman capitals the three letters "I.R.I." followed by a dash. The other inscribed object is a fragment of stone, on which also in Roman capitals occur the letters "A.B.C." and (owing to fracture) part only of the letter "D." Roman pottery throughout is fairly abundant, and specimens belonging to the 3rd and 4th century and thus subsequent to the withdrawal of the Romans from Caledonia have come to light. There have been found also a considerable number of pieces of Roman glass vessels, likewise of late date. The most remarkable find, however, occurred in the year 1919, when, on lifting the floor of the second level, there was brought to light a hoard of Roman silver plate (figs. 144-149). So close was the top of the cache to that floor level that it was obvious that the deposit must have been made at a later date, when the highest level was under occupation. The cache occupied a cavity some 2 feet deep by 2 feet in diameter and contained numerous fragments of plate much defaced and evidently in course of being reduced to bullion at the time they were hidden. With it were found four coins, one of Valens, one of Valentinian II. and two of Honorius, indicating that the date of the deposit was probably in the reign of the latter at the commencement of the 5th century. Among the plate were pieces of Christian character, obviously for church use. Others bore Pagan symbols, while the bulk was probably remains of dinner services for ordinary secular use. The style and general character indicated that the hoard had come from the Continent, probably looted from Gaul by Saxons or even by Celtic pirates. A detailed and fully illustrated account of the find, under the title of "The Treasure of Traprain," has been published by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The result of the excavations, which are still being carried on, clearly show that for perhaps a period of 300 years Traprain Law had been a Celtic township in more or less regular occupation; that from the time of the coming of the Romans in the end of the 1st century till subsequent to their departure from Hadrian's (English) wall, there had been established regular active trade relations with the native population, who had also instituted a metallic currency with the Roman coinage. There is no direct evidence to show what brought the occupation of the hill to a close.

See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vols. xlix., l, lii, (p. 234), liv, lv, lvi.

xi. N.W. 1914-23.

STANDING STONES.

149. Standing Stone, "The Loth Stone," Cairndinnes Farm.—Some 400 yards north of the standing stone (No. 99) and some 300 yards south-south-west of the foot of Traprain Law, near the corner of a field, is a fine four-sided pillar, pointed near the top and slightly inclined to the north-west. It measures 8 feet in height, 1 foot 10 inches across the north-western face, 1 foot 7 inches across the south-western face, 2 feet 6 inches across the south-eastern face, and 1 foot 3 inches across the north-eastern face.

It is known as the "Loth Stone," as according to tradition Loth,[1] who was a king in this district, and whose name is said to be seen in the word "Lothian," was buried here.

To the east of the stone the O.S. map notes a stone cist found in 1861.

[1] *Cf. Introd.* p. xviii (NOTE)

xi. N.W. 28 May 1913.

150. Standing Stone, Pencraig Hill.—Some 55 yards north of the Haddington and East Linton road, on Pencraig Hill, about ¾ mile west of East Linton is a fine standing stone roughly triangular in section and pointed at the top. It measures 10 feet in height and 9 feet 3 inches in girth at the base.

vi. S.W. 4 June 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

151. East Linton Bridge.—The bridge (fig. 90) at the southern end of the little town of

East Linton carries the Edinburgh to Berwick highway across the River Tyne at a point where a cauld or weir is formed 70 yards above the cascade falling into the Linn Pool. The structure lies north-west and south-east and has a length of 125 feet borne on two arches over a waterway 90 feet broad. The roadway now averages 16 feet in width, but it has been widened on the south and further enlarged by the introduction of impending parapets. The arches are segmental and bear four massive ribs on their soffits. The mean span is 39½ feet. The present width of soffit is 13 feet 10 inches, but the original width of the soffits was 10½ feet. From each side of the central pier projects a cut-water with a spreading basement course carried up originally to the level of the roadway but now truncated. At the abutments are successive buttresses, on the south-east carried up to the parapet as refuges. The parapets are comparatively modern; they diverge at either end of the bridge to increase the width of the approaches. A keystone on one arch is inscribed with the date 1763, presumably the date of a reconstruction. The structure evidently dates from the 16th century and is in good condition.

Historical Note.—Linton Bridge was the lowest convenient crossing on the Tyne and an important link in all military and civil communications *via* E. Lothian. Somerset brought his force across here in 1547: on Wednesday 7 Sept. they "came to a fayre ryuer callen Lyn . . . ouer this riuer is ther a stone bridge that they name Lynton brig, of a toun . . that stands upon the same ryuer. Our horsmen and cariages past through the water (for it was not very depe); our footmen ouer the bridge. The passage was very straight for an army, and therefore the lengar in setting ouer."[1] In Sept. 1549 when the English were preparing to evacuate Haddington it was reported by spies that the French "have overthrown Lynton bridge and are rasing it, and entrenching that passage to stop us. We cannot otherwise pass for the abundance of waters ' as the like hath byn seldom sen."[2] But on March 31, 1560, Lord Grey with an English force wrote from "Linton-briggs," saying "We are now at Lintern (*sic*) briggis etc."[3] So it must have been reconstructed, as indeed was imperative.

[1] Patten's *Expedicion into Scotlande*, p. 37; [2] *Scot. Pap.* i., p. 180; [3] *Ibid.* No. 705.

vi. S.W. 11 July 1913.

152. **Graveslab at Smeaton House.**—A graveslab 7 inches thick, 5 feet 8 inches in length, 1 foot 4 inches in width at top and tapering to 1 foot 1 inch at base is erected on a modern base on a lawn at Smeaton House. The field is recessed, leaving in relief a margin around the edges, a central cross flanked by a pair of shears and a sword with depressed quillons, straight grip and spear-shaped pommel.

Above the sword is a cross botony also in relief within a roundel, and on either side of the central cross-shaft is a panel. The large cross head is floriated; the shaft, 2½ inches wide, is set on a mount resembling an inverted chalice.

The slab dates from the 15th century and was unearthed during the formation of a new entrance to the grounds of Smeaton through land adjoining the parish church.

vi. S.W. 11 July 1913.

153. **St. Baldred's Well.**—Some 50 yards east of the Church (No. 144) under an overhanging bank 20 feet back from the river is a muddy spring known locally as St. Baldred's Well, but the name is also applied to another well, still used by the cottagers, which lies beside the footpath leading to the haugh.

vi. S.W. 11 July 1913.

The O.S. map indicates the following sites:—

154. **Chapel, Waughton Castle.** v. N.E.

155. **Graveyard, Waughton Castle.** v. N.E.

PRESTONPANS.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

156. **Preston Tower.**—This tower (fig. 150), which is mainly a 15th century structure, stands within an enclosure about ¼ mile north of Prestonpans railway station. It is L-shaped on plan (fig. 151) and measures over all 34 feet from north to south and 39 feet 6 inches from east to west; the re-entering angle faces west. The walls, 6 feet 9 inches thick in the main

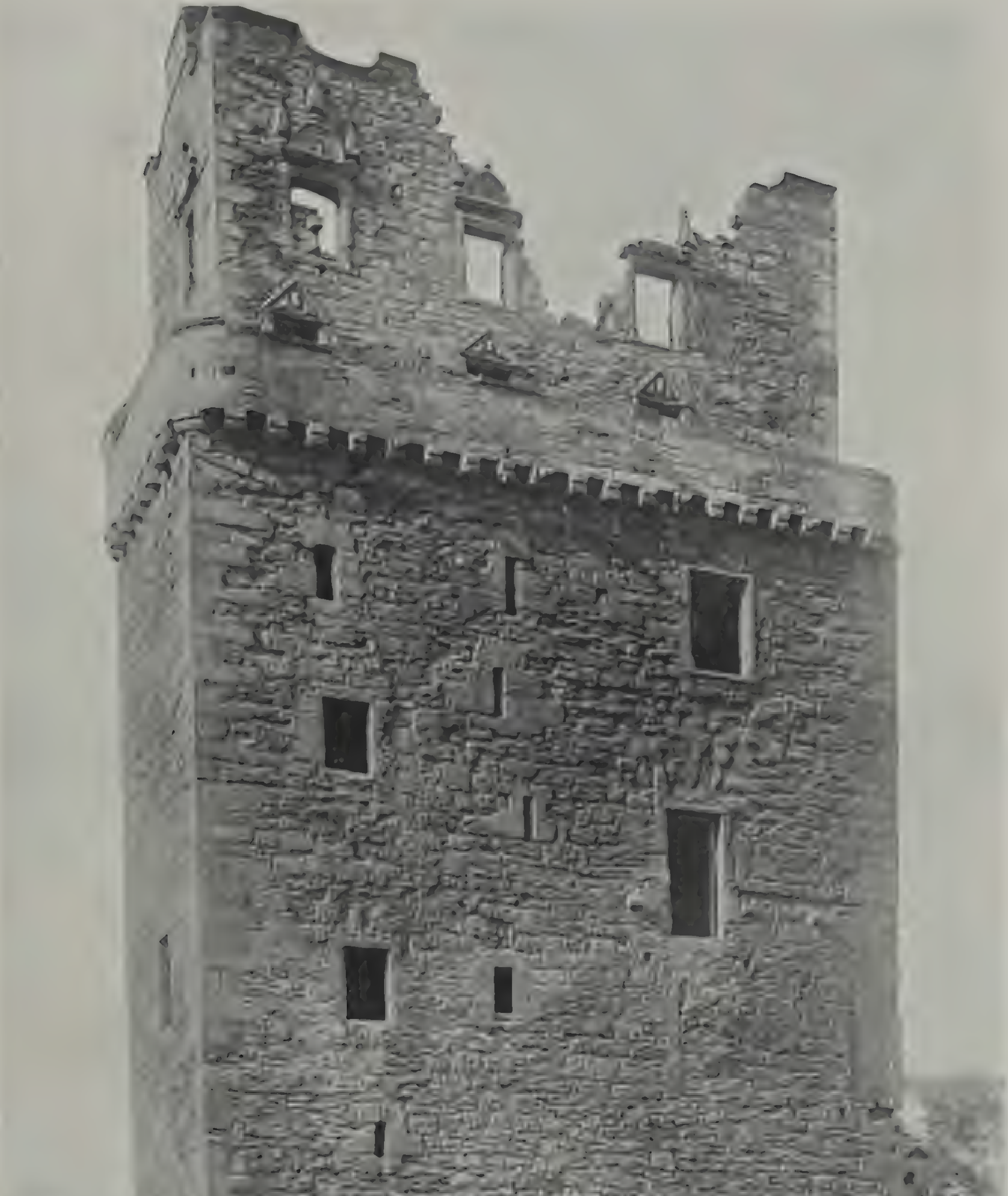

FIG. 150.—Preston Tower (No. 156).

To face p. 100.

block and about 4 feet thick in the wing, are built of a soft reddish sandstone with grey dressings in 14 inch courses of stones 18 inches long, but the lower portion of the south wall, where a softer stone has been used, is much eroded.

The body of the building is 67 feet high and contains six storeys, while the jamb contains seven. The upper storeys, which rise 21 feet above and within a parapet walk, which returns round the building except at the north wall of the shorter wing, are an addition of the early 17th century, built in a lighter coloured stone and exhibit Renaissance mouldings on the jambs and entablatures of the windows. The remaining semicircular pediments of the uppermost windows bear the following initials. On the south side the initials S.I.H. are for Sir John Hamilton (1565-1644), and on the next a monogram which may be read S.I.D.K.H. apparently represents Sir John Hamilton and his second wife Dame Katherine Howieson. Their married life covered the years 1620-9, and it is said that below the monogram was the date 1626, of which only the first two figures now remain.[1] A painted heraldic panel of wood, with round arch and fluted column decoration, which came from the old church of Prestonpans but is now in private ownership, bears the same initials (*cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. 26, pp. 241-50). Thus we get name and date for the builder of this upper portion of the tower. Of the eastern pediments one has its initials reduced to the letters S.T., and what may be the lower part of an H., while on the other survivor are the initials D.R.B., which seem to have been recut. The latter probably stand for Dame Rachael Burnet third wife of Sir Thomas Hamilton (1618—c.1672) and sister of Bishop Burnet, so that the other initials were apparently those of Sir Thomas. We should thus have a record of the repair of this part after its burning in 1650 and the novodamus charter after the Restoration (See below). Sir Thomas married Rachael Burnet after 1662.

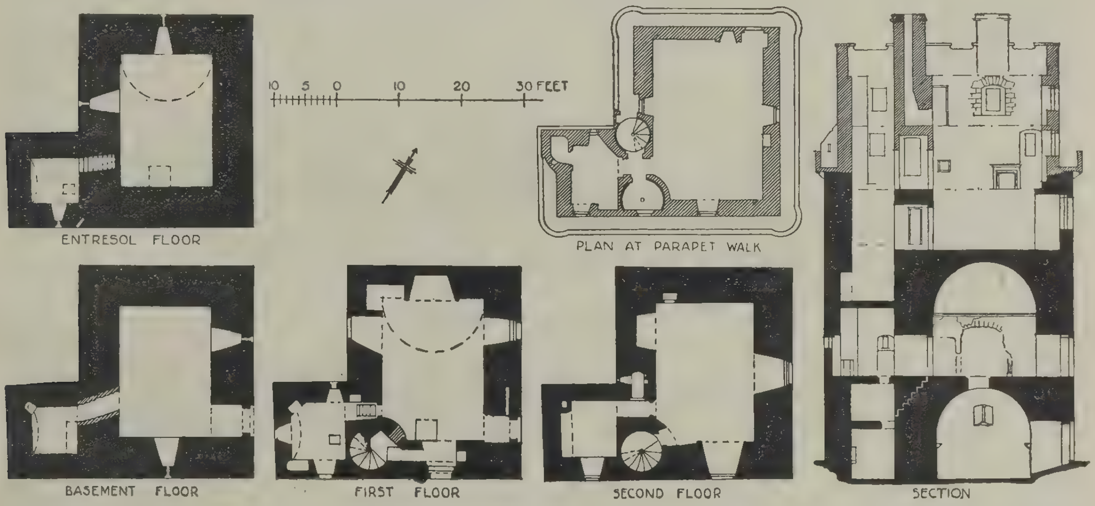

FIG. 151.—Preston Tower (No. 156).

The parapet and angle rounds are contemporary with the upper storeys, but the corbelling appears to be earlier and might date from the 16th century. The windows, where unaltered, have a small chamfer worked on the jambs; the later windows have moulded jambs or backset margins or both.

The entrances to the tower are in the east wall and not within the re-entering angle. A great corbel, at the level of the parapet corbels, and a vestige of a neighbour show where a machicolated projection served these as a defence. The basement is entered through a round-headed doorway, which had two doors, the outer of timber, the inner an iron yett. Above the lower entrance, but nearer the south-east angle, there is a second, from which the Hall is reached. In form it has been similar to the other but at a later time altered to its present shouldered head. At the south-east angle of the tower the presence of raggles, corbels and mortise holes denotes that a hoarding of two storeys covered with a lean-to roof once projected from the walls. This construction has certainly been an addition, for its roof would prevent the use of the defensive feature above the entrance, and moreover the raggles and mortise holes have been formed after the walls of the tower were built.

The basement is barrel-vaulted and contained two storeys dimly lit by narrow window slits. The upper floor joists rested on the corbels still *in situ* 6 feet above the present floor level. The only internal communication between the basement and the Hall on the first floor is a hatch formed in the vault. At a late period an access was formed through the west wall at the southern end, leading into the lowest portion of the short wing—a prison or pit with vaulted roof—originally reached from a hatch in its vault. The only light and ventilation this prison received was from a flue some 7 inches square formed in a window breast in the apartment above, which leads downwards through the vault. At the north-west angle of the prison is a slop sink.

The chamber above the pit, probably an upper prison, is also vaulted and in this vault there is a hatch. It is only lighted by one narrow window. The stair at the north-eastern angle, which ascends to the Hall, is probably secondary. Above this chamber is a second, which is at the same level as the Hall; it has a vaulted roof; the north-west angle contains a fireplace, the south-west angle a garderobe.

The Hall is ceiled with a semicircular barrel vault and has windows in the south gable and lateral walls. In the north gable there remains *in situ* one moulded jamb of an elaborate 15th century fireplace; beyond it to the west is a rectangular and dog-legged mural recess. A staircase ascending from the Hall to the upper floors projects within the apartment at the south-west angle; though now entered from the ingoing of a window in the south wall, it was originally reached from the angle doorway now built up. Beneath the south window lay a mural chamber, demolished when the present entrance to the staircase was formed. The Hall has been coated with plaster, and traces of this still remain. An interesting feature is a moulded plaster cornice of c. 16th century, which returns across the north wall at the level of the vault springing, but below this the wall was probably panelled.

The remaining storeys call for no special mention.

The building has been conserved within recent years and is in a fairly good state of preservation.

Dovecot.—One hundred yards north of the tower is a 17th century dovecot oblong on plan measuring 19¼ by 17¼ feet and containing over 1000 stone built nests.

Boundary Walls, Etc.—The walls of the enclosure within which the tower stands date at least from the 17th century. The entrances are treated in the Renaissance style. West of the tower there is a square on the boundary wall, loopholed for guns, resembling those on the garden wall at Seton Castle.

Historical Note.—Preston belonged to a branch of the Hamiltons from the latter half of the 14th century. In 1544 the "town and castle" were burnt by the English army under the Earl of Hertford. The "house" was again burned by Cromwell's soldiers in October 1650 after the battle of Dunbar, when also the "charter kist" was "totallie spoiled and destroyed,"[2] and a new charter to all the lands of the family had to be issued in 1663.[3] Sir Thomas Hamilton was then the laird, succeeding under a special provision of entail made by his childless predecessor John, grandson of the Sir John Hamilton (1565-1644) who built the upper part of the tower. The family possessed also estates in Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, and members of it are therefore occasionally referred to as of Fingalton in Renfrew. The tower was accidentally set on fire in 1663 and not thereafter occupied.[4] The Preston family was of the Covenanting party, and the last male of the direct line was Robert Hamilton, who commanded the Covenanters at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge and died in 1701.

[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xxvi., p. 243; [2] *Act. Parl. Scot.* vol. vii., p. 98; [3] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 416; [4] *Prestonpans and Vicinity.*

P. McNeil, p. 187. Anderson's *Memorials of the House of Hamilton.*

ix. N.W. 4 September 1913.

157. **Preston House.**—A fragment of Preston House, a 17th century mansion, stands about 100 yards south of Schaw's Hospital at the east end of Preston. In the late 18th century, James Schaw, the proprietor, bequeathed the mansion, lands and barony of Preston with the residue of other funds in trust for the maintenance and education of boys whose parents were in poor circumstances.[1] The fragment consists of the north front (fig. 152), at either end of which was a square projecting pavilion or wing of two storeys, the lower being vaulted, roofed with an ogival slated roof. The eastern wing has a modern roof and is used as a store, the western is ruinous. The masonry is of freestone rubble and has been harled. At wall-head level there returns an ogival eaves course; the windows and quoins have dressed and backset margins.

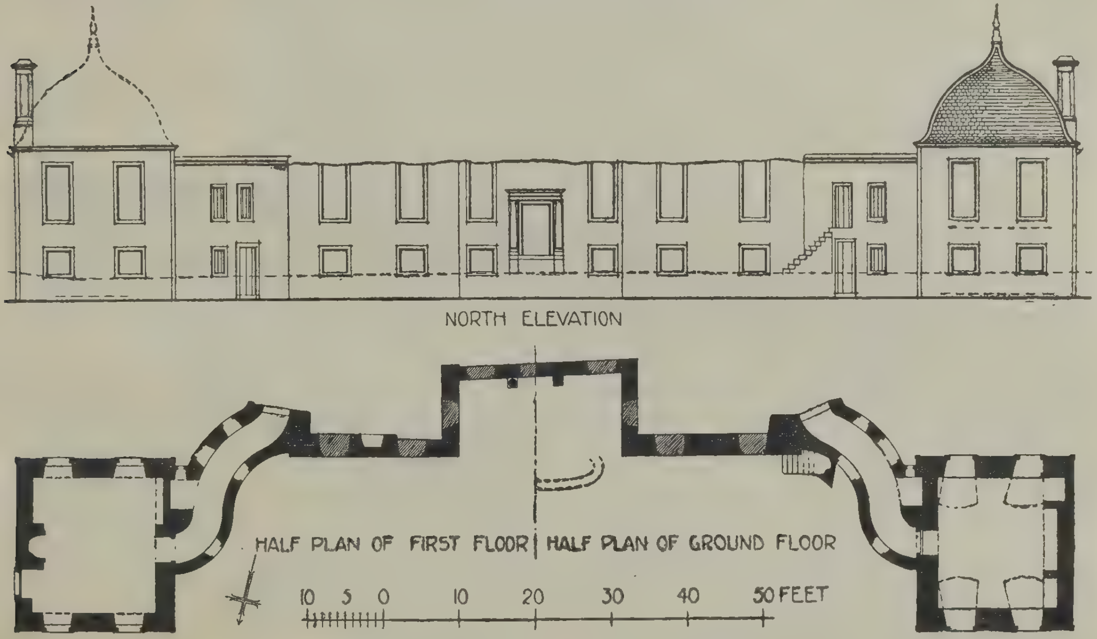

Fig. 152.—Preston House (No. 157).

Historical Note.—This house was apparently built either towards the end of the 16th or early in the 17th century for Thomas, son of Sir James Oswald, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James being descended from a sister of Sir Thomas Hamilton, and having himself married Sir Thomas's daughter, while Thomas Oswald married Sir Thomas's granddaughter. Sir Robert therefore (see previous article), himself unmarried, conveyed his rights to Thomas Oswald.[2] From the Oswalds the estate was acquired by the well-known Lord Grange, who later disposed of the property, the greater part of which was afterwards purchased by Dr. James Schaw.[1]

[1] *Stat. Acct.* xvii., p. 78; [2] Anderson's *House of Hamilton.*

ix. N.W. 6 April 1920.

158. **Old Hamilton House.**—At the angle formed by the West Loan with the high road, 360 yards north-west of Prestonpans station, and almost opposite Northfield House (No. 159), is a mansion which is now cut up into small artisan dwellings. There is a main rectangular block running north and south with rectangular wings projecting westward from either end, all

portions being two storeys in height. At the south re-entering angle a semi-hexagonal projection (fig. 125) houses the staircase and the former entrance. West of the south wing is a one storeyed outbuilding, and to the east the remains of a second, but both these apparently are additions. A boundary wall returning from the south-west angle north and then east, where it abuts on the west gable of the north wing, completes the courtyard. Throughout, the building is of freestone rubble and has been harled. The roofs are of slate and timber, the copes are moulded, the gables crow-stepped. The windows to north, east and south have chamfered jambs and lintels; the upper floor windows are dormers and have triangular pediments and raking cornices surmounted by a cinque-foliated finial, the cinquefoil being the Hamilton charge. On the south elevation however, to the high road, the dormer pediments are elaborated and have horizontal cornices; the western pediment has a scrolled cartouche bearing a shield charged with three cinquefoils two and one for Hamilton and flanked by the initials I H for John Hamilton. The middle pediment bears the date 1628 flanking the monogram I H K S for John Hamilton and Katherine (?) Simpson his wife. Immediately under the apex is a cypher consisting of a capital H, one limb of which is elevated and expanded into opposed D-shapes and surmounted by a cross with arms of unequal lengths. The eastern pediment contains a scrolled cartouche like that on the west and bears a shield charged, three crescents on a chief, a five pointed star at fess for Simpson; flanking the shield are the initials K.S. Adjoining the south wing is a former entrance to the courtyard by a doorway with segmental head and roll-and-hollow mouldings of late Gothic detail.

The courtyard elevations have been greatly altered. The windows of the east wing only have moulded jambs and lintels, while slated roofs replace the original dormer pediments. The original entrance, now built up, is in the semi-hexagonal projection at the south re-entering angle. The doorway has moulded jambs and lintel; above is a horizontal cornice continuing along the tower as a stringcourse. A raking and broken cornice encloses a pediment enriched with carving, which contains a scrolled cartouche, surmounted by a floriated and reeded finial with moulded necking, terminating in a cinque-foil. The cartouche bears a shield charged *per pale*, three cinque-foils two and one for Hamilton; on a chief three crescents; a star at fess for Symson. Behind the cartouche appears a foliaceous wreathing with a crescent and star at either side, and beneath is the date 1628. Above the entrance the first floor window jambs are moulded. The lintel bears an index finger pointing to an inscription in capitals:

PRAISED BE THE LORD MY STRENTH AND MY REDEIMER.

Above the lintel is a horizontal cornice and a pediment enclosed by a raking and broken cornice surmounted by foliaceous scrolls. The pediment bears a cherub winged, above which is a thistle. The projection or tower now has a pyramidal slated roof which is not original; the stair within is modern.

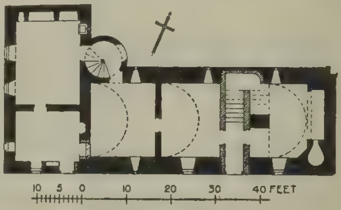

FIG. 154.—Northfield (No. 159).

Internally the house has been completely modernised, but the ground floor chamber of the main east wing still contains a large 17th century fireplace. The method of supporting the scoinson arches of the windows in this room by a corbelling is an interesting feature; a similar device is utilised at Redhouse (No. 7).

ix. N.W. 6 April 1920.

159. **Northfield House.**—Within a pleasant garden 300 yards north-west of Prestonpans station lies the mansion of the Marjoribanks of Northfield, a building of the late 16th or early 17th century (fig. 153). It is two storeys, an attic and garret in height and is L-shaped on plan (fig. 154). The masonry is roughcast, but the freestone dressings are exposed; the roof is slated. The ground and first floor windows have backset margins; the attic and garret windows, the former constructed in stone the latter in timber, have simple triangular pediments. At attic floor level, circled turrets with conical slated roofs project from

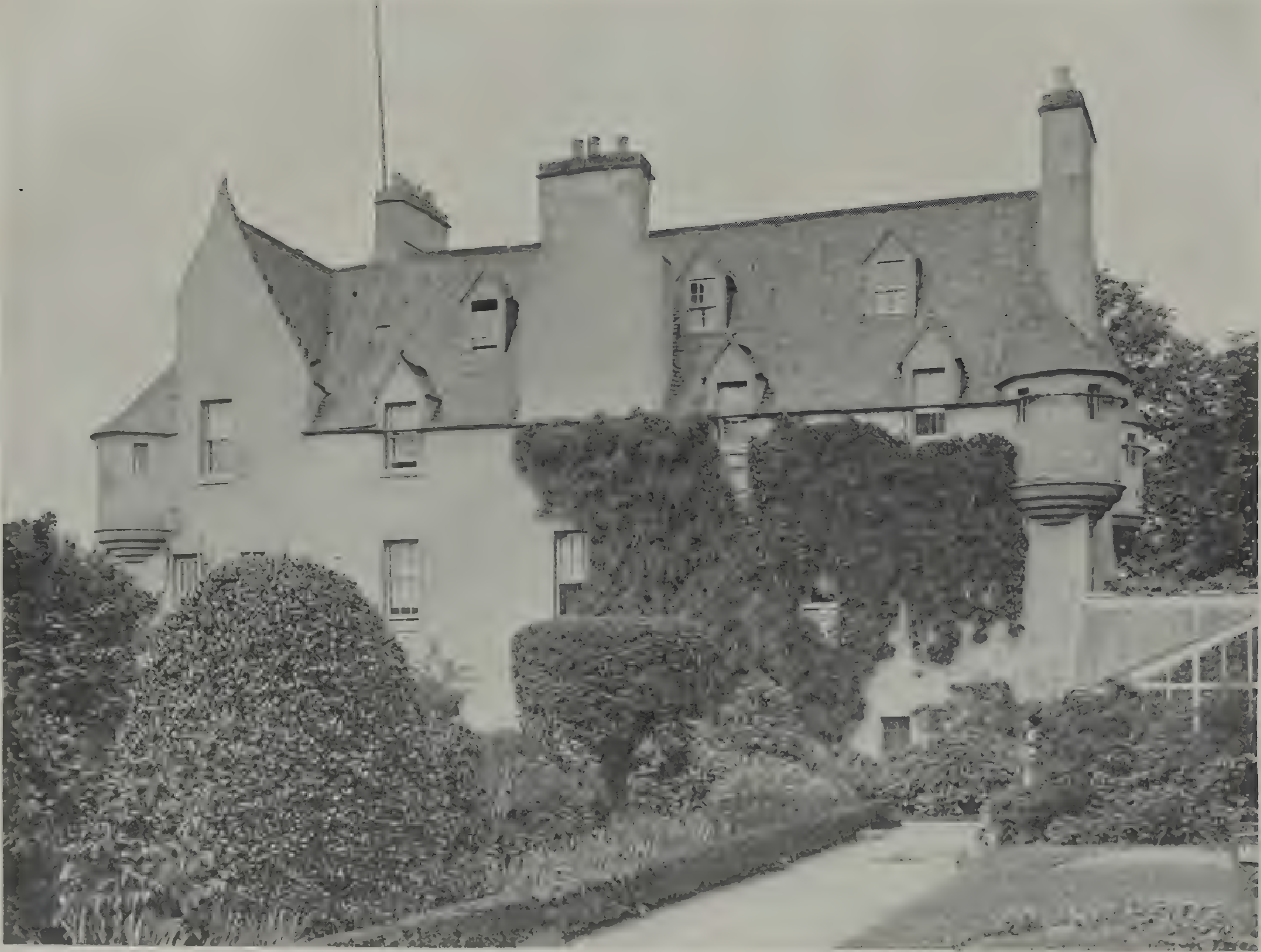

FIG. 153.—Northfield (No. 150).

the exterior angles and are borne on continuous corbelling. The south entrance has a moulded Renaissance architrave, cornice and triangular pediment with flanking and central finials. The architrave is inscribed "EXCEP · THE · LORD · BVLD · INWANE · BVLDS · MAN." The inscription is interrupted by a panel bearing a shield charged *per pale*, a star below a cushion in chief (for Marjoribanks), and a star below three crescents on a chief (for Simpson). Above the shield are the initials I M separated by a star (Joseph Marjoribanks), on either side of the shield are initials M S (M. Simpson); below the shield is the date 1611.

The building measures 37½ feet along the west wall by 74 feet along the south wall, and these walls vary from 2½ feet to 4 feet in thickness. The re-entering angle, lying to the north, contains a comparatively modern turret, within which is a geometrical stair; this turret probably replaced one earlier and smaller containing a wheel stair with a solid central newel. The original entrance was through the turret but is now disused. The eastward portion of the main wing has been altered very shortly after completion to contain the scale and platt stair and the south entrance. The eastern windows and turrets do not line with those on the west, but the architectural detail throughout is identical; moreover while there is a kitchen in the shorter wing a second is formed in the addition. The rearrangement of the east end with the transference of the kitchen and the proportions of the two parts of the building, suggest that there has been a substantial extension or reconstruction towards the east, but there is no evidence of this in the actual building.

The south entrance admits to a small lobby, from which a good scale staircase rises to the first floor; on the east of the lobby is the later kitchen with a fireplace and oven in the east gable. West of the lobby and entered from it are two intercommunicating cellars, and the western communicates with the shorter wing through the well of the stair turret. The kitchen and cellars have semicircular barrel vaulted ceilings. The basement floor of the short wing contains the earlier kitchen on the north, with fireplace and presses in the north gable and a slop drain adjoining; en suite with this is a second and smaller chamber on the south. The upper floors are modernised. On the first floor of the main wing there is a fine painted ceiling of timber in the dining room concealed by a modern plaster ceiling. The upper landing of the staircase has a "honeycomb" paving beneath the modern floor, and the doorways opening off this landing have moulded stone architraves.

The building is inhabited and is in good preservation.

DOVECOT.—South-east of the mansion is its dovecot, a contemporary structure circular on plan.

SUNDIAL.—On a rockery in the garden is a tablet-shaped sundial dated 1647 and inscribed with initials G.M. and M.R.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Joseph Marjoribanks, an Edinburgh merchant, acquired lands and houses on the south side of the vill of Salt-Preston from George Hamilton portioner of Salt-Preston, and a mansion and house with a garden in the same place from George Achesone another portioner and Barbara Congleton his wife.[1]

[1] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 1637.

ix. N.W. 8 July 1914.

160. Dolphinston or Cowthrople.—About 150 yards south of the Edinburgh to Haddington high road and about 1¼ miles south-south-west of Preston is a fragment of a dwelling dating from the late 17th century. The structure has evidently been of considerable size with its major axis lying east and west. Only a portion of one wall remains, but this shows that the basement apartments were covered with a stone barrel vault and lit by narrow slits 5 inches wide and 2 feet high. The upper floor windows were large, and their jambs have back-set margins, indicating that the building was roughcast. The ruin stands within an area enclosed by a high wall apparently contemporary, at the north side of which is a circular *Dovecot* in three stages 51 feet in girth at base.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1680 Richard Ward ("Ricardus Waird") was entered as heir of his father of the same name in the barony of Dolphinstoune, formerly called "Colthrople" within the parish of Saltprestoune. Three years later Elizabeth Ward appears as successor to her brother Richard in the same property. (*Inquis. Spec.* Hadd. Nos. 339, 346).

ix. S.W. (Edin. iv.A S.W.) 4 May 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

161. **Preston Cross.**—This monument which dates from the early 17th century stands within an enclosure some 400 yards north-east of Prestonpans station (Frontispiece). It consists of a drum of masonry, from which rises an oval sectioned shaft surmounted by a unicorn supporting a cartouche. The drum measures 14 feet in diameter across the parapet by 12 feet in height. It is divided vertically into eight panels or compartments by pilasters, above which a moulded architrave, frieze and cornice return round the structure; each compartment contains a niche with a semicircular head; two of the niches form doorways, of which one leads to a small domically vaulted chamber at ground level, while from the other a narrow stair ascends to a platform at cornice level within the parapet. The other niches are semicircular on plan and are provided with sills forming seats, the heads being enriched to resemble a scallop shell.

A moulded base returns along the structure at ground level; the horizontal members all return at the pilaster projections. The pilasters have moulded capitals, and over each a moulded waterspout projects from the frieze; beneath each spout the architrave is enriched with guttæ.

The parapet encircles a walk or platform and is provided with a socket above every pilaster to hold a flagstaff. The shaft rises from a plinth and has a moulded necking, above which there is an acanthus ornament and a rectangular capital enriched with the egg-and-dart motif. The unicorn is crowned at the throat. The cartouche bears the lion rampant.

The monument is in good preservation.

MOULDED AND CARVED DETAILS.—Some 30 feet to the east of the Cross is a circular sandstone shaft 2 feet 2 inches in diameter and 3 feet in height, built in two stones. The upper portion displays in relief at four points of the perimeter an oval above a wreath. The workmanship and design are crude.

The moulded circular base, 6½ inches thick, lies beside the shaft. The mouldings resemble those of the base on the Cross and are probably derived therefrom. The fragment dates from the early 17th century.

ix. N.W. 18 June 1919.

SALTOUN.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE

162. **Chapel, Herdmanston.**—Within the grounds of Herdmanston House (No. 163) on the south bank of the Tyne four miles south-south-west of Haddington, is a vaulted structure apparently the western portion of a chapel (fig. 155). The building is oblong and is orientated, measuring externally 36 feet 3 inches by 21 feet. A cross wall footing within suggests the demarcation of the sanctuary and that the structure was continued farther eastwards, the east gable being comparatively modern. Interiorly the structure is 14 feet wide, 24½ feet long to the footing and 31¾ feet to the west gable. A small window in the west wall with a daylight of 1 foot 10 inches has an obtusely pointed head and interiorly a shouldered scoinson arch. A smaller window is set in the south wall. A semicircular barrel vault with an extreme height of 10½ feet ceils the structure and is covered with a wooden roof. The detail of the west window suggests that the structure belongs to the 13th century, but there are no other features to corroborate this.

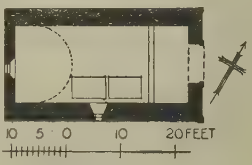

FIG. 155.—Herdmanston Chapel (No. 162).

STOUP.—Against the north wall is a fine 12th century stoup of freestone, originally engaged and projecting from a wall. On four engaged shafts, terminating in moulded bases of flattened section, which follow the contour of the shafts, is a block carved as a multi-cubical capital with a rectangular abacus; the top is hollowed into a basin 6 inches deep and roughly circular in form with a diameter of 1 foot 2 inches. The shafts have projected 1 foot 4 inches from the wall face and are 6 inches in diameter. The base is 7 inches high; above this the shafts rise 1 foot 5 inches and terminate at the necking of the capital. The total height of the stoup is 2 feet 11 inches, and the diameter of the capital at the top of the abacus is 1 foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 foot 5 inches.

MONUMENTAL SLABS.—Before the south window are two monumental slabs: (1) measures 5 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 3 inches; it bears a shield with the field recessed leaving the charge, an engrailed cross (Sinclair) in relief. The initials W S flank the shield. Around the edge of the stone is inscribed in Gothic lettering:

> "HEIR LYIS YE RICHT HONORABIL
> SCHIR WILLIAM SYNCLAR UMQLE
> OF HERDMESTON KNYT QUHA
> DECEISIT YE 2 OF JUNE ANNO 1594"

Each angle is occupied by a square panel recessed leaving in relief an engrailed cross.

(2) Measures 5 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 4 inches and has a shield bearing three cocks and a crescent (Cockburn). On the top of the shield is the letter D and on the dexter side the initial S, on the sinister side the initial C. Around the edges of the slab runs the legend in Gothic characters:

> "HEIR LYIS YE RICHT HONORABIL
> DAME SIBILLA COKBURNE SPOUS
> TO UMQLE SCHIR WILLIAM
> SYNCLAR OF HIRDMESTOUN
> KNYCHT"

The chapel is kept in good repair.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—This chapel was founded at some date in the early 13th century by John Sinclair of Herdmanston (*cf. Introd.* p. xx) with a chaplain for the convenience of his family and guests. Provision was made against any possible loss in the way of gifts by the "mother church" of Salton, which belonged to the Abbey of Dryburgh; the chaplain was made subject to Salton Church, and the Abbey was granted a small piece of land in consideration of the concession.[1]

The chapel appears in deeds as "the chapel of St. John the Evangelist near the castle" of Herdmanston.

[1] *Reg. de Dryburgh*, pp. 135-6; *Inquisit. Special.* Hadd. Nos. 340, 388. *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1505) s.a.

ix. S.E. 28 August 1913.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

163. Herdmanston House.—The south and east wings of the mansion of Herdmanston have been so modernised as to render the date of their building unascertainable. Their disposition is L-shaped (fig. 156). The main block, which contains vaulted chambers and, in the north gable, a circular staircase, measures 67 feet by $26\frac{3}{4}$ feet, the wing $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 36 feet. The plan and area of the structure suggest its erection in the late 16th century, but this date is to some extent discounted by the great thickness of walling, which averages 7 feet and so suggests a much earlier period. The strength of the place is spoken of below. To the west of the house is a wide semicircularly arched gateway with voussoirs and jamb-stones alternately plain and rusticated. Over the keystone is a panel bearing a shield charged with the engrailed cross of the Sinclairs; below the shield are the initials I S. This gateway dates from the late 17th or the early 18th century. Beside the stables to the north-east of the house is another gateway of the same period, and on the front of the stables is built a semicircular pediment which bears an eagle for crest and mantling over two shields, each charged with an engrailed cross. (Sinclair). Flanking the shields are the initials S I S S M S and the date 1647. On a scroll is the motto INTAND TOY.

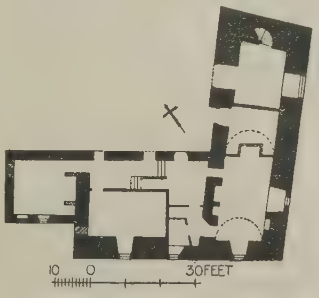

FIG. 156.—Herdmanston (No. 163).

HISTORICAL NOTE.—On the St. Clairs of Herdmanstoun see *Introd.* p. xx. In Feb. 1548 Lord Grey of Wilton reported to Somerset that he had got into his hands with other castles in the neighbourhood that of "Harmyston · · which the Governor has afore time besieged with great ordnance, and not won—and is so strong that my servant Captain Bagshott, will take in hand to hold it against all Scotland."[1] A John Sinclair was heir-apparent of Herdmaurton in 1638.[2]

[1] *Scottish Papers* i., p. 81, No. 168; [2] *Reg. Mag Sig.* s.a., No. 1638.

ix. S.E. 28 August 1913.

164. **Salton Hall.**—Salton Hall stands one mile north of Salton station, on the right bank of the winding Birns Water, above its confluence with the Tyne. It is a large and imposing mansion in the Tudor style of last century, but there is an earlier nucleus overlaid and obscured by the modern work, and this goes back at least as far as the early 17th century. This portion is the part on the west which crests the steep river bank. It is now four storeys in height and has been refaced and otherwise modernised, but the basement still retains in parts its stone vaulted ceilings.

DOVECOT.—On the opposite bank of the river there is a dovecot, which is apparently a late 18th century structure but may not be much older than the modern portion of the house. Externally it is square, but it is circled internally and the nests are of stone. It is treated in a free rendering of the Classic style.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Salton in the 12th century formed part of the great possessions of the De Morevilles, hereditary Constables of Scotland. About 1295 it was held by William of Abernethy,[1] and in 1483 all the lands of this family were erected, in favour of William Lord Abernethy "in Rothemay" (Banffshire) into the free barony of Salton.[2] The laird of Salton in 1547 was pro-English and was one of the Lothian lairds who had placed his house in "our auld ynemeis hands," for which reason, and because no one would undertake to hold the place against the English invaders, the Privy Council ordered the destruction of it as it then stood.[3] But in February 1548 Salton was one of the strengths occupied by the English.[4] In 1643 the lands and barony of Salton with tower, manor place, etc. were sold to Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer,[5] who, as a judge of Session, became Lord Innerpeffer. In 1650 Sir Robert Fletcher of "Innerpeffer" was served heir to his father Sir Andrew Fletcher of "Innerpeffer" in the lands and barony of Salton.[6]

[1] *Reg. de Dryburgh* No. 304; [2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* ii., No. 1534; [3] *Reg. P.C.* i., p. 82; [4] *Scot. Pap.* i., No. 168; [5] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 1388; [6] *Inquisit. Spec.* Hadd. No. 222.

xiv. N.E. 25 June 1920.

MISCELLANEOUS.

165. **Saltoun Mill.**—A quarter of a mile north-east of Salton station is Saltoun Mill, where pot barley was first prepared in Scotland. The mill is still in use. It is an oblong three storeyed structure of the late 17th century, built of rubble which was harled, as the backset margins of the voids testify. The wheel is of timber and is overshot. At the south-west angle of the building there is a plain two-faced "tablet" sundial of about the same period.

xiv. N.E. 25 June 1920.

SPOTT.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

166. **Fort, Doon Hill.**—On the shoulder of the hill about 110 yards west of, and some 15 feet lower than, the summit of Doon Hill, which rises 582 feet above sea-level are the badly mutilated remains of a fort, oval in outline, of which the longer axis runs east-north-east and west-south-west, and which measures internally some 392 feet in length by 222 feet in breadth. On the northern flank the slope of the hill is steep from the inner rampart, but on the opposite flank the ground slopes gradually for some 50 yards and then falls away in a stiff brae. Through cultivation a large portion of the defences has been obliterated. The inner rampart, now distributed over a width of 32 feet and reduced to a height of barely 2 feet at the east-north-eastern end, the best preserved part, is almost obliterated on the flanks. An outer rampart of about the same dimensions can be traced only round the east-north-eastern end and for some distance along the southern side. The distance between the ramparts at this end is 34 feet but widens on the southern flank. This outer defence takes the form of a scarp at the west-south-western end, 124 feet distant from the inner rampart and 15 feet lower. The entrance has been at the north-west and is now 30 feet wide.

xii. N.W. 25 June 1913.

167. **Hill Fort, The Chesters.**—This fort, known as "The Chesters," is situated at an

elevation of 600 feet above sea-level, on the summit of a hill on Spott Farm. To the west the hill slopes away suddenly, but round the other sides the ground is undulating, and the whole area has long been under regular cultivation. The fort, which is circular with an internal diameter of some 352 feet, is defended by two concentric earthen ramparts 80 feet apart from crest to crest. Both the ramparts have been considerably widened by agricultural operations, and, towards the south-east, the inner rampart is now some 60 feet broad, rising 4½ feet on the inside and 7½ feet on the outside, while the outer rampart is 45 feet broad, 3 feet high on the inside and 4½ feet high on the outside. Between the ramparts there has been an excavated ditch more than 30 feet broad, the bottom of which is now only 1 foot below the natural level of the ground. On the north-western arc, where there is a steep slope, the top of the inner rampart is 20 feet higher than the outer, which has been reduced to a mere scarp by the plough. There are three broad entrances, some 24 feet wide, through the inner rampart; the first, to the east-south-east, shows a gap in the outer rampart, while the intermediate ditch at this part has not been excavated and so provides a roadway; the second, to the west, shows evidence of having a corresponding gap in the outer rampart; but there is no opening in the outer defence opposite the gap on the north-west of the inner line.

xi. N.E. 25 June 1913.

HUT CIRCLES AND CAIRNS.

168. Hut Circle and Cairns, Dunbar Common.—On the moor a short distance south of the summit of Lothian Edge, which forms the northern boundary of the Dunbar Common, and about half a mile west of the cart track to Friardykes, at an elevation of between 1000 and 1100 feet above sea-level, is a group of three cairns and a hut circle. The hut circle, which is slightly hollow in the centre, is very indistinct but measures 15 feet in diameter internally. About 100 yards to the south-west are the remains of what looks like a pillaged cairn, 12 feet wide. Stones from it have been used to form an erection, now broken down, on the summit. Some 40 yards to south-west of the latter is a second cairn 12 feet in diameter and rising 1½ feet in height. Almost on the summit of the slope, about 200 yards north-east of the hut circle, is the third cairn, 9 feet in diameter and rising only 6 inches above the surrounding level. On the top are many loose stones, which measure up to 14 inches in length.

xi. S.E. (unnoted) 17 June 1913.

169. Hut Circle and Cairns, Elsie Cleuch Rig, Caldercleuch.—On a gently sloping ridge, known as Elsie Cleuch Rig, running down towards the east from Spartleton, some 50 yards from the top of the steep brae on the western bank of Bothwell Water and some 350 yards south-west of Caldercleugh, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, is a hut circle, difficult to detect among heather but measuring 15 feet in diameter internally and 9 inches in depth. Some 80 yards to the north-east is a cairn, 26 feet in diameter and 2½ feet in height, which has been excavated on the south-western side. About 20 yards south-south-east of the hut circle is a stony mound covered with grass, 12 feet in diameter and 9 inches in height, which is slightly hollow in the centre. It is impossible to say definitely whether the last is a cairn or a hut circle but the former is more probable.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted) 14 June 1913.

170. Cairn, Watch Law, Dunbar Common.—About 60 yards south-south-west of the hillock known as Watch Law, and immediately to the west of the cart track to Friardykes, and 1⅜ miles to the north by west of the latter place, is a cairn, 20 feet in diameter and 1½ feet in height. It stands at an elevation of 1150 feet above sea-level.

xi. S.E. 17 June 1913.

171. Hut Circle, Birk Cleuch Hill, Caldercleuch.—About 600 yards south-east of Caldercleuch house, on the north-eastern slope of Birk Cleuch Hill, about 50 yards to the south of Elsie Cleuch and some 150 yards west of the Bothwell Water, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, is a hut circle, of which the diameter is 21 feet within a wall 4 feet broad and rising 6 inches above the surrounding level.

The wall on the southern or higher arc is of earth, but on the opposite and lower side there is an irregular mound containing a quantity of stones.

xvii. N.W. (unnoted). 30 June 1913.

STONE CIRCLE.

172. **Stone Circle, Zadlee.**—On the gentle slope of Stonefold Rig on the eastern side of Spartleton Edge, some 300 yards south by east of Zadlee and at an elevation of about 950 feet above sea-level, is a circle of seven small stones, measuring from 10 inches to 16 inches across, set on edge or on end, except one which is now flat (fig. 157). None is more than 8 inches above ground. The flat stone is the largest and measures 22 inches in length by 13 inches in breadth. The circle, which has a diameter of 27 feet, seems complete, except on the northern arc, where there may have been one stone more. The interior of the circle is on the same level as the surroundings, and numerous stones are met with on probing.

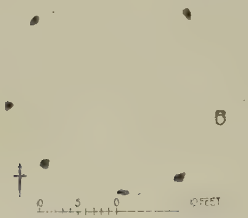

FIG. 157.—Circle, Zadlee (No. 172).

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 1 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

173. **Pulpit.**—Within the modern parish church is a good pulpit of apparently early 18th century workmanship. It is hexagonal on plan and measures internally 3 feet 10 inches by 3 feet by 3 feet high. On each side is a panel, stuck moulded and fielded; the back board, 3 feet 4½ inches high, has a panel with an ogival head and is flanked by Corinthian pillars with fluted shafts, that support the sounding board, which is very daintily moulded and gracefully enriched in accord with the pillars.

xii. N.W. 29 August 1913.

174. **Standing Stone with Cup Marks, Easter Broomhouse.**—Some 200 yards south-south-west of Easter Broomhouse, on the summit of a broad ridge about 150 feet above sea-level, is a fine monolith of red sandstone measuring 9 feet in height and 6 feet in girth at the foot. It is roughly rectangular on plan at the base, the eastern and western faces being 22 inches broad. At a height of 4 feet it is almost square, having become narrower on the eastern and western sides and broader on the northern and southern ends. The top slants about 2 feet to the east beyond the base. On the western side are three cup marks, 3½ inches in width and ¾ inch deep, placed triangularly but inverted. The two upper cups are 5½ inches apart, and the lower cup, which is 5 feet from the ground, is 11 inches from the upper left hand cup and 12½ inches from the right hand cup. The deep grooves cut on the stone near the base were made by the wire cable of a steam plough rubbing against it.

vii. S.W. 25 June 1913.

175. **The Witch's Stone.**—A rough block of stone about 22 inches across both ways but almost entirely covered with road scrapings, lies at the root of the hedge on the southern side of the road some ⅜ mile south-west of Spott Church and 90 yards north-east of the junction of the road to Little Spott. This stone is placed near the spot where Marion Lillie the Ringwoodie Witch was burnt. At the western corner of the junction of the road to Little Spott stands the Birley Tree, an ash tree, 12 feet 4 inches in girth 6 feet from the ground, which marks the place where the Birley Courts were held in olden days.

xii. N.W. (" Witch's Stone "). 25 June 1913

176. **Burial Ground of Covenanters.**—About 80 years ago, while foundations were being prepared for the old hot-houses in Spott House gardens, the skeletal remains of a number of men with fragments of their accoutrements, including broken swords and buttons, were found, no doubt relics of some of the Covenanters who fell at the battle of Dunbar. All the remains were re-interred in the Kirkyard of Spott, 26 feet from the north-eastern corner of the church and some 5 or 6 feet east of the line of the wall of the church.

xii. N.W. 25 June 1913.

177. St. John's Well, Spott.—The O.S. map indicates this well to the west of the Church at Spott.

xii. N.W.

SITES.

The O.S. Map indicates the following sites:—

178. Fort, 600 yards S.S.E. of the Black Loch. xi. N.E.

179. Fort, Home Farm, Spott. Defences entirely obliterated. xii. N.W.

STENTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

180. Old Parish Church, Stenton.—The ruin of the old parish church lies within the churchyard adjoining the modern church in the village of Stenton. It is an oblong structure (fig. 158) built of local rubble roughly coursed and measures internally 63 feet along the incomplete east and west walls and 18 feet from north to south; the highest portion of walling standing is the south wall, which in parts is some 8 feet in height. On the north there projects a small sacristy, 12 feet by 18¼ feet, now occupied as the burial place of the Sydserffs of Ruchlaw.

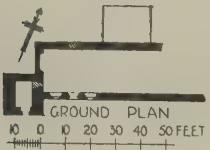

FIG. 158.—Stenton Church (No. 180).

At the western end of the church, but not centering with it, there is a tower (fig. 25) of two tiers, square on plan, which is complete, well preserved and is used as a dovecot. It is built of the same rubble as the church but in more regular courses with long and short quoins. The tower appears to be a structure of the 16th century, to which period the church also may be assigned.

The church is entered from the south by a doorway with a segmental head in two orders each moulded with a quirked edge roll. The jambs are of similar section and have splayed stops and rudimentary capitals following the plan of the mouldings above and below. A window west of the doorway has a splayed and backset margin of later date than the doorway.

The tower contains three storeys, all unvaulted, the two lower of which have communicated with the church. It is entered by a doorway in the south wall, which has splayed jambs and lintel; communication between the floors has been by a ladder. The upper portion of the walls is intaken, where a splayed offset course returns horizontally. The upper storey is lit by a round-headed window in each wall with deeply splayed jambs. The gables are crowstepped, and the roof is of wood covered with slates. There was a gallery in the west end entered from a fore-stair.

FONT.—There is a circular font at the eastern end of the church, which is now used as a receptacle for plants. The external diameter is 2 feet 7 inches, the total height 2 feet 1 inch, and it has a lip on the exterior rim to receive a leaden lining. It is illustrated and described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxi., p. 357.

CROSS SOCKET.—Beside the font is a stone, gabletted on each face and mortised on the upper surface to receive a small cross shaft, which is evidently the termination of a pinnacle or the apex of the east gable. It appears to be earlier than any portion of the present church and dates probably from the late 13th or early 14th century.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The parish was of old known as Pitcox or "Pitcokis," and the parish church was at the village of that name a little over a mile to the north-east, where now only the site of the old church is known. Pitcox was a prebend in the collegiate church of Dunbar.[1] The parish church was transferred to its present position in 1561.[2]

xi. N.E. 1 September 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

181. Gamelshiel Castle.—The ruin of this building is situated ½ mile north of Millknowe Farm, on the left bank of the Hall Burn. The site is level, and the portions of building upon it consist of parts of the north and south walls of a small tower. The external width of the structure is 22 feet 6 inches; its length is indeterminable. The walls now standing are 20 feet high and some 4 feet thick, built mainly of whinstone in narrow courses. The basement floor has been vaulted.

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[1] *Act. Parl. Scot.* iv., p. 294; [2] *Fasti Eccles. Scot.* (new edit.), i., p. 420.

Historical Note.—In 1505 John Forrest succeeded his father John Forrest in the lands of 'Gamelshields'[1] But in 1679 James Home entered upon the lands of Wester 'Gamelshields' as heir to his father George Home of 'Gamelshields.'[2] The superior of the lands was Hepburn of Hailes.[3]

xvi. S.E. 6 June 1913.

Cairns.

182. Cairn, Summerhill, Millknowe.—Round the brow of Summerhill, which lies between Gamelshiel Castle and the new bridge over the Whitadder near Kingside School, at an elevation of 900 to 1000 feet above sea-level, is an earthen wall 5 feet wide at base and 1½ feet in height, which encloses an area some 200 yards in diameter. There is no ditch, and probably the enclosure was a cattle-fold used for penning up cattle and sheep during the night, when being droved along the pass through the Lammermuirs which follows the Whitadder Water.

Just within the south-western arc of the enclosure, at an elevation of 950 feet above sea-level, on the steep slope of the hill overlooking the river, is a cairn of stones 14 feet in diameter and rising 1 foot in height at the centre.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 6 June 1913.

183. Cairn, Spartleton.—On the summit of Spartleton, at a height of over 1500 feet above sea-level, is a cairn of stones, 50 feet in diameter and rising 3½ feet in height at the centre. On the top an observation cairn has been erected out of the material of the original structure, but probably the central portion of the cairn has not been disturbed. Spurs of stone project from the base of the cairn towards the cardinal points of the compass, but these have undoubtedly been fashioned in modern times.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

Hut Circles.

184. Hut Circles, Snailscleuch.—Some 400 yards north of Friars Nose Fort (No. 219), on the opposite side or left bank of the Whitadder, is a fine group of stone-walled hut circles (fig. 159) occupying the summit of a broad slope, immediately east of Snailscleuch, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea-level and about 100 feet above the Whitadder. The chief features of this group are two large irregular areas impinging on each other, both surrounded by a stone wall 1 foot high on the outside and deeply excavated in the interior. The larger area measures over the outside about 55 feet from north-west to south-east and about 80 feet from north-east to south-west, and in places the wall rises nearly 3 feet above the lowest part of the interior. It contains at least four hut circles on the inside of the western segment of the enclosing wall and a fifth near the centre, each about 11 feet in diameter internally. The smaller of the two large enclosures lies to the south-east of the larger and measures some 66 feet from east to west over the exterior and some 61 feet from north to south and is about 5 feet deep in the inside. A large portion of this enclosure is obscured by

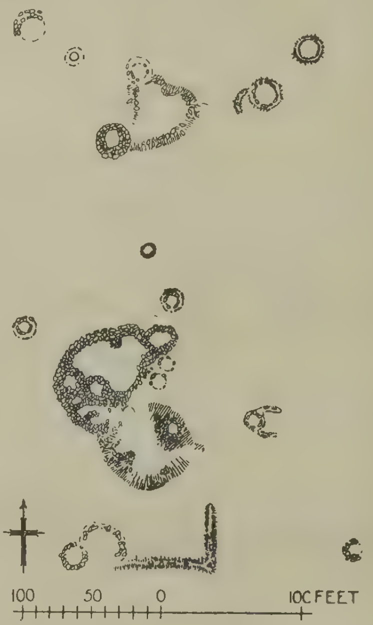

Fig. 159.—Structures, Snailscleugh (No. 184).

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[1] *Inquisit. Spec.* Hadd. No. 392; [2] *Ibid.* No. 344; [3] *R.M.S.* s.a. 1451, No. 513.

heaps of stones, but there seem to have been at least two hut circles against the interior of the wall to the north-west and one to the north-east. Outside the northern section of the larger area are three hut circles; the first, with an internal diameter of 12 feet and a stone wall 2½ feet thick, impinges on the north-eastern arc; the second, some 22 feet to the north-east, and the third, some 21 feet to the north-west, have each an internal diameter of 9 feet and a wall of 2½ feet thickness. About 28 feet north by west of the second of these circles is a circular excavated hollow about 10 feet in diameter. Some 43 feet east of the smaller of the two larger areas is a hut circle with an internal diameter of 9 feet surrounded by a stone wall, from whose northern and southern arcs a wall seems to curve a few yards to the east as if to enclose a circular annexe. In the angle between the large enclosures on their east side are two hut circles 9 feet in diameter. About 34 feet south-west of the smaller of the two chief constructions are the faint traces of two impinging hut circles, respectively 25 and 12 feet in diameter within walls 2½ feet thick and 9 inches to 1 foot in height. Running eastward from these the indistinct foundations of a stone wall can be traced for 60 feet, when it turns at right angles towards the north.

A second group of hut circles occurs about 60 yards north of the above group. It shows a large irregularly shaped enclosure with a much dilapidated wall and measures about 45 feet from east to west and 43 feet from north to south. There seem to have been entrances from the east and the north. There are six hut circles in its immediate vicinity. The first, impinging on the outside, at the north-west of the wall, is about 12 feet in diameter; the second, impinging on the south-western corner is a finely preserved example, being 15 feet in diameter internally with a wall 3 feet thick and 1½ feet high, but no entrance can be traced; the third, which lies about 40 feet to the north-west is 7 feet in diameter internally; the fourth, which lies about 25 feet farther to the north-west, shows the half of a circle about 20 feet in diameter; the fifth, 40 feet to the east of the central structure, is some 19 feet in diameter internally and has a curved bank of stone and earth springing from its western arc and covering the entrance; and the sixth, some 28 feet to the north-east of the last, is 12 feet in diameter in the inside.

The slope on which the hut circles are built is bordered on the west and south by steep declivities falling more than 50 feet. But to the north and east slight walls of earth and stone have been thrown up enclosing an area of over 400 yards from north to south and nearly 300 yards from east to west. Starting from the edge of Snailscleuch a wall, now about 10 feet wide in places and rising 1 foot in height, is carried to the south-east a distance of some 220 yards, where it seems to turn south and can only be traced at intervals. About 40 yards to the east of this wall, after it turns south, a similar wall can be traced running parallel for some distance. These walls have not been built in a straight line. Several heaps of stones in the vicinity of the walls on the east, varying in diameter from 12 feet to 20 feet, resemble cairns. A large part of the area is covered by a rank growth of heather and bracken, which obscures many of the structures. Excavation would probably disclose many features which are not noted.

See *Berwickshire Nat. Club.* vol. xxi., p. 200.

xvi. S.E. 2 July 1913.

STONE CIRCLE.

185. **Stone Circle, Spartleton Edge.**—Near the summit of the ridge known as Spartleton Edge, 300 yards east of the old Herring Road track and about 1⅛ miles north-east of Johnscleuch, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, is a circle 42 feet in diameter composed of seven small stones peeping through the peat and heather, while other two are to be found by probing 2 to 4 inches under the surface. Of the stones seen above ground five are pointed and measure only 4 to 6 inches across, while the other two, which are flat, measure 1 foot and 9 inches in breadth respectively. There are traces of an earthen wall, with a good many small stones in places, thrown upon the line of the circle. The interior of the circle has been disturbed. Within the circle a stone, 2 feet 6 inches in height, 2 feet 2 inches broad at the base, and 4 inches thick, was set up recently by a local shepherd. On Farmer's

Map, dated 1748, a standing stone is noted near this spot.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

186. Well of the Holy Rood.—By the roadside, rather less than 300 yards north-east of Stenton old parish church, is a construction housing the well. On plan the building is circular with an internal diameter of 3 feet 10 inches; the wall is 10 inches thick and has a height of 5 feet 4 inches; the doorway measures 4 feet by 2 feet. The structure is covered with a conical roof of overlapping stone slabs, which is surmounted at the apex by a crocketted finial with a cabled necking.

The well is fully described and illustrated in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* 1882-83 xvii., p. 167.

xi. N.E. ("Rood Well") 10 July 1920.

SITES.

187. Supposed Site of Church.—About 180 yards north-west of the new bridge over the Whitadder at Friar's Crook, on a small levelled area on the edge of an escarpment rising some 20 feet from the haugh on the left bank of the Whitadder, which flows 100 yards distant, are the indeterminate foundations of a building 55 feet long by 25 feet broad, the major axis being north-west and south-east.

xvi. S.E. 6 June 1913.

188. Cairn (site of) "Fairy Knowe," Meiklerig.—About 150 yards west of Newbarns, in the Roodwell Park, a field on the farm of Meiklerig, at an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level stood a cairn, some 40 feet in circumference, which was known by the name of the Fairy Knowe. It was excavated in 1877 and two short cists were discovered, one containing a cinerary urn and incinerated remains, and the other a flint knife and a whetstone along with burnt bones.[1]

[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xiv., p. 220.

xi. N.E. 20 June 1913.

The O.S. map indicates the following site:—

189. Pitcox Church and Graveyard, Pitcox. xi. N.E.

TRANENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

190. Parish Church, Tranent.—The parish church was erected in 1800[1] on the foundations of apparently a late 15th century church with transepts and central tower, a description of which is given in the *Statistical Account*, vol. x., pp. 88-9. The remains of the priest's door, which has moulded jambs, and the lower courses of pre-Reformation walling are seen in the south wall of the present building. Similar walling is found in the west gable, and two pre-Reformation buttresses occur at the west end of the north wall. This pre-Reformation church belonged to Holyrood Abbey, having been originally granted to it c. 1150 by Thor son of Swain, upon which connection see Historical Note. The parish then included Prestonpans.

The ruined mortuary aisle of the Cadells of Cockenzie, which projects from the north wall, has a two-light window with circled heads, which may date from the 16th century; the window is now built up.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS.—The church-yard is unusually rich in sepulchral monuments. These are described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vols. xlv.-xlvi. (1) The most interesting memorial is probably that of Alexander Craufurd a former priest of Tranent, who died c. 1489. It is a recumbent slab now lying south of the church, is 3 inches thick, 4 feet 1 inch broad and has a present length of 7 feet 4 inches. A marginal inscription in Gothic lettering reads:—

ALEXANDER : CRAUFORD : QUONDAM :
VICARIUS : DE : TRANENT : QUI : OBIIT :
DIE : MENSIS : DECBR : AN : - - - -

An Alexander Craufurd was Clerk of the Chapel Royal towards the close of the 15th century (*ibid.* xlvi., p. 141). The panel bordered by the inscription contains a cross set on a graded base of four steps; the arms have ended in trefoils. From top to foot of base the cross measures 4 feet 10 inches. On the dexter side of the cross a late form of chalice, 1 foot 8 inches long, is incised, and on the sinister is a shield bearing within a bordure a fess ermine (Craufurd). On the chief in Lombardic lettering are the initials A and C flanking a star.

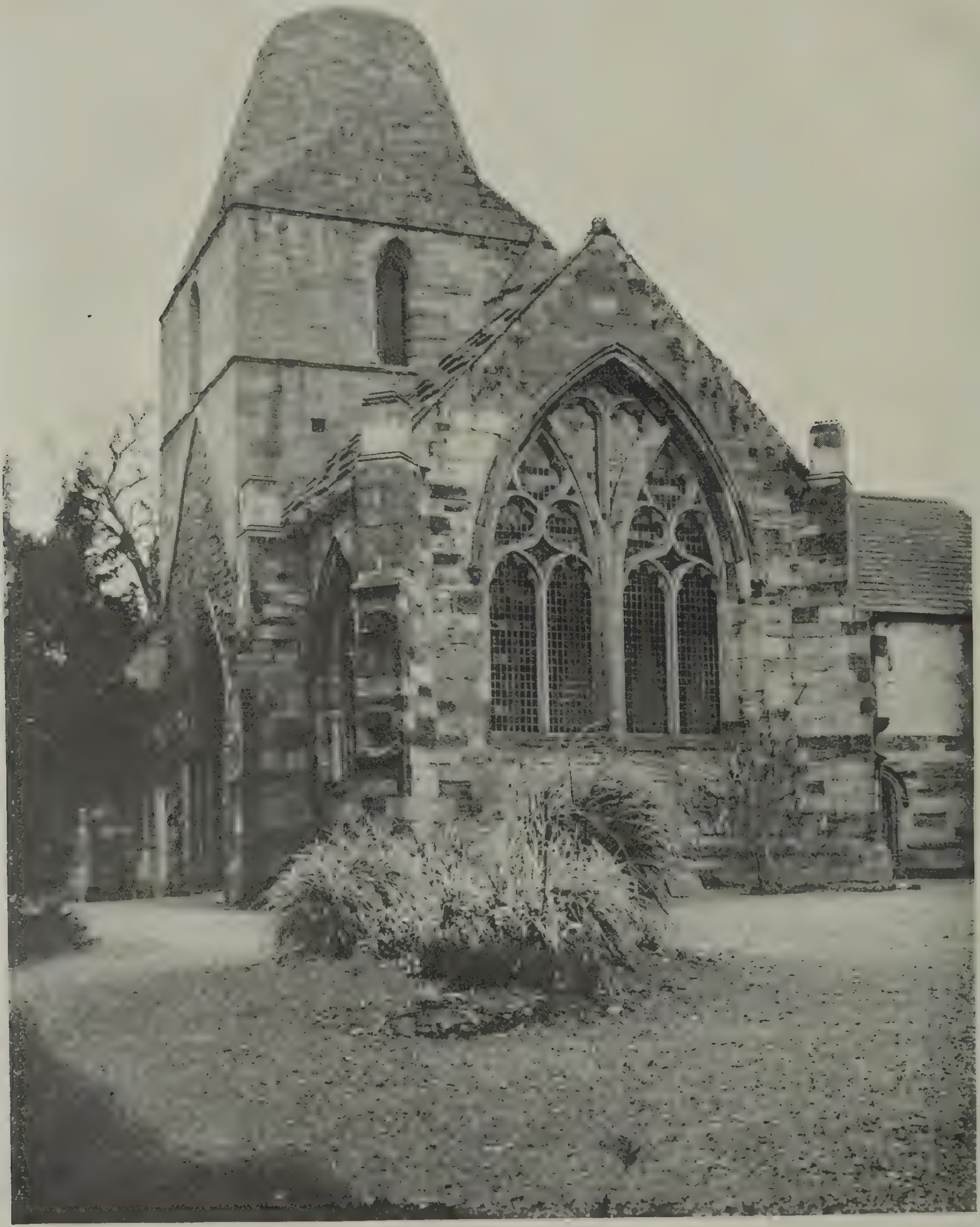

FIG. 160.—Collegiate Church, Seton, from the South (No. 191).

(2) A recumbent slab of the 16th century now lying in the lower portion of the graveyard bears a shield charged with a lion rampant apparently surmounting a baton (? for Ferguson). Flanking the shield are initials A F and I C.

(3) On the exterior of the north wall of the church is a moulded panel, within which, beneath a helmet and mantling, is a shield charged with a fess between three roundels (bezants). "John Fawside of that ilk" is inscribed on a label below.

(4) The 18th century memorials are heavily and elaborately carved, the Scott and Seton table-stones being specially noteworthy.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The pre-Reformation church of "Travernent" or Tranent belonged to Holyrood Abbey, having been granted to it c. 1150 by Thor, son of Swain, who, as Thor of Travernent or Trevernent, is a witness to several charters by David I. Thor's ancestors had already been benefactors to the church, apparently its founders, and Thor himself added two houses and two tofts. The grant was confirmed by Richard, the contemporary bishop of St. Andrews, Tranent being in that diocese, and was repeated by Malcolm IV. (1153-65), subject to the rights of Walerannus the chaplain, whose tenure was to continue till his death. Travernent subsequently (*temp.* King William) became the property of the De Quinceys. The vicarage was rated for episcopal taxation at £12 (St. Cuthbert's Edinburgh at 20 merks) in addition to an assessment of the altar offerings. In 1250 Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winton, exempted the Abbey and its tenants in Preston and the grain of Preston due to the church of Tranent from multure to his mill at Tranent.[2]

In 1633 the church was annexed as a prebend to the new bishopric of Edinburgh[3] but, on the dissolution of the bishopric, reverted to its purely parochial status.

[1] *New. Stat. Acct.* ii., p. 300 ; [2] *Munimenta Sanctæ Crucis*, passim ; [3] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 2225.

ix. N.W. 6 April 1920.

191. Collegiate Church, Seton.—Within the grounds of Seton House, a modern mansion built on the site of the 16th century palace of George, fourth Lord Seton, 2 miles east-north-east of Prestonpans, is an interesting and unusually complete example, as far as it goes, of 15th century Scottish ecclesiastical architecture—the Collegiate Church of Seton (fig. 160). The church, which was dedicated in the names of St. Mary and the Holy Cross, was laid out with choir, transepts and nave, but the last division, as in several other instances, has not been built (fig. 161). The crossing is surmounted by a square tower terminating in a truncated broach spire, a type of spire not usually found in Scotland. From the north wall of the choir there projects an oblong revestry. The tuskings for the lateral walls of the nave and the weather table for its roof can be seen on the west face of the tower ; the other divisions of the church are entire and in an excellent state of preservation, the late proprietor having in 1878 reserved the fabric to be the burial place of his family. Although the structure is homogeneous in design, the various divisions were manifestly not built at one time.

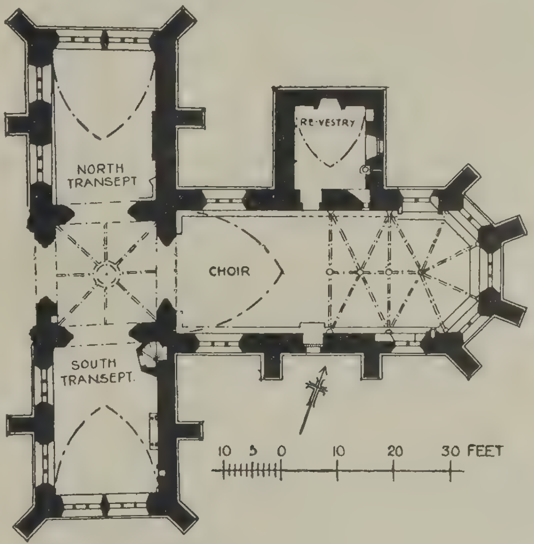

FIG. 161.—Collegiate Church, Seton (No. 191).

The site was originally occupied by a parish church. To this building Catherine Sinclair of "Hermandston," widow of William, first Lord Seton who died c. 1409, added a south aisle. Her grandson George, third Lord Seton, who died c. 1478, built the present choir and apparently roofed the eastern rib vaulted portion (" biggit the queir of Seytoun, and pendit it sa fer as it is, with rymbraces.")[3] His son, George, fourth Lord Seton, who died in 1508, completed the vaulting of the choir (" pendit the queir from the rymbrasis but")† built the vestry (" revestré ") or sacristy, vaulting and roofing it with stone,[3] and rendered the establishment collegiate c. 1493. George fifth Lord, who fell at Flodden 1513, covered the choir roof with stone slabs, provided the choir with glazed windows (" glaising windois"), paved it and furnished it with stalls ("daskis") and " cylerings* above the altar." His work was continued by his widow Lady Janet Hepburn, who died in 1558. She built the north cross aisle, removed Lady Catherine Sinclair's south aisle because the side of it was parallel with the side of the church, and rebuilt it in correspondence with the north aisle " to make it ane perfyt and proportionat croce kirk." She likewise built the steeple, which she did not quite finish, and it remains incomplete to this day. In the vestry she had a loft inserted with locked cupboards, and, founding two prebendaries, built " thair chalmaris upon voltis " (*i.e.* over vaults).

The choir has a three-sided apsidal eastern termination with buttresses projecting diagonally from the angles and rectangularly from the south wall. The transepts have buttresses projecting diagonally from the corners of the gables and rectangularly from the east and west walls. The buttresses have moulded and weathered set-offs and have terminated in crocketed pinnacles, one of which remains ***in situ*** at the north-east angle of the north transept ; all, save one on the east wall of the south transept, have elaborately canopied niches with moulded bases displaying such devices as the emblems of the Passion, the Seton arms, those of Seton impaled with Murray, and divers foliaceous designs. Around the whole structure there returns a splayed basement course with an additional projecting upper member round the choir and sacristy. A string course returns round the choir at the level of the window sills ; at the same level on the north transept there returns a hollowed string course. At eaves level there is a cavetto cornice, of earlier section round the choir and sacristy than round the transepts, which is enriched with pateræ save on the east wall of the south transept. The pateræ of the cornice of sacristy and choir are floral, while those of the transepts take the form of grotesques, or are shield shaped, or foliaceous. The choir has a slated roof replacing the 5th Lord Seton's original stone flags, which covered this roof similarly to the roofs of the transepts and sacristy.

The choir has an external doorway, which is now built up, in the central bay of the south wall (fig. 163). This has a semicircular head wrought with filleted rolls and flanking hollows, which are continued down the jambs and terminate in moulded bell-shaped bases. The projecting label is undercut and terminates in stops carved respectively with a foliaceous and a zoömorphic motif. Above the doorway is a panel, very decayed, within an enriched marginal border, bearing a crest, helm and mantling over a canted shield supported by two animals. On either side of the crest is a diminutive shield. The arms on these and on the main escutcheon are illegible.*

The choir windows are of two and three lights with splayed jambs and pointed heads ; the infilling of tracery is modern but repeats the old design. The eastern walls of the transepts are blank, in accordance with Scottish custom (*cf. Art.* No. 68), but the gables are pierced by large windows. These have pointed heads, and their central mullion is built in courses and bifurcates above the springing level ; the compartments thus formed are filled with smaller tracery, modern but in keeping with the windows. The windows to the west are of three lights and resemble those of the choir.

The church is now entered through the western arch of the crossing. The north, south and west arches and piers of the crossing are similar in section and are coarser and heavier than those of the earlier eastern arch. The piers of the latter have slighter bases and terminate in rather delicately carved foliaceous capitals in contrast with the coarser vine, palm leaf and thistle motifs employed on the other pier capitals. The choir is 54 feet long and

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† " but " as in " but and ben"; the eastern completed portion was " ben."

* *i.e.* a canopy, usually in Scots as " sylure."

* But *cf. Family of Seton* ii. p. 784.

22 feet wide and is ceiled, like the transepts, with a high pointed barrel vault, the eastern portion of which is enriched with moulded ribs springing from corbels carved with grotesques and foliaceous work; the three eastern cells are true rib vaults (fig. 162). The eastern vaulting boss bears a shield charged with the royal arms of Scotland. The third boss from the east also bears a shield, charged apparently with three stars in chief and a star in fess, all within a tressure (? Murray). On either side of the east window there is a moulded corbel to bear the effigy of a saint. These corbels have shields displaying three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter-flory for Seton.

Around the lateral walls and also round the apsidal end—which is more unusual—there has been a stone seat. The piscina at the east end of the south wall (fig. 28) is a fine specimen of 15th century design and is complete, except for the top course. The basin partly projects and is partly recessed within a niche covered by a gabletted, pinnacled and embattled canopy terminating in a crocketed pyramidal top. The outer surface of the basin is moulded and carved with foliaceous enrichment; on either side of the niche is a diminutive buttress with carved enrichment. Adjoining the piscina in the same wall and at an unusual height is a sedilia with a three-centred arched head. On the jambs are clustered shafts with moulded capitals and moulded bell shaped bases. The shafts and hollows of the jambs are continued round the head as roll-and-hollow mouldings. The south doorway internally has a three-centred arched head, on which is a filleted edge-roll, also continued down the jamb. Beneath the east window of the north wall there is a 15th century tomb recess (fig. 5), which has a moulded shelf and segmental head with roll-and-hollow mouldings and one band of foliaceous enrichment; on either side is a buttress with moulded base, string and intakes and terminating in a gableted and crocketed top. On the shelf are two recumbent effigies. The male figure is bareheaded save for an enriched orle around the brows and over the close cropped and conventionally waved hair. The head rests on a folded rug or perhaps a helmet also enriched, as at Borthwick. The body is clad in plate armour with laminated epaulieres, brassarts and coudiéres. Beneath the breastplate can be seen a hausse-col or standard of mail round the throat, and round the hips are six rows of tasses, at the lower edge of which can be seen a skirt of chain mail. The legs are clad in jointed keel-shaped jambards of mail with laminated genouilliéres or knee pieces. The feet are clad in laminated sollerets and rest on the back of an animal like a lion couchant but with a human face. The hands are folded on the breast in prayer over an object, possibly a reliquary, which has been coloured in green or blue paint, and is suspended from a chain hanging round the shoulders. From a richly ornamented hip belt is suspended on the right a misericorde and on the left the sword.

The female figure is clad in a high-necked undergarment embroidered round the throat and with tight and embroidered wristbands, which have been gilt. Above this is a wide sleeved mantle, silk-lined, falling in folds and concealing the feet. Round the waist is an embroidered girdle knotted at the foot. The arms are folded in prayer on the bosom. The head has a band of embroidered ribbon round the brows and jaw with a pearled cap and veil falling to the shoulders.

West of the tomb is the entrance to the revestry or sacristy, a two storeyed chamber (*cf.* p. 116), the upper floor of which is ceiled with a pointed barrel vault and has been reached by a ladder from the ground floor. The entrance doorway has a semicircular head with filleted rolls and flanking hollows wrought on the archivolt and continued down the jambs to bell-shaped moulded bases. The doorstep is an old tombstone, on which is inscribed a sword and, apparently, a cross. The sacristy has a fireplace in the gable wall, while south of the window in the east wall is a laver with an ogival head. The basin has a bold projection, and the drain has an outlet above the upper member of the string course. In the south wall is a squint to obtain a view of the altar. The daylight has been barred vertically and transversely. On the west wall a large slab of black marble, within a moulded and much decayed border of red-veined white marble, commemorates with a long Latin inscription George, seventh Lord Seton, who died in 1585.

In the north transept there is a tomb recess beneath the gable window. The head is segmental and is wrought with heavy and very coarse filleted rolls and flanking hollows. On the jambs are equally coarse filleted shafts and flanking hollows with moulded capitals and bell-shaped bases.

On the blank east wall is an ornate Renaissance mural monument to "James Ogilvie of Birnes 1618," who married Beatrix, fourth daughter of George, sixth Lord Seton, and died on 29th January 1617. The date 1618 possibly records the erection of the monument. The finials of the entablature are surmounted by the Seton crescents and in the tympanum are the undernoted armorial bearings. The main shield is quartered, the 1st and 4th quarters bear a lion passant regardant, crowned (Ogilvie) 2nd and 3rd three papingoes two and one (Hume of Fast Castle), while an inescutcheon at fess also quartered has 1st and 4th a lion rampant surmounted of a ribbon (for Abernethy), 2nd and 3rd three piles (Wishart). Above the achievement is the motto EX VNGVIBVS LEONEM. ("From the claws [one knows] the lion.")

A row of beam holes has been cut on the east wall of both transepts. Similar mortises are found in other churches which have been put to secular uses, as Seton was. The south-eastern internal angle of the north transept deserves notice; the basement course of the choir is continued for a short distance along the east wall, as though the angle had terminated originally in a buttress; the lower member of the basement course returns along the north-eastern pier of the crossing.

The south transept has, beneath the gable window, an arched tomb recess with a semi-circular head, on which are wrought filleted roll and flanking hollow mouldings. In the east wall is an ornate piscina with an ogival head, which was originally filled with cusping (fig. 27). The outer member of the head is crocketed and on either side of the jambs is a buttress with a gableted, crocketed and pinnacled top stopping on and incorporated in a horizontal band of continuous ornament surmounting the whole. The basin, which is circular, appears to have no outlet. On each side of it is a circular depression 2¾ inches in diameter, in which probably the cruets were set. The projecting portion of the basin is corbelled out from the wall and is carved with a winged grotesque with pointed ears.

Adjoining this piscina is an elaborate Renaissance mural monument of freestone and marble, which has been covered with polychromatic decoration (fig. 3). The monument is to the memory of James, First Earl of Perth, who married Lady Isabel Seton, daughter of Robert first Earl of Winton, and died at Seton in 1611. In the tympanum is a shield with helm, mantling and supporters, the *dexter* being a savage, *sinister*, a unicorn chained; the shield is charged *per pale*: *dexter*, three wavy bands for Drummond; *sinister*, the Seton arms quartered with three garbs (Cumming). An inescutcheon is charged with the royal arms of Scotland. These coats are repeated on separate shields, each surmounted by a coronet, on either side of the missing central panel.

In a description of these mural monuments in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. xxii., p. 178 it is stated that the central panel, which is now missing, was of marble and was inscribed "Conditum hic est quicquid mortale fuit Jacobi Drummond, familiæ principis, quique primus familiam titulo Perthiam (*sic*) comitatus illustravit. Monumentum hoc posuit amantissima et maestissima conjunx D. Isabell Setoun Roberti Wentoniæ unica. An . Sal . ." Below the panel were two kneeling figures; a fragment of the male figure lies in the choir.

The rounded marble cushioning towards the base is divided by a freestone strap bearing beneath an earl's coronet initials in monogram, of which the letters are I. D. E. P. S. C., for James Drummond Earl of Perth, Isabella Seton Countess. The cushioning bears the epitaph composed by Wm. Drummond of Hawthornden

"IN STEED OF EPITAPHES AND AIRYE PRAISE
THIS MONVMENT A LADYE CHASTE DID RAISE
TO HER LORD'S LIVING FAME AND AFTER DEATH
HER BODYE DOTH VNTO THIS PLACE BEQVEATH
TO REST WITH HIS TILL GOD'S SHRILL TRVMPET SOVND
THOGH TYME HER LYF NO TYME HER LOVE CAN BOVND."

The mural monuments originally stood in the choir.

Beside the north-eastern crossing pier is the entrance to a turnpike-stair giving access to the tower. The crossing is ceiled with quadripartite vaulting with moulded ribs meeting at a central oeil-de-boeuf. The wall ribs spring from corbels, three carved with foliage, the fourth with a grotesque. In the eastern piers are socket holes apparently for the rood beam and in the intrados of the arch other sockets for supports of a veil or screen. The western piers also have socket holes, but these are apparently later. In the south-west angle, there is a benatura with an ogival head and a circular basin supported on three grotesque heads. In the south-east corner is a font 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, on plan octagonal on top but square at base. The sides are panelled, and three of the panels have shields. The central shield is charged with the Seton arms. On one side the shield bears the engrailed cross of the Sinclairs, while the other has the cross (? chrysma) symbol of Jesus, with apparently two initials.

Another font lies in the north-east corner. It is circular, 2 feet 4 inches in diameter at top and, like the other, is reduced to a square below. Around the rim is a band of nail-head ornament, and on the upper surface can be seen the holes for securing a font cover. Both fonts have outlets in the bottom ; they may be assigned to a date rather anterior to that of the building (described *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxi., p. 431-2).

BELL.—The tower is two storeys in height. Within the lower hangs a bell brought from Holland by George, seventh Lord Seton, in 1577. It was long hung in the tower of Tranent Parish Church, from which it was removed to Gosford and afterwards replaced in its original position in the tower of Seton Church. Besides the arms and name of George (7th) Lord Seton, it bears the following Dutch inscription " Jacop eis mynen naem ghegoten van Adriaen Steylaert int iaer mccccclxxvii." (James is my name, made by A.S. in the year 1577). The arms are the quartered crescents and garbs of Seton. There are two small figure panels on the skirt.

HERALDIC PANEL.—Within the choir there lies, against the infilling of the south doorway, a fine heraldic panel wrought in high relief. At base a scrolled label bears the (Seton) motto " Invia virtuti via nulla " ; above this is a scrolled panel bearing the Seton arms with an inescutcheon at fess having a star of six points within a double tressure flory-counter-flory : all surmounted by an Earl's coronet beneath a helm and mantling. The helm bears the Seton crest, a dragon spouting fire, with wings elevated bearing a star of six points. Above the crest is a second label bearing the second (Seton) motto " Hazard . Zit . Fordward." The shield panel is supported by two lions collared. Robert Seton was created Earl of Winton in 1600, when the star on an inescutcheon was added as an augmentation, but the workmanship of the panel suggests a mid-17th century date.

Another panel, a pediment with strap ornament, is charged with the arms of Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of the seventh Lord Herries and second wife (c. 1628) of the third Earl of Winton : 1st and 4th a saltire with label in chief, 2nd and 3rd three hurcheons.

Seton Church is unusually well preserved and singularly free from Post-Reformation additions and alterations. Its history has not, however, been entirely peaceful, for the church apparently suffered at the hands of foreign invaders, and in the 18th century was desecrated by the Lothian militia. In 1851 it is noted that the bays and windows were rudely blocked up with masonry, and that one transept was used as a carpenter's shop.[1]

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A parish church existed at Seton in the 13th century at least. It paid to Bagimont's crusading tenth four marks for the years 1274-6.[2] The history of its transformation into a collegiate establishment has been outlined above. In this rearrangement the " personage " *i.e.*, the revenue accruing to the "parson" or rector on the ordinary parochial basis, was divided between the provost and prebendaries.[3] Its staff consisted of a provost, six prebendaries, two singing boys and a clerk.[4] Janet Hepburn, widow of the fifth Lord Seton (*cf.* p. 116) added two chaplains endowed from her own Templar lands of Seton and of Spenslands in East Fortune, and this charter of foundation was confirmed in 1556 by John Hamilton Archbishop of St. Andrews.[5] This lady's ample benefactions to the church had also included five " compleit stands " of " ornaments " or vestments—of purple velvet embroidered with gold, of crimson velvet embroidered with gold, of white damask, of green cloth of silk and of black double worsted, "with uther certaine cheissebillis (chasubles) and vestimentis of sundré silkis"; in addition to a great cross of silver, "ane eucharist of silver," a silver-gilt chalice, and hangings of tapestry ("arres") for the altar.[6] But in 1544 the English invaders spoiled the church, took away the bells, organ, and other portable things and burnt the timber work in the building.[7] After the Reformation Seton was treated at first as an independent charge but in 1580 was united with Tranent. William Seton "pretendit provost of Seton" was in 1592 summoned before the Presbytery of Haddington with a view to his deposition for non-residence. His defence was that Seton was not "ane benefice of cure or ane parish kirk."[8] The Commission for the Plantation of Kirks in 1650 ordered the erection of Seton as a parish, but Lord Winton delayed and finally compromised by building a new church. In 1715, Lord Winton being a Jacobite, the place was entered by the Lothian militia, who defaced the monuments.[8]

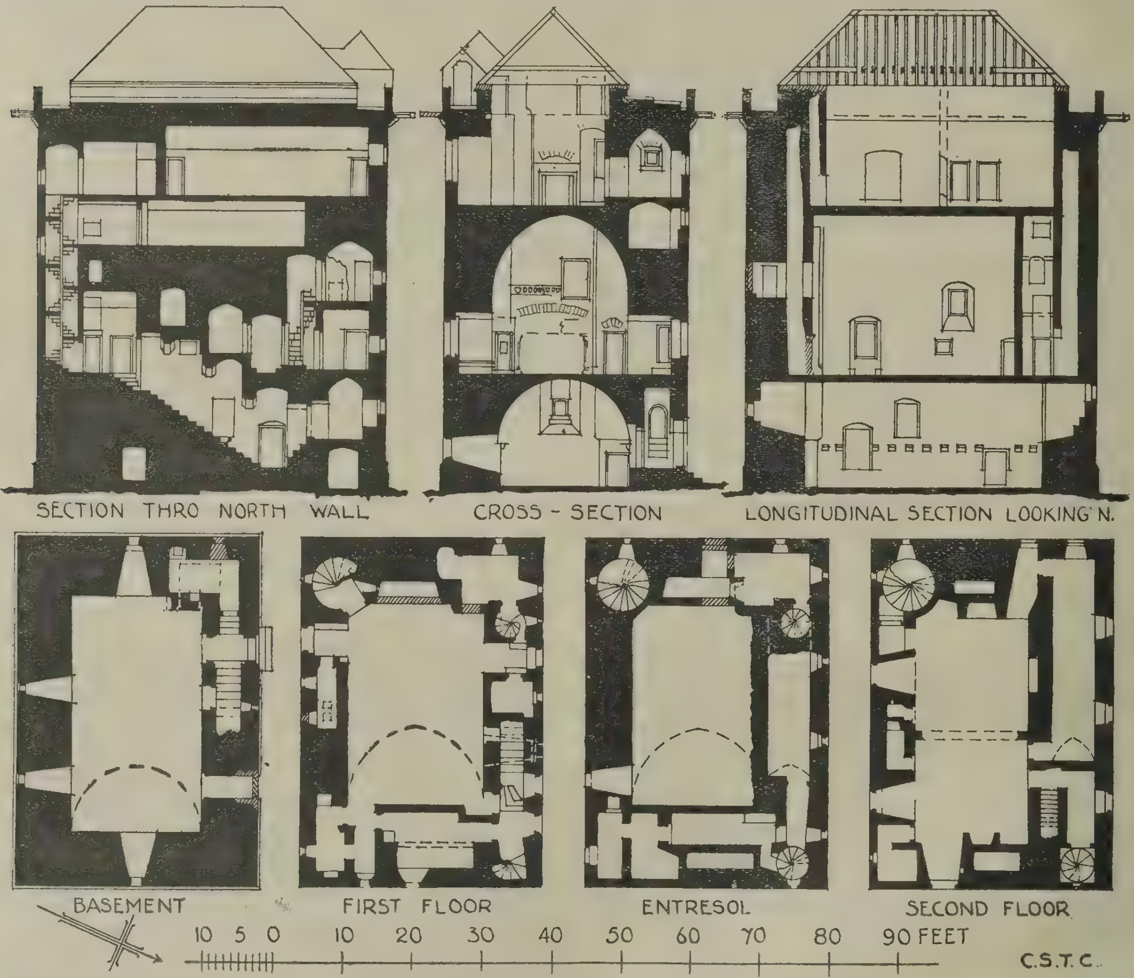

FIG. 164.—Elphinstone Tower (No. 192).

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[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxii. p. 175; [2] Theiner's *Vet. Mon.* No. cclxiv.; [3] *History of Seytoun*, p. 34-40; [4] *Family of Seton* i., p. 105;

[5] *Family of Seton* ii., p. 846; [6] *History*, p. 39; [7] *History*, pp. 42-3; [8] *Family of Seton* ii., p. 774.

ix. N.W. 9 February 1923.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

192. Elphinstone Tower.—This house (fig. 17) is situated two miles south of Tranent on the southern and lower of the two ridges running northwards from the heights of Soutra to the shores of the Firth. It consequently commands an extensive prospect, bounded on the north by the higher ridge, on the east by Traprain and North Berwick Law, and south and west by the Lowther and Pentland Hills. It is a 15th century tower oblong on plan (fig. 164) and contains three main storeys beneath the wall-head, which terminates in a parapet walk with rudimentary corner rounds, all borne on moulded corbels with moulded interspaces of late 16th century design. The walls are of coursed ashlar with long and short quoins. At ground level a basement course with a splayed set-off returns and is stopped on either side of the entrance doorway, which is set in the north wall a little above the ground This doorway has a segmental head and is giblet checked to receive an outer timber door, which opened outwards, and an inner grate of iron opening inwardly. The windows have splayed jambs and lintels and have been heavily barred and stanchioned. At the north-east angle can be traced the outline of a much later building, which communicated with the lower floors of the tower.

The tower measures 57 feet from ground to parapet, 35 feet from north to south and 50½ feet from east to west. The walls, averaging 8 feet in thickness, contain an unusual number of the intramural stairs and chambers which are so common a feature in 15th century tower plans. The entrance opens into a lobby within the thickness of the wall, through which the basement is entered and from which ascends, on the east, the main staircase; while a lesser staircase on the west leads to a small chamber ceiled with a segmental vault of stone and provided with a latrine in its south-west angle, a cupboard or lamp recess in the east wall, and a small window to the west. These staircases are straight and are both contained within the thickness of the lateral wall. The basement is a single chamber oblong on plan with an inward projection at the north-west angle. It is 34 feet long and 18½ feet wide and is lit by two small windows with stepped breasts in the south wall. In the north-west angle is an intramural chamber unlit and unventilated, ceiled with a segmental stone vault. Its disposition would suggest its use as a prison, but it has none of the usual provision for ventilation and sanitation. The ceiling has been patched, and in these renewals are fragments of 17th century glass flagons. Another intramural chamber in the north wall, beneath the main staircase, has at one time been turned into a communication between a later outbuilding and the tower but is now built up; the entrance to it is also giblet checked.

The basement is vaulted with a semicircular barrel-vault of stone and has been provided at the springing level, with a mezzanine floor, borne on joists resting on massive corbels projecting from the lateral walls. This upper floor is lit by windows in the gables and was entered from the main staircase. The first floor is occupied by the Hall, an apartment 29¼ feet long and 20¼ feet wide, ceiled with a lofty pointed barrel-vault. The fireplace in the centre of the west gable is filled in, but fractures in the infilling reveal that the jambs have a filleted shaft as an outer member, with an inner curvilinear moulding. The jambs terminate in moulded bell-shaped bases and capitals of the same form but reversed. The lintel was massive but is fractured and incomplete, and only the northern portion remains *in situ*; the other is lying in the embrasure of the north-west window. Above the lintel there has been a projecting cornice, but the mouldings have been cut flush with the wall. Above the fireplace five stones are inserted, one carved with a head, the others with one or more shields bearing arms. The southern shield bears three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter-flory for Seton; the second has three crescents for Edminstone; the third, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory for Maitland; the fourth, a heart and on a chief three stars for Douglas; the fifth, on a chief three cushions or possibly mascles; the sixth, a saltire with three cushions on a chief for Johnston; the seventh, a chevron between three boars' heads, erased and tusked, for Elphinstone; and the eighth, a lion rampant. This heraldry seems to be purely decorative in significance.

In the south-western angle a vice leads from the Hall to the upper floors and to the parapet walk. In the south in-going of the fireplace a squint is formed to light the stairfoot at dark.

The Hall is lit by four windows in the lateral walls, two on either side of the chamber. The eastern windows have their sills at a considerable height above the floor level; the other windows have intramural chambers opening off the in-goings. The chamber opening from the south-west window has an edge roll and hollow moulding wrought on the jambs and lintel of the entrance. It has two windows in the south wall and has apparently been shelved, while in the ceiling are the outlets of two flues apparently from latrines above; a similar device is to be found in the contemporary castle of Borthwick, Midlothian. The corresponding window in the north wall has a small mural chamber opening off the east in-going, and a doorway in the west in-going leads to a vice, which ascends to a small private room placed over a similar apartment entered from the stairfoot. The upper of these rooms had an access to the flue of the great fireplace, so contrived as to admit of the Hall being viewed while the spectator remained unseen.

The walls of the Hall have received a coating of plaster "on the hard," and on this surface can be seen traces of decoration in red and black; a similar treatment may be noted at Borthwick. A kitchen and service room are placed within the east gable with a vice in the north-east angle leading to chambers, which are contrived above these but still below the level of the vault of the Hall. A vaulted gallery is placed on this upper level over the main stair.

On the second floor the space corresponding to the Hall is divided into two apartments, each with a fireplace in the gable. The intramural passages and chambers are repeated on this floor also, while in the south wall are contiguous latrines, one for each apartment.

The floor above has been borne on joists and is partially an attic.

The roof is modern, but the parapet and walk, the latter having spouts in the shape of cannon to remove the surface water, date from the 16th century. The unusual breadth of the walk on the north is due to the thickness of the wall beneath.

The structure is unusually complete but has settled badly on account of the neighbouring mines; despite the careful tying in and bracing, further settlement will lead to serious results.

HERALDIC PANEL.—A 17th century heraldic panel is built into one of the exterior walls of the farmhouse adjoining the castle; it is executed in high relief and, being deeply undercut, is consequently badly weathered. At top there is a label incomplete, bearing an illegible motto, below which is the crest, apparently a demi-lion rampant, on a helm and mantling of ornate character that surmounts a shield parted *per pale; dexter*, a lion rampant, *sinister*, on a bend a star between two crescents (Scott of Buccleuch). The shield rests on the upper portion of an incomplete cartouche, on which is wrought a grotesque human head set between two scrolls.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The tower was probably erected in the 15th century, when Sir Gilbert Johnstone, son of Sir Adam of Johnstone, came into possession of the property by marriage with Agnes Elphinstone, the heiress.[1] Andrew Johnstone of Elphinstone is on record in 1551.[2] The line ended with Sir James, third baron Elphinstone, who was alive in 1673, but had to part with the estates and whose fate is unknown.[3]

[1] Fraser's *Annandale Family Book* &c. i., p. xvi.; [2] *Johnstone MSS.* p. 21; [3] *Heraldry of the Johnstones*, G. Harvey Johnstone, pp. 30-32.

ix. S.W. (Edin.: iv. a S.W.) 30 August 1915.

193. **Falside Castle.**—On the summit of the fertile upland which runs at an altitude of four to five hundred feet above sea-level from the Moorfoots northward to the sea at Prestonpans about 2 miles south-west of Tranent, is the ruin of Falside Castle represented by Patten[4] as "a sory castell" and "a little castel or pile," a summary description in no way warranted by the present remains, which are those of a 15th century tower, to which, in the 16th century, and apparently prior to the

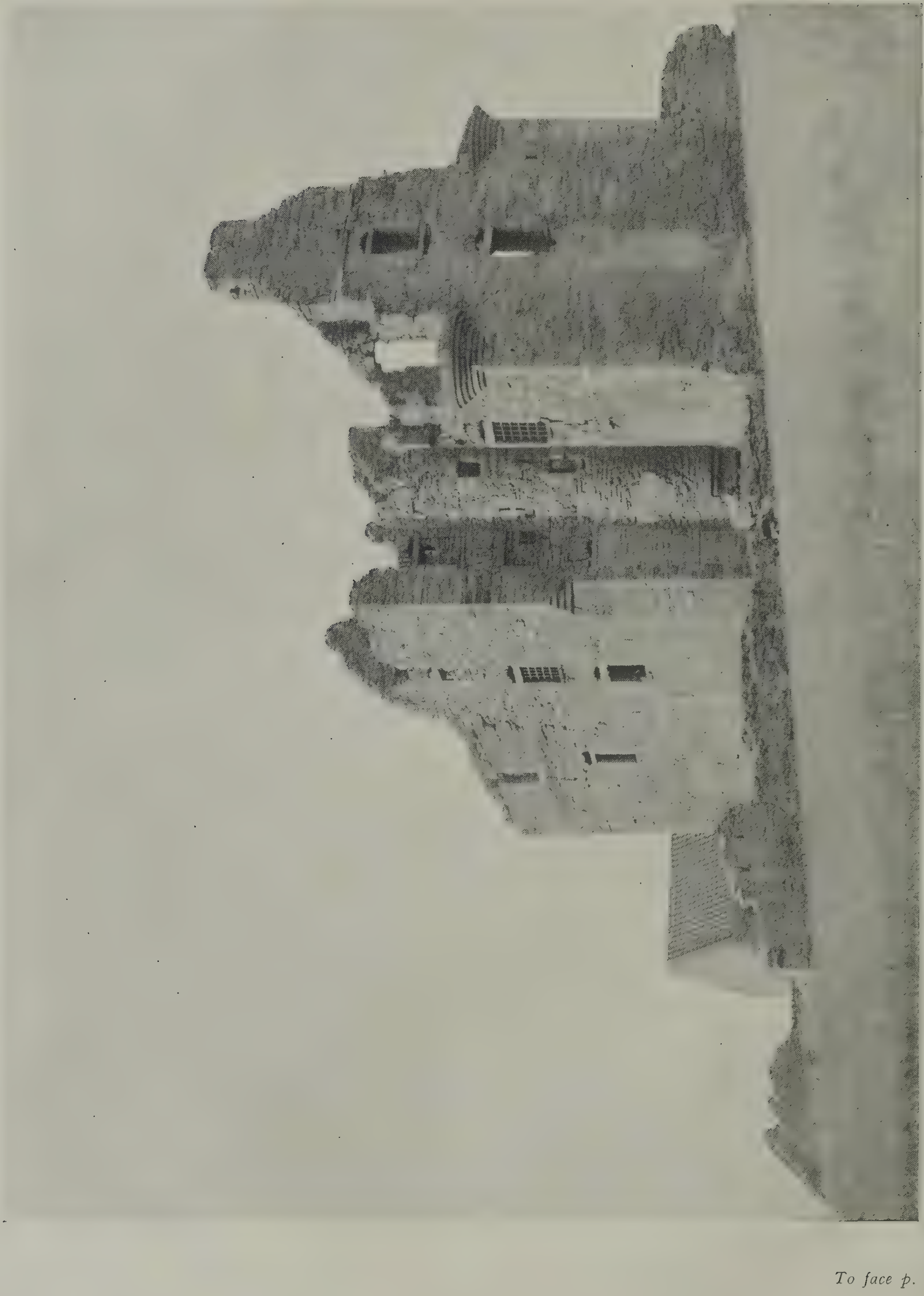

FIG. 165.—Falside (No. 193).

To face p. 123.

burning and destruction related by the diarist, a large addition was made, doubling the previous accommodation (fig. 165).

The 15th century tower is the northern portion of the structure and is oblong on plan; it measures externally 30½ feet from north to south by 39⅓ feet from east to west. The walls stand to a height of rather less than 40 feet and are of light coloured freestone rubble in parts roughly coursed. They are built in long stones averaging 2 feet by 10 inches high, but the lower courses of the north wall are cubical, averaging 1¾ feet on face, and are built in a purplish freestone, which is also employed for the dressings and the majority of the quoins; these are alternately long and short. Oyster shell pinning is noted throughout the structure. The voids, which have a broad chamfer on jambs and lintel, are filled in throughout the lower stages of the building, so that access to the interior is now unobtainable. Several windows were altered in the 17th century. These have backset margins slightly chamfered at jambs and lintel. The description and illustration given in the *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* i., p. 410 shows that the tower contained four storeys beneath the wall head, which was surmounted by a parapet walk; the uppermost storey only was vaulted, and this vault still appears to be entire but is covered with vegetation. The entrance to the tower was in the north wall at ground level through a doorway with a semicircular head, which admitted to a lobby in the thickness of the wall, off which was entered the basement floor, and to a straight mural staircase ascending to the first floor; beneath the stair landing a prison or pit is contrived, the only access to which was a hatch. Above the first floor level the stair is carried upward as a turnpike. The second floor appears to have been the principal apartment and contains two mural chambers, while one of the windows is seated.

The addition, which is L-shaped, projects southward for a distance of 41 feet, and its greatest width is that of the tower, 39⅓ feet. The walls are of grey freestone rubble uncoursed. The voids have polished dressings, which are moulded at jambs and lintel with the quirked edge roll. Relieving arches, which are a constructive feature of the period, occur over every window in the addition. Several of the upper windows retain the original iron gratings; and these are constructed on the same principle as the iron gates of the period. At the two southern angles are ruinous turrets, of ashlar, borne on continuous corbel courses of six members. Between the turrets appears a water spout wrought in convolutions. The re-entering angle houses a projection angular at base and circled above to contain a turnpike providing communication between the second and upper floors. The angle of the adjoining west wall is splayed beneath a corbelling to permit a clear outlook to the westward.

The entrance to the later portion was in the west wall at ground level, and above the entrance can be traced the panel mould which formerly bordered an armorial panel. This entrance opened on a fair sized vestibule, which communicated with a large kitchen on the east, with the old tower through an access formed in its south wall and with a mural staircase adjoining; this staircase ascended from the ground to the first floor, and from this level the ascent was continued by the turnpike. The basement floor is vaulted; the upper floors, of which there were two between vault and wall head, were constructed of timber, as was the roof. There was no parapet walk on the later portion, but there was certainly a garret within the roof, as is evidenced by the gable windows, which possibly were supplemented by dormers in the lateral walls. The kitchen has a large fireplace and oven in its north wall, with lockers in the jambs, and a second and smaller fireplace in the south gable; the east wall has two sinks with slop outlets, while the west wall has an inlet for water similar to that noted at Markle (No. 145). The partition between the kitchen and vestibule is pierced by a service hatch. The upper floors call for no special mention.

The castle has been enclosed by a wall, against which, on the west, are remains of later outbuildings. The close appears to have been entered at the south-eastern angle, where is seen the ruin of a 17th century dwelling. This structure was two storeys and an attic in height, L-shaped on plan, and measured 41 feet from north to south by 45 feet from east to west; the re-entering angle contained a little rectangular tower housing a turnpike. The masonry is freestone rubble and has been harled externally; the floors and roof were of timber. It is stated* that there was a dormer window on the building which bore the date 1618 and initials I.F. I.L. (James Fawside and his wife Janet Lawson: *cf. Reg. P.C.* xii., p. 387).

Falside was the home of the Fawside family. The arms of Sir John Fawside are represented on a panel in Tranent Church (No. 190). These are: a fess between three roundels (bezants).

The building is in bad preservation.

Historical Note.—The grant of Tranent Church by Thor to Holyrood c. 1150 is witnessed by, among others, Ædmundo de Fazeside. Robert del Fausyde is on Ragman Roll. In 1307-8 "John of the hill of Fausyde" was a prisoner in Scarborough Castle.[1] Under English occupation the lands of Falside were possessed by the family of la Zouch or Souche and on their forfeiture were transferred to Alexander Seton, being part of his barony of Tranent.[2] In 1371 William de Seton gave a new charter of Wester Fausyde to John of Fausyde, his armour-bearer, the predecessors of the grantee having held them from the ancestors of the granter; the reddendo was a pound of pepper or two shillings sterling, if asked for, to be given on the ground (*super solum*) of Fawsyde.[3] No dwelling house is mentioned; but in Somerset's Expedition of 1544 the "little castel or pile" on "Fauxsyde Bray" shared in the battle of Pinkie, its occupants shooting at any English soldiers that came near with their dozen or so "hand gunnes and hakbutes," till the battle was lost, when "they pluct in ther peces, lyke a dog his taile, and couched them-selfes within all muet; but by and by the hous was set on fyre, and they, for their good will, brent and smoothered within."[4] Some time soon after 1631 Robert Fawside sold the estate to an Edinburgh merchant named Hamilton.[5]

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* *Cast. & Dom. Arch.* i, p. 413.

[1] *Cal. Docts.* iii., No. 35; [2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* i., App. i., No. 45; [3] *Ibid.* No. 436; [4] *The Expedicion into Scotlande* 1544 by W. Patten in Dalyell's *Fragments of Scottish History* p. 74; [5] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxiv., p. 377.

ix. S.W. (Edin.: iv.a S.W.) 3 May 1920.

194. **Tower, Tranent**—Off Church Street, Tranent, is the ruin of a tower, which to-day is utilised as a stable and hay loft. On plan it is L-shaped, the shorter limb being formed by a square tower, which projects southward from the south-west angle of the main block and houses a wheel-stair. The overall dimensions are 24 feet 10 inches from north to south by 36½ feet from east to west. The building is of rubble and has been harled. It is three storeys in height, and the basement only is vaulted; the roof is covered with pantiles and the gables are crowstepped. The windows, which are unusually small, have chamfered jambs and lintels. On each floor are two intercommunicating chambers, from the western of which the stair enters. The stair ascends from ground to the third floor, above which level the tower contains a dovecot with stone nests. The west room on the first floor has a large built up fireplace in the gable with aumbry recess adjoining and a stone sink with slop drain in the south wall. The tower may date from the late 16th century.

ix. N.W. (unnoted). 6 April 1920.

195. **Bankton House.**—Bankton House, better known perhaps as "Colonel Gardiner's House" from its ill-fated owner who fell at the Battle of Prestonpans (1745), is a late 17th century mansion (fig. 20) standing in a park rather less than a quarter of a mile south-east of Prestonpans station. It is oblong on plan and contains three storeys beneath the wall head; within the roof were two garret storeys. The high pitched gables are curved geometrically. The basement storey is partly sunk, so that the pedimented entrance at first floor level is reached from a flight of steps which crosses a "dry area." To the south lies a large walled garden, now under plough, with a square Belvidere or garden house at either end of the north wall.

Bankton House was originally known as Olivstob and was purchased by Col. Gardiner from one of the Hamiltons. It was afterwards owned by Andrew Macdowall, Lord Bankton. In 1852 it was destroyed by fire, but was restored and is still in use as a farmhouse.

ix. N.W. 23 March 1920.

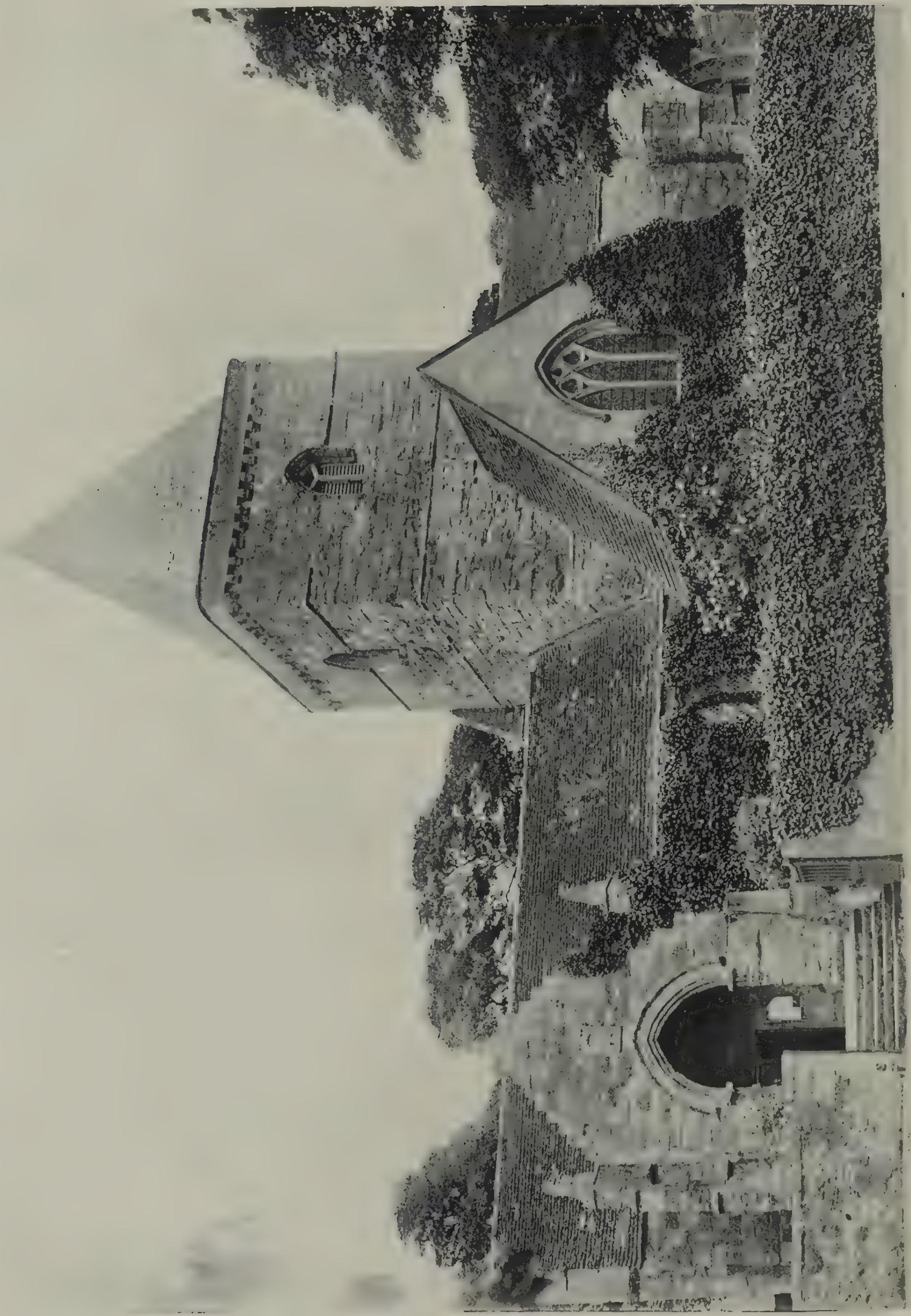

FIG. 166.—Whitekirk before 1914 (No. 200).

To face p. 125.

MISCELLANEOUS.

196. Dovecot.—An oblong dovecot in three tiers stands on a hillock beside the lane bordering the churchyard on the north. It is built of rubble and has a timber and slated roof. Above the entrance is a weather worn freestone panel with an engrailed border, inscribed DAVID SITOUN 1587; the date appears to have been recut. A second panel on the tier above is much later in character. It is also greatly weathered, and of the inscription only

DE ME
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can be deciphered.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—This dovecot (*columbarium prope templum de Tranent*) is included in the property belonging to John Seton baillie of the vill of Tranent, to whom his son George served heir in February 1585.[1] "David Seytoun in Tranent," also son of this John, is witness to a bond of 1583[2] and another of 1589.[3] He was Comptroller for James VI.[4]

[1] *Inquisit. Spec.* Hadd. No. 398; [2] *Reg. P.C.* iii. p. 637; [3] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 1688; [4] *Reg. P.C.* v., p. 92(n).

ix. N.W. 6 April 1920.

197. Priest's Well.—Adjacent to the parish church on the west is the Priest's Well. A quaint smoking pipe of malleable iron and a small flat glass bottle found in the well in 1851 are illustrated in *The Family of Seton* ii., p. 785.

i.x. N.W. 6 April 1920.

198. Architectural Details at Seton House.—The 17th century rubble garden wall terminates at the four angles in rounds or look-outs averaging 13½ feet in diameter and 12½ feet in height; on the south-west round a sundial, formed from a skewback removed from the collegiate church, is inset; the upper and under surfaces being wrought as dials. Tracery details from the church lie on the north terrace. Over the stream and north-north-west of the house are remains of 17th century buildings, apparently a dam and sluice serving Seton mill; at base remains of three massive piers or cutwaters can be traced, while in the upper part are windows of the period. On the left bank of the stream south-west of the church are remains of buildings known as the "priests' houses," but the masonry is apparently of the 17th century; a few yards southward are traces of a large gateway c. 1620.

ix. N.W. 9 February 1923.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates the following site:—

199. St. Germains Hospital, St. Germains Lodge.
ix. N.W.

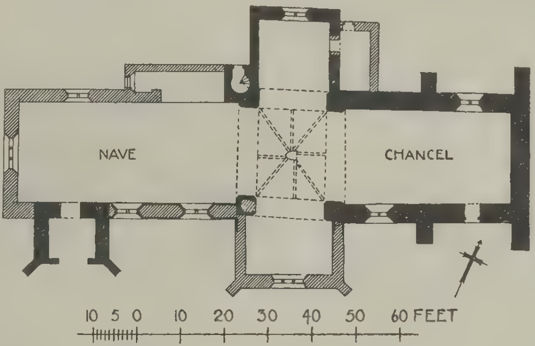

FIG. 167.—Whitekirk (No. 200).

WHITEKIRK AND TYNNINGHAME.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

200. Whitekirk Parish Church.—Situated on rising ground about 3¾ miles north of East Linton, this building (fig. 166) was complete and in use as the parish church until May 1914, when it was destroyed by incendiaries. An influential committee was formed for its restoration, and subscriptions from the heritors and the public were happily sufficient to enable the necessary work to be effected. The description which follows is of the building as it existed before this reconstruction.

The church was dedicated in the name of the Blessed Virgin and was originally built in the 15th century. The walls are of light red ashlar. On plan (fig. 167) the building is cruciform and comprises an unaisled nave, north and south transepts and chancel. Above the crossing is a massive square tower completed by a parapet borne on corbels, within which rises a pyramidal spire of wood. Towards the west end of the nave on the south side there is a porch. On the north side, within the angle formed by the transept and the nave wall, a turret contains a circular staircase giving access to the floors in the crossing tower. West of the stair a loft has been added as a projection. On the east side of the transept another projection was formed to contain a staircase leading to a loft within this north arm. In a previous alteration the nave was restored and the south transept re-erected.

The chancel was covered with a steeply-pitched wooden roof over a pointed barrel vault of stone. The east gable terminates in crow-steps above an east window of unusual type for the position, being small, circular and quatrefoiled. Above it is a panel on which is carved a shield, charged with a fess, apparently chequé, behind which is a crozier—possibly the arms of Abbot Crawford of Holyrood (1460-83 Crawford=gules, a fess ermine). If this window is original, as it appears to be, its size and position may indicate that there was an unusually high reredos behind the altar. In alinement with the gable are buttresses in three stages, and similar buttresses divide the chancel externally into two bays. Each bay on the south contains a pointed window filled with tracery with soffit cusps, but the sill of the easter of these south windows has been raised for the later insertion of a doorway below. Only the eastmost bay of the north wall of the chancel contains a window.

The south-western porch (fig. 34) has typical 15th century diagonal buttresses in two stages, with niches on the inner flanks, which terminate in square pinnacles surmounted by finials. The porch is entered through a pointed archway with roll-and-hollow mouldings on the jambs and archivolt, which are separated by impost members. On a panel above the archway is carved a canopied recess with little buttresses at the sides terminating in crocketed pinnacles. Within the recess so formed is a plinth with a quatrefoil on its face, and on the back can be seen the backing of the absent effigy. This panel may not be *in situ*, as local tradition says it was found in the churchyard and placed in its present position for preservation. The gable is crow-stepped. The roof of the porch is a pointed barrel vault with diagonal ribs springing from projecting corbels. Stone benches return along the lateral walls, and a doorway with roll-and-hollow mouldings on jambs and lintel admits to the nave. Over this doorway is an empty niche.

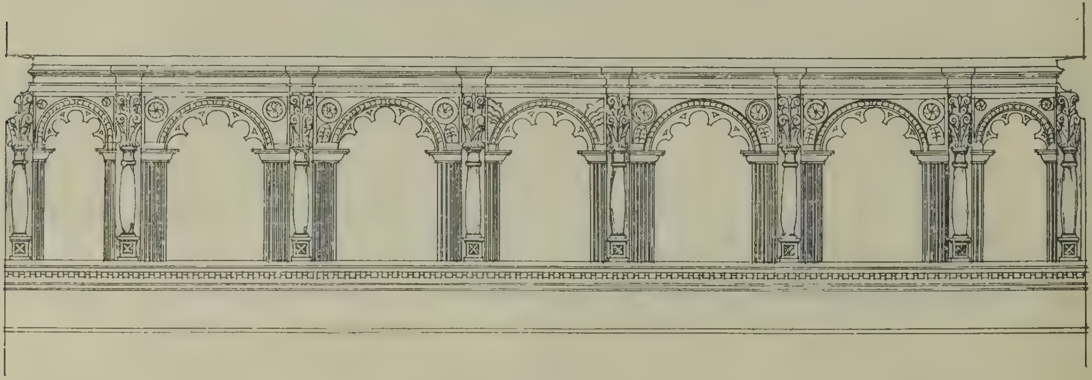

FIG. 168.—Whitekirk, Front of Gallery (No. 200).

(From Drawing by J. S. Richardson.)

The interior of the church is plain. The crossing and the chancel are the only portions retaining features of interest. The piers supporting the central tower are massive and have chamfered edges. In the east face of the south-western pier is an opening, now built up, which had a depth of 6 feet by 12 inches wide. The crossing arches are semicircular and also have chamfered edges; between these rises a vaulted roof with diagonal ribs meeting at a central shield-shaped boss charged with a saltire to dexter and a Latin cross at sinister, the latter suggesting that the upper sinister angle was looped.

The tower contained three storeys and a garret above the vault of the crossing, as indicated on the exterior by offsets. The upper of these breaks and returns round the pointed window on each face of the tower as a label. These windows have splayed jambs in two orders and are divided by a central mullion bifurcating at the springing.

INTERNAL DIMENSIONS.

Chancel,	38⅓ feet from east to west.
	20¾ feet from north to south.
Nave,	50¼ feet from east to west.
	22¾ feet from north to south.
Tower,	15½ feet from east to west.
	19¾ feet from north to south.

The walls average 3½ feet in thickness.

WOODWORK.—The arcaded wooden front of the north gallery (fig. 168), dating from the 17th century, was reported to have been taken from Tynninghame Church.

MATRIX STONE.—In the south-east angle of porch and nave is the matrix stone of a memorial brass. It is 5 inches thick, 4 feet 9 inches wide and 9 feet 4 inches long.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of Hamere with the parish church, afterwards known as Whitekirk, were conferred by David I on the canons of Holyrood as part of the foundation, and the grant was confirmed by successive bishops of St. Andrews, by William the Lion and Alexander III. A document in the Vatican Library, obviously written after the Reformation, gives an account of the church as follows.[1] It begins:—" In 1294, when Edward First of England had defeated the Scots army near Dunbar, many of the army fled into that castle, then commanded by Black Agnes, Countess of Dunbar, who . . . made her escape by water in the night in order to have gone to Fife." Being injured, however, and the wind being contrary she put in at " the shore nearest to Fairknowe, to which she was carried." A hermit advised her to drink, in faith, from the holy well, which she did and was immediately recovered from her injuries; and " in the year following she built a chapell and a chantry in honour of our Lady, and endowed it with ten merks a year for ever." But it must be remarked that, apart from the fact that the battle of Dunbar was in 1296, Black Agnes married Patrick, 9th Earl of Dunbar, in 1324 and her connection with a siege of that place was in 1338, when she defended it successfully. The account continues: " The number of miracles performed at this well was so great that in 1309, John Abernethy, with the assistance of the monks at Melrose, procured a shrine to be erected and dedicated to the Holy Mother. In 1413 there were no less than 15,653 pilgrims of all nations, and the offerings were equal to 1422 merks. In 1430 James First . . . built the Abbey of the Holy Cross at Edinburgh, and took the Chapell of Fairknowe into his protection, added much to it by building houses for the reception of pilgrims, called it the White Chapell, where he often went, and made it a dependant on his own Abbey of the Holy Cross. In 1439, Adam Hepburn of Hailes built a choir, all arched with stone, agreeable to the mode of Peter de Maine." The place thus flourished, we are told, till in 1540, Oliver Sinclair got leave to build a house near the White Chapell, " in building of which he pulled down the pilgrim's houses, and made use of the stones for his own house." Finally, in the course of the Reformation, offerings and lands " were seized upon, and the shrine was beat to pieces. That Holy Chapell . . was made a parochial church . . and by them called Whitekirk." As regards the closing statement it must be pointed out that the name 'Whitekirk' is of a date long prior to the Reformation. Fordun, who finished his history c. 1385, describing the plunder of the place by the English in the invasion of February 1356, speaks of it indifferently as *alba ecclesia* and *illa capella*.[2] Bower, in his expansion of the same incident, after taking from Fordun how " the English pirates " forced their way into *nostræ Dominæ Albam Ecclesiam*, situated in the barony of " Hamyr " and spoiled the image of Our Lady of its necklaces, rings, bracelets and other valuable ornaments, proceeds to a vivid account of the robbery on the testimony of a most reputable person who had witnessed it as a twelve year old boy *apud Quhytkirk*.[3] In the record of visits by James IV. to the place in 1491 and 1497 it is called " the Quhyt Kirk," in which he made offerings and paid for masses.[4] James I., therefore, could not have renamed it the 'White Chapel' nor the Reformers " Whitekirk "; and the alternative name of the 'Chapel of Fairknowe' is not otherwise known. Nor did that King have anything particular to do with Holyrood; Bower, a contemporary, a churchman and favourable to that monarch, says nothing of it; while we have seen that the parish church was granted to the Abbey in the 12th century.

The precise figures given for the number of pilgrims suggest some form of record.

The attribution of the building of the choir to Adam Hepburn in 1439 raises another question. Nothing is said of any other part of the building. It will be noted that one feature is the small window high up in the east gable. Now Bower, in the personal narrative referred to above, tells how one of the Englishmen, "treading on the high altar" (*majus altare pedibus calcans*) snatched a ring from the finger of the image, which was above the altar, and broke off the finger in doing so; then, sacrilegiously setting foot on the head of the image, climbed into the "solar" or room above and threw down to his accomplices "in the choir" (*in choro expectantibus*) the personal property (*res peculiares*) of the staff of the church, which had been placed there under the protection of Our Lady. But as the unfortunate man, jumping for joy at his booty, left "the chancel" (*cancellariam exiens*) with his friends, the figure of a crucifix scarcely 2 feet high, "the avenger of his robbed mother," fell upon him and dashed out his brains. It appears then that the upper part of the chancel behind the high altar was a room, which would be lighted by the window in question. But this again implies that the present east wall is either that of 1356 or is, if not built till 1439, as seems to have been the case, similar in plan. There is clear evidence at Lincluden College of a floored compartment over the choir.[5]

Fordun goes on to tell how the robbers also carried off two canons of Holyrood, "who had been lately entrusted with the care of the Chapel," how the ship with its plunder was sunk by a storm ("off the port of Tynemouth," Bower interpolates), but that the canons, having previously been transferred to another ship, escaped death, and were allowed to return home.

In 1386 Clement VII., Anti-Pope, recognised in Scotland, issued a "Relaxation of enjoined penance to penitents who annually visit and give alms to the fabric of the church of St. Mary, Qwytkirk, in the diocese of St Andrews, situate a day's journey from the boundaries of the enemies of the realm and renowned for miracles wrought by Jesus Christ, through the intercession and merits of St. Mary."[6]

In the reign of James I. of Scotland, Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, afterwards Pope Pius II., visited Scotland and, in fulfilment of a vow made at sea, performed a pilgrimage barefooted "on the frozen ground" to the shrine nearest his port of landing, which happened to be *Alba Ecclesia* ten miles away. The result was he had to be brought back to the town (? Dunbar, Aberlady) in a litter, suffering from a chill which left him with rheumatism for the rest of his life.

On Oliver Sinclair's house see "Tithe Barn" (No. 203).

In 1607 James VI. erected the free barony of Holyroodhouse with the title of Lord Holyroodhouse in favour of John Bothwell of "Aldhammer," one of the judges or senators of the College of Justice, including with the other properties a regrant of those previously held and for this purpose resigned, among others, the lands and barony *de Alhammar alias Quhytekirk* with the lands of "Quhyte-inche," and adding from the spirituality of Holyrood the revenues of churches including Whitekirk and Tranent. Bothwell, however, had to provide a suitable minister for each of the churches, who should be nominated by the king, the minister of Whitekirk getting three chalders of victual and 100 merks with the manse and glebe of the vicarage.[7]

Whitekirk was made part of the estate of the bishopric of Edinburgh on its constitution in 1633,[8] but on the abolition of the bishopric reverted to its position as a parish church.

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[1] Waddell's *An Old Kirk Chronicle*, pp. 138-40; [2] *Gesta Annalia*, clxxvi.; [3] *Scotichronicon* Lib. xiv., cap. xiii., xiv.; [4] *Accts. Lord High Treas.* i., pp. 172, 337; [5] *Inventory of Monts. in Kirkcudbright*, No. 431; [6] *Calendar of Papal Registers* iv., p. 253; [7] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a., No. 2004; [8] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a., No. 2225.

vi. N.W. 4 July 1913.

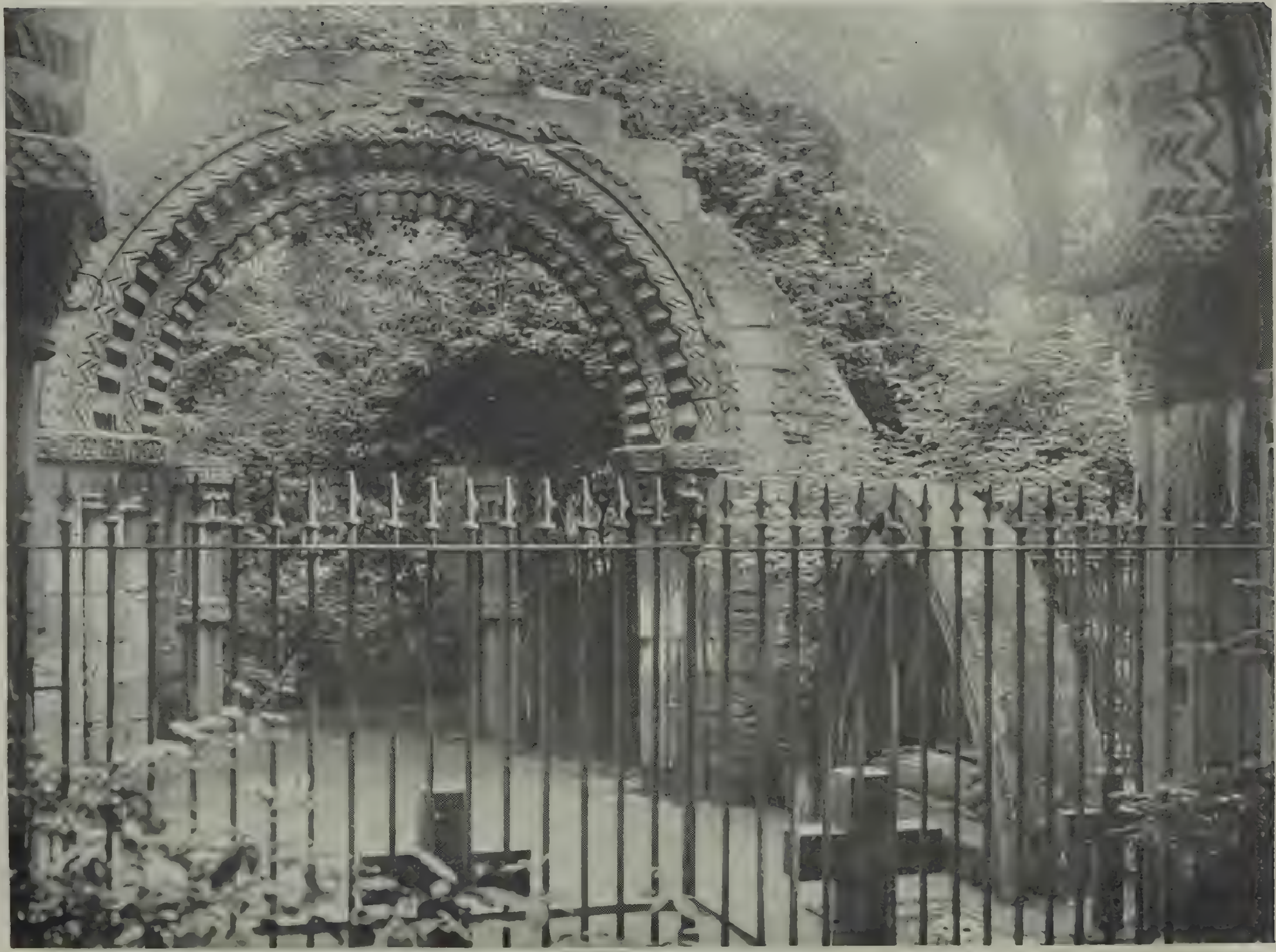

FIG. 169.—Tynninghame Church, Arch of Apse (No. 201).

To face p. 129.

201. Tynninghame Church—Fragmentary portions of the parish church of Tynninghame, which was dedicated to St. Baldred, lie within the policies of Tynninghame House, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, about a mile north-east of the village of Tynninghame.

The structure had an unaisled nave and chancel, the latter terminating in an apse. The nave and the walls of the chancel and apse were demolished, leaving only the chancel arch, the archway to the apse and the two apsidal wall shafts (fig. 169). The apse was semicircular on plan and of the same width externally as the chancel (fig. 170).

A railing erected on the line of the walls encloses the ruin, which forms a burial place for the Haddington family.

The nave had an external width of 27 feet 10 inches; the eastern division between nave and chancel is 3 feet 9 inches thick. The chancel is 18 feet 3 inches long and is separated from the apse by a partition 3 feet 2 inches in thickness. These latter divisions have an external width of 24 feet 6 inches.

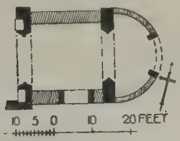

FIG. 170.—Tynninghame Church (No. 201).

The archway between nave and chancel is 12 feet 3 inches wide. The jambs are recessed and have engaged shafts in the angles and on the jamb face. The bases, now covered, have rudimentary mouldings. The capitals are of the cushion type with rectangular abaci chamfered below; the surfaces of both capitals and abaci are enriched with imbrications.

The arch is in recessed orders, enriched on the soffit and sides of the inner order with the saw-tooth ornament; between this and the outer order, which also has the chevron enrichment, is a fillet ornament. The hood-mould is invected, with continuous semicircular indentations on either edge.

On the west face of the archway there is, on either side of the arch, an arched recess 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide, which contained an altar. The northern recess is complete, and its archivolt is enriched with the chevron ornament.

The archway between apse and chancel is 11 feet 7 inches wide. The jamb section is similar to that of the chancel arch but smaller in scale. This arch also is in recessed orders. Over each shaft of the jamb the order is enriched with the saw-tooth ornament, the intermediate orders with the chevron. The hood-mould is enriched with a continuous series of opposed half-roundels. The capitals have palmette foliage voluted on the angle. The abaci are similar in section and contour to those of the outer arch but are enriched with the palmette leaf.

The wall shafts of the apse have intermediate bands enriched with the chevron. The capitals are scalloped and cubical. The abaci are elaborately surfaced with a lozenge motif.

Although the remains of the church are scanty, the detail of the portions remaining are in a remarkable state of preservation and enable the date of the structure to be assigned to the 12th century. The spirit of the mouldings suggests a French influence.

TOMB RECESS.—Within the south wall of the chancel is a late 15th century tomb recess 6 feet 4 inches wide. The recess is arched equilaterally; on the archivolt are hollow and bowtell mouldings. At the apex of the arch are three escutcheons, of which that to the dexter is placed on a fret and bears a fess wreathed for Carmichael, presumably George Carmichael, rector of Tynninghame in 1475, who was appointed Bishop of Glasgow in 1482 but died before consecration. The central shield bears a star between three cinquefoils, which should be Hamilton of Belhaven. This would put it much later than that above, but the shield may have been originally blank, as the sinister one still is, and the coat added later.

Within the recess is a worn female effigy, which apparently, however, has been transferred to this place.

GRAVE-SLAB.—Within the apse is a slab of red sandstone 3 feet long, 1 foot 9½ inches broad and 4 inches thick, on which is rudely incised a Latin cross; the arms, head and shaft have a breadth of 2½ to 3 inches. The arms terminate in crude fleur-de-lys.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Tynninghame Church and lordship belonged to the (arch) bishops of St. Andrews, the latter having the status of a regality including the lands of Auldhame and of "Knowis Inche and Scowgall."[1] But the earlier connection of the church was with Lindesfarne, to which ecclesiastical settlement belonged "all the land which pertains to the monastery of St. Baldred, and is called Tyningham, from Lammermoor even to Eskmouth." The association with St. Cuthbert in the 7th century depends on the identification of "Tyningham" with the Scottish not the English Tyne.[2] At Tynninghame, however, Baldred—to whom the church was dedicated—had led the life of an anchorite and died there in 756 or 757, Tyningham, too, being one of the three places in Lothian in which the saint is said to have been buried.[3] In 941 Olaf Godfreyson "laid waste the church of St. Baldred and burned Tynninghame."[4] From this date the history of the place is a blank till in 1094 "King Duncan," son of Malcolm Canmore, granted to the monks of St. Cuthbert at Durham "Tiningeham, Aldeham, Scuchall (Scougall), Cnolle (Knowe), Hatherwick and all the service which bishop Fodanus had of Broceesmuthe"; but the authenticity of this charter has been called in question and, in any case, the grant never operated.[5] "Fodanus" is Fothad, bishop of St. Andrews 1059-1093, so that these lands apparently already pertained to that bishopric and remained with it. From a reference in another case it is learned that the church had the privilege of sanctuary for "life and limb."[6]

From information supplied by the church records it can be inferred that the building originally extended to a length of from 70 to 80 feet, having one door at the east end by which "the minister was used to enter" and another under a tower at the west end. The church was structurally divided into four "rooms" by the arch of the apse, the chancel arch and apparently another arch at the tower entrance. In 1665 the building was still "in good case," but after the union of the parish with that of Whitekirk in 1761 "the church was in great part pulled down and destroyed, the churchyard ploughed through, the gravestones taken away, the village itself improved,"[7] and so but a few fragments remain of what was probably the finest parochial example of Romanesque architecture in Scotland.

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1598 No. 688; 1618 No. 1946; [2] *Hist. de S.C.* in Symeon of Dur. i., 199. *cf. Introd.* p. xvi.; [3] Symeon of Dur. *Hist. Dunm. Eccles.* i., p. 48; *Scotichron.* Lib. iii., cap. xxix.; [4] *Symeon Hist. Reg.* ii., p. 94; [5] Lawrie's *Early Scottish Charters*, No. xii.; [6] *Liber de Calchou* No. 21; [7] Waddell's *Old Kirk Chronicle*, pp. 27, 29, 33.

vi. N.W. 16 August 1913.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

202. Auldhame.—Auldhame stands on one of the sea cliffs from which the estate of Seacliff is named, about a mile south-west of Tantallon Castle. The site is very beautiful, overlooking a little crescentic bay bordering the estuary of the Forth between the Gegan and Car Rocks. The ruin, which is that of a large 16th century mansion, consists of a main block measuring 59¾ feet from north-north-west to south-south-east by 27 feet 4 inches from east-north-east to west-south-west; from the eastern wall two rectangular towers project eastwardly and circled turrets are corbelled out in the northern re-entering angles. At the northern angles of the main block there appear to have been circled turrets, and against the western wall were outbuildings. The building has been at least three storeys in height; the basement, or a portion of it, has been vaulted. On the first floor there is a fragment of a 17th century plaster frieze. The structure is in very bad condition.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Auldhame belonged to the family of Otterburn; Sir Adam Otterburn of Reidhall and Auldhame, son of a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, was King's Advocate in the reign of James V.[1] In 1594 there was a charter of novodamus by James VI. to Thomas Otterburn of Reidhall and Mariota Lauder his wife, of the lands of Auldhame, etc. in the barony of Tynningham, the regality of St. Andrews, etc.[2]

[1] Omond's *Lord Advocates* i., p. 11; [2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a., No. 86.

iii. S.W. ("St. Baldred's House")
27 August 1913.

203. Tithe Barn. (O.S. "**The Granary**")—On the higher ground which overlooks the church of Whitekirk 100 yards distant to the south is a long narrow structure (fig. 16) built of rubble with ashlar dressings, which is reputed to have been the tithe barn of the parish. The building contains two storeys with a garret in the roof, is oblong on plan, and measures over walls 66 feet from east to west and 19 feet from north to south. On examination the western portion proves to be older than its adjunct and to have been the remains of a tower, which at a later period was extended eastwards and subsequently utilised for agricultural purposes (fig. 171). Its south wall is only 2½ feet—the same thickness as the later walls, as against the other walls which are 5 feet thick, suggesting that this south wall was reconstructed when the eastern portion was built, but on the other hand it should be noticed that the original south-west angle of the tower is clearly defined. Three courses below the eaves on the south wall is a panel containing an angel figure supporting a shield charged apparently with a fess (for Crawford: *cf.* p. 126), all very much worn. The north wall projects 2 feet 3 inches from the corresponding wall of the barn. The crow-stepped east and west gables are contemporary and receive a steeply pitched roof covered with slate.

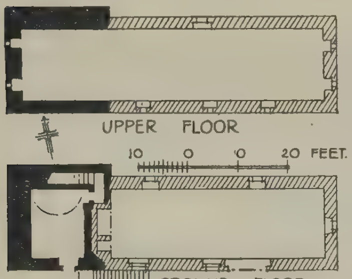

FIG. 171.—" Tithe Barn," Whitekirk (No. 203).

On the ground floor the two portions do not communicate but have separate entrances in the south wall. The western leads to an unlit vaulted chamber, which measures 14 feet from north to south and 12 feet from east to west; at the north end of the east wall a doorway leads to a straight staircase within the thickness of the north wall and may also have led to the eastern portion of the structure. The latter is now entered from a wide doorway and is a long narrow space lit by windows in the external walls. In its west wall is a wide stone fireplace, which subsequently was contracted by a stone partition, a remnant evidently of a domestic structure which occupied this portion of the site and was afterwards adapted to the present arrangement.

The upper floors of the western portion are thrown into the barn and are entered from a forestair on the south. The older portion appears to date from the 16th century and the addition about a century later. No care is taken to preserve the structure, which is still used as a stable. The roof particularly calls for repair.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—On this structure see Whitekirk *Art.* No. 200. As there shown, we have in the tower at least, part of the castle built for himself by Oliver Sinclair, after 1540, out of the pilgrim's houses. "A castle of Oliver Sanckler's" was burnt by the English in their invasion of Lothian in 1544. Later, during the English occupation of Haddington in 1548[1] they burnt in October of that year, among other things, "a village named the Longhoet Whyte Kirk belonging to 'Olivier Sainkle,' and his own house where he lived."[2]

[1] See *Introd.* p. xxx ; [2] *Sa maison propre ou qu'il se tenoit.* Teulet *Papiers d'Etat* i., p. 197.

vi. N.W. 4 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

204. Cairn, Whitekirk Hill.—On the summit of Whitekirk Hill, a plateau rising 100 feet above the surrounding country and 200 feet above sea-level, some 450 yards north-north-west of Whitekirk Church, is a circular cairn of stones overgrown with grass, 50 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height.

vi. N.W. 21 June 1913.

205. Cairn, St. Baldreds Cradle, Tynemouth.—On a promontory, which rises about 40 feet above high water mark, some 700 yards north-west of the mouth of the River Tyne and about 120 yards west of the rock known as St. Baldred's Cradle, is a fine circular cairn of stones, covered with a growth of grass, 60 feet in diameter and rising to a height of 11 feet above the surrounding level.

vi. N.E. 21 June 1913.

206. Standing Stone, Kirklandhill.—In a cultivated field about 300 yards south-west of Kirklandhill steading is a tall stone pillar, 11 feet high and 6 feet 9 inches in girth at the base, which is almost rhomboidal on plan, with sides varying from 20 inches to 22 inches in breadth. It has a slight slant to the south.

vi. S.W. 24 June 1913.

207. Kitchen Midden, Auldhame.—Immediately to the west of the old house of Auldhame, on the eastern side of the wall separating the plantation from the field, is a mediæval kitchen midden. Many limpet and whelk shells are seen lying about, and several fragments of green glazed pottery have been found on the site.

iii. S.W. (unnoted). 12 November 1913.

208. St. Baldred's Cave.—Within 100 yards of and 25 feet above the high water mark between the Gegan Rock and Seacliff, stands a rocky cliff, at the foot of which, facing east, is a cave, 23 feet broad and 15 feet high at the mouth, running in a westerly direction for a distance of 20 feet into the rock, the sides and roof gradually converging. In the mouth of the cave, slightly beyond the line of the rock, is a squat pear-shaped mass of rock, flat on the top and packed with large stones at the base, standing about 3 feet above the floor of the cave. It measures 5 feet in height, is 20 feet in girth at its widest part, and 5 feet 5 inches by 4 feet 6 inches across the top. (See *Archæologia Scotica,* vol. iv.).

iii. S.W. 12 November 1913.

209. St. Baldred's Well, Auldhame.—This well is situated about 300 yards north-west of Auldhame.

iii. S.W. 12 November 1913.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate the following sites:—

210. Graveyard near Auldhame. iii. S.W.

211. Our Lady's Well (supposed Site) Whitekirk. vi. N.W.

WHITTINGHAME.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

212. Papple "Convent"—The O.S. marks "Papple Convent, Remains of" some 50 yards south of Papple farm house, which lies 1 mile north of Garvald. On the site is a ruinous wall some 20 to 25 feet in height, 15 feet long and 3 feet in thickness. The traditional name suggests the situation of the toft and garden with eleven acres of land *in territorio de Popill* gifted by Patrick, son of Roger de Popill to the nunnery at Haddington and enumerated in the list of its possessions in 1458.[1]

xi. S.W. 21 August 1913.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

213. Whittinghame Castle.—Whittinghame Castle, a late 15th or early 16th century tower (fig. 18), stands about ¼ of a mile south-south-west of the modern mansion of Whittinghame on the opposite bank of the wooded ravine through which flows the Whittinghame Water. The building stands some 33 yards back from the edge of this ravine, which forms a natural defence and boundary on the east. On plan the structure is L-shaped (fig. 172); the main block contains the apartments and measures externally 30½ feet by 24 feet, while the wing 13 feet by 14 feet, projects, not from a lateral wall as is usual, but from the north gable and contains the entrance and the staircase, which is rectangular on the lower flights and circular above. There are three storeys beneath the wall head, which terminates in a corbel course surmounted by a walk with a crenellated parapet, which returns round the whole building. A garret over the main block is entered from the parapet walk.

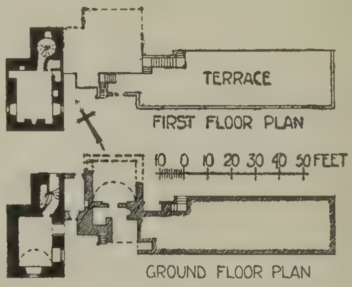

FIG. 172.—Whittinghame Tower (No. 213).

The entrance (fig 44) to the building is in the north wall of the staircase wing and not in the re-entering angle. On the jambs and lintel of

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[1] *R.M.S.* s.a. No. 610.

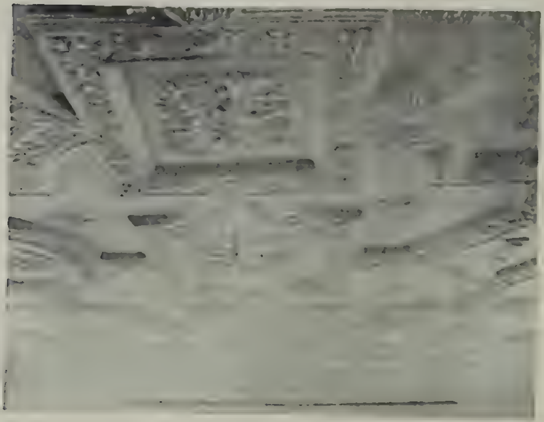

Fig. 173.—Whittinghame (No. 213).

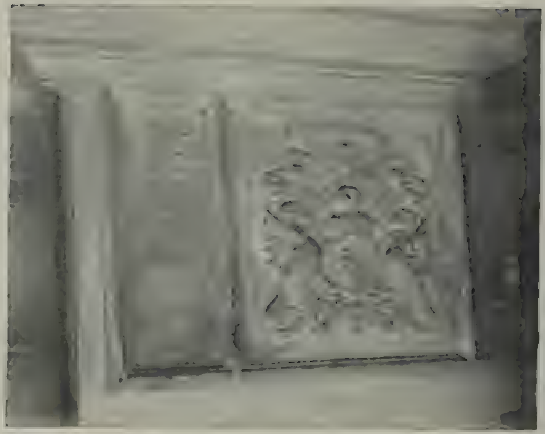

Fig. 174.—[illegible] (No. [illegible]).

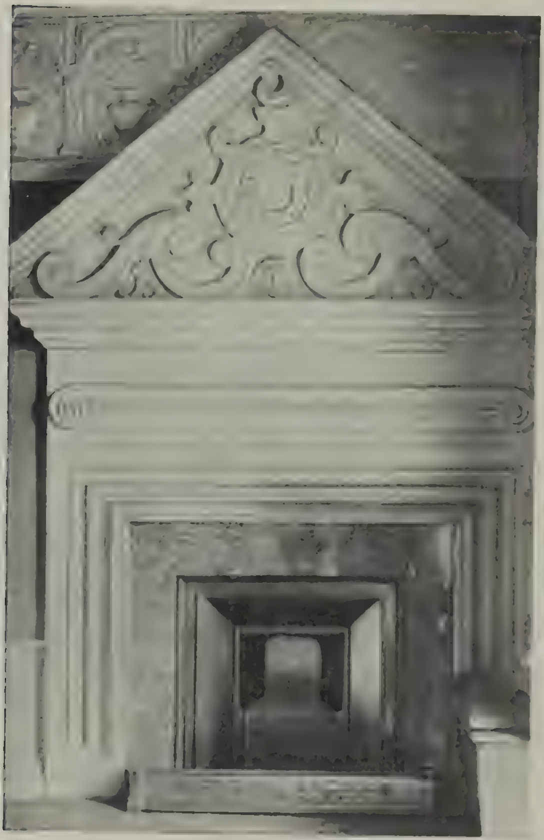

Fig. 175.—Winton (No. 136).

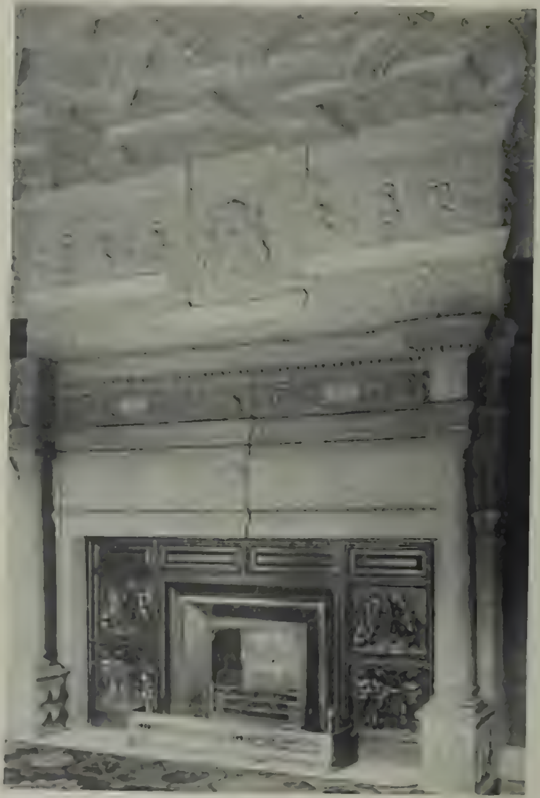

Fig. 176.—Winton (No. 136).

PLASTERWORK.

To face p. 133.

the doorway is wrought a bold quirked bead-and-hollow moulding; on the lintel is a shield charged as under—parted *per pale, dexter* a cinque foil beneath two stars on a chief; *sinister* a boar's head erased beneath two stars in chief (for Douglas): the cinquefoil shows maternal descent from Borthwick. The Douglases of Whittinghame being descended from the Earl of Morton used their arms with a difference.

The basement chamber has been modernised but retains its stone vaulted ceiling, below which a mezzanine floor was entered off the staircase but has been removed. The windows have been enlarged, and direct access with the exterior provided in the east wall.

The principal apartment of the tower is situated immediately over the vault and is entered from the staircase, which at this height has attained a circular form. The apartment measures 21½ feet by 15 feet; in the east and west walls are deeply recessed windows and in the south gable a fireplace. The northern end was screened off at the small window in the west wall, forming the servery usual in buildings of this type. Mural closets are formed in the thickness of the walls at the north-east angle and a cupboard in the north wall. The panelled ceiling (fig. 173) is well preserved and is a good example of 17th century plaster work; the architraves of the doors are coeval and are carved with an egg-and-dart enrichment reminiscent, although the motif is different, of the woodwork at Pilmuir House (No. 20) in the parish of Bolton. Although this apartment has been enlarged by the inclusion of the servery and otherwise slightly modernised, it still retains much of its old time appearance.

The floor above is occupied by estate employees.

Adjoining the tower on the east are the remains of 17th century outbuildings with vaulted ceilings, and farther east a raised garden terrace is reached from stairs on the north and south.

The tower is in excellent condition.

Historical Note.—Whittinghame was part of the great historical possessions of the Earls of March, till in 1372 George of Dunbar, 10th Earl of March, conferred the lands on Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith,[1] who had married his sister Agnes and was the founder of the Collegiate Church of Dalkeith. His son became first Lord Dalkeith and his grandson, on marrying a daughter of James I., first Earl of Morton. The fourth Earl was the Regent Morton (1572-8) and it was at Whittinghame that the proposal for the assassination of Darnley was made to him by Bothwell and Lethington in January 1567. On his execution and forfeiture in 1581, title and lands lapsed to the Crown, but were later returned to the representative of the family. Whittinghame passed in 1660 to Alexander Seton first Lord Kingston (*cf.* p. 67), who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittinghame and heiress of her brother Archibald, and again by marriage with Kingston's only surviving daughter to the Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier, son of the first Earl of Tweeddale, remaining with the Hays till it was sold in 1817, along with Stoneypath to Mr. James Balfour.[2]

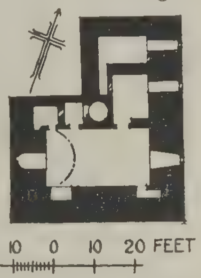

Fig. 177.—Stoneypath (No. 214).

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[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* i., No. 522; [2] *Family of Seton*, ii., pp. 717, 721; *New Stat. Acct.* ii., p. 64.

xi. N.W. 21 August 1913.

214. Stoneypath Tower.—The ruin of this tower is situated ½ mile to the east-north-east of Garvald village on the right bank of a ravine traversed by the Papana Water 200 yards below its confluence with the Thorter Burn. The steep escarpment of the glen provides a natural defence on the north, west and south; to the east are traces of an earthen rampart some 12 feet wide at base.

The building is L-shaped on plan (fig. 177), measuring 43 feet 4 inches along the south wall and 50 feet along the east wall. The main block on the south has an external width of 31½ feet and the wing of some 26¾ feet. In the former, below the first or principal floor there is a basement with a mezzanine floor within the vaulted ceiling; between the first floor and wall head levels were apparently three storeys, the uppermost ceiled with a stone vault.

The walls are built of roughly coursed rubble with dressed corners and at ground are 9 feet in thickness. On a quoin at the south-west angle is a shield rudely incised with the arms of the Lyle family—fretty of six pieces. On the west wall of the main block there is a projection with a window to the south and a machicolated opening beneath, which could hardly have been defensive and probably was a garderobe.

The entrance was in the south wall at the first floor level, where a breach in the wall has been built up and a modern doorway inserted.

The basement of the main block contains one apartment 26 feet by 14½ feet, with a chamber of similar dimensions in the mezzanine floor above. Mural chambers are placed in the lateral walls and a narrow window in the east wall. The greater portion of the vaulted ceiling has fallen, filling the chamber with its debris. The wing contains at this level two chambers, but the more northerly is now inaccessible.

The Hall occupied the full extent of the first floor of the main block. It had a large fireplace in the east wall with a sink and drain on the south lighted by a small window. A window on the north has stone seats and a cupboard in the western jamb. On crossing the Hall the wheel-stair, somewhat unusually situated in the north wall of the main wing, is reached. It communicates with the basement and the upper floors. The upper floors are completely ruined.

The tower dates from the 15th century and is now in an exceedingly bad state of repair.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1494 " David Lile of Stanepeth " was pursuing the free tenants of Duns in a case of multure to the mill of Duns, which he had feued.[1] The Lisles continued there for more than a century thereafter. In 1609 George " Lyell " was of " Stanypeth " and had a charter of novodamus to himself, his wife Agnes Hamilton and their son and heir George, which included also their estates in Berwickshire, but this is followed, in the same year, by a resignation of the property and its transference to Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.[2] These grants include the *castrum* or *fortalicium* of Stoneypath, meaning simply the tower. Later (1616) the property was conferred upon Archibald Douglas of Whittingeham, when it is specified as having been part of the earldom of March,[3] and in 1628 was in possession of William Douglas of " Stanypeth." whose daughter married Arthur Douglas, nephew of the 8th Earl of Morton, and to this Arthur and his wife Stoneypath was conveyed with the barony of Whittinghame.[4] In this way Stoneypath came ultimately to the Setons[5] from whom in time it passed by purchase.

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[1] *Records of the Parliament of Scotland* (1804) p. 447; [2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. Nos. 73, 183; [3] *Ibid.* s.a. No. 1460; [4] *Ibid.* s.a. No. 1315; [5] *cf. Art.* 213; *R.M.S.* 1668, No. 1154.

xi. S.W. 21 May 1913.

215. **Penshiel.**—On a plateau under the east shoulder of Penshiel Hill and on the left bank of the Faseny Water, ¾ of a mile south-west of its confluence with the Whitadder, are the ruins of a grange which was attached to Melrose Abbey.

The main building measures exteriorly 82 feet by 25 feet and is built of large boulders of greywacke and granite. The ground floor is vaulted transversely and is lit by two small windows in each gable. The entrance is in the north wall, and the doorway has been secured by three cross-bars, as indicated by the bar-holes. The walls are 4 to 5 feet thick at base and 2 feet 6 inches thick at first floor level. There are traces of a forestair at the south-east angle, and the presence of beam holes in the exterior face of the south wall, 7 feet from the ground, may indicate that a hoarding or stage ran along that wall. The ruin is 10 feet high and is in a bad state of repair. Only 5 feet of the vaulting remains, and its condition is precarious.

To the south of this building is a courtyard 61 feet by 90 feet enclosed by a wall some 3 feet thick. To the north are foundations of two buildings, probably of later date. These measure respectively 49 feet by 19 feet and 49 feet by 24 feet 6 inches. The walls are 3 feet in thickness.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Penshiel is referred to in a charter granted by the Earl of Dunbar to the monks of the Isle of May in 1200. Later it belonged to the monks of Melrose. The main building described above was possibly erected in the first half of the 15th century. The lands of Penshiel were included in the gift of the Melrose lands in 1621 to Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Melrose, afterwards Earl of Haddington[1]

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a.

xvi. S.E. 6 June 1913.

216. Johnscleugh.—This 17th century dwelling-house on the left bank of the Whitadder Water, 4 miles south-east of Garvald, is oblong on plan and measures externally 60 feet from east to west and 22 feet 6 inches from north to south. A semicircular tower projecting from the middle of the south wall contains a wheel stair, which gives access to the upper floor.

There were originally two apartments on the ground floor with barrel vaulted ceilings, but the eastern chamber has been subdivided by a partition, its vault has been removed, and a modern range replaces the large fireplace in the east gable recorded in *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club.* 1896-8, p. 168.

The building contains two storeys beneath the wall head and a garret within the roof. It is in occupation, and the fabric is structurally sound.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of "Johniscleuch" in 1598 were granted to George Lauder of the Bass, but later were seized for debt; and in 1634 the creditors' "process" was assigned to Richard Lauder of Halton, who had a royal charter of confirmation of these and other lands formerly belonging to the Lauders of the Bass.

R.M.S. s.a. No. 16.

xvi. N.E. 15 June 1913.

217. Ruchlaw.—On the left bank of the Sauchet Water, and less than ¼ mile west of Stenton village on the other bank, is the mansion of Ruchlaw, a 17th-century house built by Archibald Sydserff and still occupied by his descendants. It is built on an L plan; the main block, 67 feet long by 21 feet broad, lying east and west and the wing, which contains a turnpike stair, projecting southward from the eastern end. The building is three storeys in height. The walls are built of a reddish rubble in courses and are covered with harling, but the plain backset dressed margins of the voids and the moulded Renaissance eaves course are left exposed; the gables are crowstepped.

On a modern porch, which has been built out in the re-entering angle, are two carved and inscribed triangular pediment stones, which have been removed from some other portion of the building. The first has, beneath two stars, a shield charged: within a bordure a fleur-de-lys between three cinquefoils two and one. Flanking the shield are the initials A S for Archibald Sydserff, the founder, and the date 1663. The second pediment has a quaterfoiled ornament comprising four fleur-de-lys conjoined at the stalk, flanked by initials A S with initials E S below and the date 1663.

Internally the house is modernised; the ground floor apartments were originally vaulted but all the vaults except that of the eastern chamber have been removed. Several of the windows have heavily moulded cases and astragals which appear to be of memel pine and contemporary with the house.

The building is in good condition.

SUNDIALS.—Within the walled garden south of the house are two sundials. The first is a 17th-century lectern dial 5 feet 8 inches high (fig. 83). The shaft is octagonal on plan and has a moulded necking, capital and base. The dial-stone is wrought into 35 dials; the gnoma have been of wrought iron and are completely oxidised. This dial is presumably not *in situ* having been re-erected in the 19th century.[1]

The second dial is later and less interesting. The dial stone is a small, flat slab of white marble, has a wrought iron gnomon, and is inset in a red freestone baluster, the total height being 3½ feet. The marble slab bears an illegible inscription, usually taken to be ROUGHLAW.

DOVECOT.—Within a park 200 yards south-west of the house is a dovecot rectangular on plan and probably contemporary with the house.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—William 'Sydserff' of Ruchlaw is on record in 1623[2]; Mr. James 'Sydserfe' of 'Rouchla' was in 1644, appointed to take control of the Whittinghame estates,[3] and Archibald 'Sydserfe' of Ruchlaw (1666) was his son.[4]

[1] *Cast. and Dom. Archit.* v., p. 424; [2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a., No. 498; [3] *Reg. Pr. Co.* viii., (Second Series) p. 36; [4] *Inquisit. Special.* Hadd. No. 283.

xi. N.W. 24 April 1920.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

218. **Fort near the White Well, Johnscleugh.**—About ¾ mile north-west of Johnscleugh and 600 yards south-east of the White Well, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, between the Whitadder and the Garvald and Priestlaw road, is a small hillock, the summit of which is enclosed by two concentric walls of earth 64 feet apart, the enceinte measuring 48 feet in diameter. The inner rampart is 9 feet broad and 1 foot in height, and the outer is 6½ feet broad and 1 foot in height, the highest part of the interior rising 5½ feet above the base of the outer bank. To the north-west there is a gap in the outer rampart to provide an entrance, which has been banked on either side as far as the inner rampart, which it does not penetrate. On either side the passage is 4 feet broad and 9 inches high, and the sides converge regularly from the outer rampart, where the distance between them is 20 feet, to the inner rampart where they are only 7 feet apart.

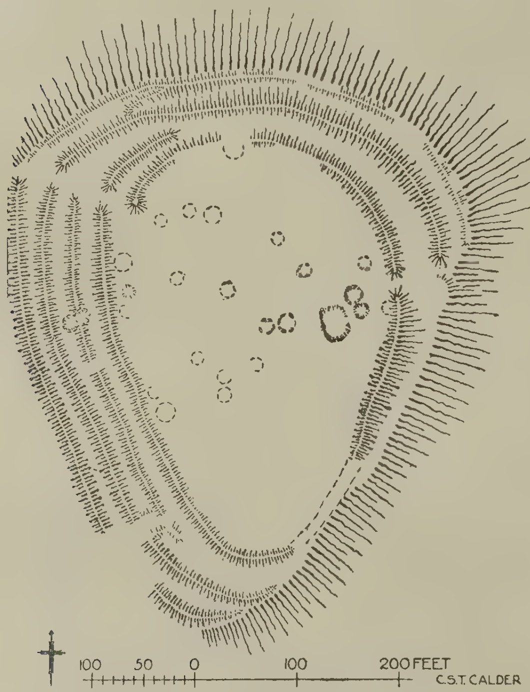

FIG. 178.—Fort, Friar's Nose (No. 219).

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

219. **Fort, Friar's Nose, Kilmade Burn.**—This fort (fig. 178) is situated on a promontory called the "Friar's Nose" (locally "Knowes") the eastern extremity of Priestlaw Hill, which lies in the angle formed by the Whitadder Water and its tributary on the right bank, the Kilmade Burn, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea-level, and within a stone-throw of the Berwickshire boundary.

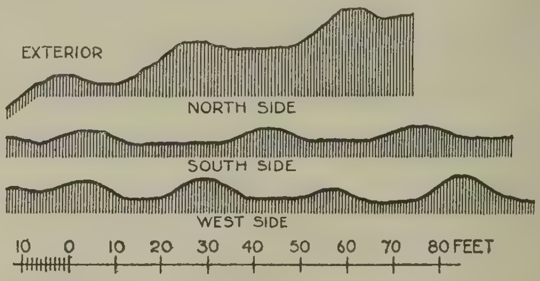

FIG. 179.—Fort Sections, Friar's Nose (No. 219).

The fort is pear-shaped, with its narrowest end to the south and its longest axis north and south, and measures internally, from crest to crest, 410 feet with a greatest width from east to west of 285 feet. The east side falls away steeply to the Kilmade Burn 60 feet below, and this steep natural face continues round the north side above the valley of the Whitadder. On these sides, therefore, the fortifications have been economised. There is an entrance on the east from which a rampart runs southwards, fully 30 feet in from the crest of the natural slope, leaving a terrace between itself and the crest. This single rampart continues northwards from the entrance as the inmost defence of the fort, but two outer ramparts (fig. 179), respectively 47 and 78 feet distant from the crest of the inmost one, also begin, and are continued round the north sector to the north-west entrance, the outmost being somewhat down the face of the slope. About 150 feet before reaching this north-west entrance the outmost forks inwards to merge with the inner rampart, thus forming a traverse, while the inmost ends in a mound directly opposite the entrance. For a distance of 90 feet from the entrance the rampart overlaps itself on the outer side. From this entrance, which passes through all the defences and is 15 feet wide, to the south-western entrance these three ramparts are continued with an additional but smaller one between the inmost and the middle ramparts, giving four ramparts on the most assailable side facing the level from Priestlaw Hill. On this smaller rampart about 110 feet south of the north-west entrance are two impinging hut circles. The south-western entrance, with a width of about 18 feet, passes three of the defences but does not pierce the inmost one. From this entrance to the south-east corner the three main ramparts only continue, until the two outer tail off where they meet the crest of the natural slope; the inmost one apparently continuing its course round but being for about a hundred feet now indiscernible. The enclosure is studded with indications of hut circles.

xvi. S.E. 28 September 1920.

ENCLOSURES.

220. Walled Enclosure, Kingside School.—About 150 yards north-west of Kingside School on the ridge between the Whitadder and the Kell Burn, at an elevation of 850 feet above sea-level, are the remains of a stone wall, which encloses an area roughly oval in outline with its longer axis running north and south and measuring 108 yards in length by 83 yards in breadth. Only traces of the wall are seen at the north and south ends, but on the edge of the steep declivity on the west, falling some 40 feet to the haugh on the left bank of the Kell Burn, which flows some 50 yards distant, are the remains of a wall now 7 feet broad at the base and rising 1 foot above the inside level; outside on the north are traces of a ditch. The road from Gifford to Priestlaw cuts through the east side of the enclosure, and there are indications of the wall having been carried along the east side of the road on the top of the slope overlooking the Whitadder. Signs of an entrance 20 feet wide are seen at the north end, and opposite it, 20 feet nearer the centre of the enclosure, are two large stones 6 feet apart.

The Setting of Small Stones (No. 244) is placed near the centre of this enclosure.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 19 May 1913.

221. Circular Stone Walled Enclosure.—In a small glen about ½ mile west of Kingside School on the northern slope of Penshiel Hill, at an elevation of about 850 feet above sea-level, are the foundations of a stone wall 4 feet broad enclosing an area 100 feet in diameter. To the south-east, where the brae rises quickly, the wall cannot be traced. A spring of water rises in the centre of the enclosure. As it is commanded by the hillside to the south and south-east, it cannot have been a defensive enclosure, but was probably a fold for animals.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 12 June 1913.

222. Small Excavated Hollow, Back Burn, Johnscleugh.—About 600 yards north-east of Johnscleugh, just over the top of the brae rising from the south side of the Back Burn, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, is a single small excavated hollow, oval in shape, lying north and south. It measures 16 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth, and the earthen bank round it, is 4 feet broad and 1 foot in height. There is an entrance in the eastern side.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

223. Small Excavated Hollows, Ling Rig, Johnscleugh.—Some 500 yards east of Johnscleugh, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, on the sloping summit of the Ling Rig, which lies between the Back Burn and the Writerspath Burn, is a group of small excavated hollows, placed almost in a line, running north-north-east and south-south-west, the major axes of the hollows being across this line. The first is oval in shape, 12 feet long, 8 feet broad and 1 foot 6 inches deep; the second 20 yards to the south-south-west is circular and 9 feet in diameter, while it is surrounded by a slight wall 3 or 4 inches in height; the third, 38 yards farther on in the same direction, is of the same length and breadth as the first but is less distinct; the fourth, 40 feet distant, showing a wall 3 feet broad and 4 to 6 inches high on the flanks, is 18 feet long by 10 feet broad; some 20 yards to south-west there is evidence of two adjoining hollows, too indistinct for measurement; 115 yards south-south-west of the fourth, on the top of the brae running down to the left bank of the Whitadder, there is a rectangular area with rounded corners, 17 feet long by 8 feet 6 inches broad, which seems to have been divided into two compartments, the wall being 4 feet 6 inches broad and showing an entrance on the southern side, while adjacent to the western end, there is an oval hollow 13 feet long by 8 feet broad; and 15 feet to the west there are faint traces of another group. Along the top of the brae, about 150 feet above the Whitadder, for a distance of about 200 yards, an earthen wall, 5 feet in breadth and 1 foot in height, has been thrown up, the ends being carried straight down the steep slope of the hill to the grassy haugh on the left bank of the river, forming an enclosure which would give access to water. Probably the excavations and the enclosure are contemporary and tend to confirm the idea that these hollows are the remains of shielings.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 13 June 1913.

224. Small Excavated Hollows, Redstone Rig, Faseny Water.—About 600 yards north of Faseny Cottage on the steep south-western slope of the Redstone Rig, at an elevation of some 1300 feet above sea-level, are three small hollows with the excavated material thrown up towards their lower sides. The first is oval in shape, the longer axis running north-west and south-east, and measures 11 feet by 8 feet by 1½ feet; the second some 30 yards distant to the south-east is circular and measures 9½ feet in diameter by 1 foot in depth; the third lies 70 yards south of the last and is slightly oval in shape with quite a prominent bank on the west-south-west side. Along the main axis, west-north-west and east-south-east, it measures 8½ feet while its breadth is 7 feet and its depth 2 feet.

xvi. S.W. (unnoted). 1 July 1913.

CAIRNS.

225. Cairn, Herd's Hill, Faseny Water.—About 20 yards from the left or north bank of the Faseny Water, on a slight terrace at the foot of the very steep southern slope of Herd's Hill, almost opposite the Hare Cleugh and at an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea-level, is a small cairn of stones overgrown with heather, oval in shape, measuring 19 feet from north-west to south-east, 13 feet across and 2 feet in height. On the summit a thin, flat slab 4 feet in height, 1 foot broad and 7 inches thick, has been set up on end and is supported by several boulders. This stone is said to have been in this position for 60 years at least, but, as it is not sunk into the cairn, it is probable that it was erected at a much later date than the cairn.

xx. N.W. (unnoted). 12 June 1913.

226. Cairn and Enclosure, Priestlaw Hill.—On the summit of Priestlaw Hill, at an elevation of over 1250 feet above sea-level, is a circular stone cairn 40 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height. Encroaching on the western side is a quadrangular stone walled enclosure, 54 feet long and 30 feet broad at the middle, in the interior of which a cross of loose stones, laid on the surface of the ground, has been made in late times. The central portion of the cairn does not seem to have been disturbed, although the cairn may have been robbed to a certain extent to supply material for the adjoining structures.

xx. N.E. (unnoted). 13 June 1913.

227. Small Cairn, Nine Stone Rig, Johnscleugh.—Some 700 yards south-west of Johnscleugh and 130 yards west of the cart track between Mayshiel and Johnscleugh, on the eastern slope of a heathery muir called the Nine Stone Rig, at an elevation of rather over 1000 feet, is a small grass covered mound which, on probing, is found to be made of stones. It is 12 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height at the centre.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 19 May 1913.

228. Small Cairn, Clints Dod.—At an elevation of 1307 feet above sea-level, on the summit of Clints Dod, 1½ miles south-south-east of Stoneypath Farm steading, is a cairn of stones overgrown with grass, 9 feet in diameter and

6 inches in height. A surveyor's cairn has been erected on the top.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 17 June 1913.

229. Cairns (denuded), Spartleton Edge.—About ½ mile north-north-east of Johnscleugh, near the summit of the broad ridge known as Spartleton Edge, at an elevation of 1100 feet above sea-level, are the remains of what probably were three cairns. On the site of the first are three large stones, the largest being 4 feet in length, and a quantity of smaller stones. A hollow 8 feet in length by 5 feet in breadth with small stones showing on the sides may have been the spot where a cist was placed. Some 80 yards to the east, four stones 9 to 12 inches in breadth, set on end and rising 4 inches above the surface, demark the southern arc of a circle, while the northern half shows the remains of the cairn. The diameter is 18 feet taken across the semicircular arc formed by the four stones. About 23 feet to the south-east there seems to have been a third cairn 17 feet in diameter, but it is almost entirely demolished.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

230. Cairn, Spartleton Edge.—About one mile north-east of Johnscleugh, on Spartleton Edge, at an elevation of about 1100 feet above sea-level, is a cairn of stone covered with a depth of about 6 inches of peat, measuring 25 feet in diameter and rising 1½ feet above the level of the ground.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 3 April 1914.

231. Cairns, Kingside Hill.—Half a mile north-east of Mayshiel near the foot of the western slope of Kingside Hill, about 150 yards south of the Gifford and Priestlaw road and some 100 yards east of the cart track between Mayshiel and Johnscleugh, are two circular cairns. The most southerly is 36 feet in diameter and 3½ feet in height; the second, 143 feet to the north-north-east is 28 feet in diameter and 2½ feet in height. Both show signs of excavation on the top.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 30 May 1913.

232. Bell Cairn, Table Rings, Penshiel Hill.—On a gentle slope on the north-east shoulder of Penshiel Hill, about 1000 yards south-west of Kingside School, at an elevation of over 1000 feet above sea-level, is a circular cairn of stones surrounded by a broad trench with an earthen bank outside, a typical bell cairn, marked Table Rings on the O.S. map. The cairn is almost flat on the top with a very slight hollow in the centre, as if some slight excavation had been attempted, and it is built not exactly in the centre of the saucer-like excavation, but rather nearer the north-western and western arcs of the enclosing bank. The trench has been excavated to a depth varying from 2 feet on the south-west to 1 foot 3 inches on the north-east, and the bank varies from 9 inches in height above outside level on the south-west to 1 foot 6 inches on the north-east to allow for the slope of the hill and keep the top of the enclosing bank about level. The whole structure is nearly circular, the external diameters varying only 3 feet. From north-west to south-east the diameter over all is 96 feet and from north-east to south-west 93 feet. The bank varies in width from 6 feet on the north-west and north-east to 7 feet on the south-west and 8 feet on the south-east, while it rises about 2 feet 9 inches above the bottom of the trench, which is 21 feet broad at the north-west, 22 feet at the south-west, 27 feet at the south-east and 25 feet at the north-east. The cairn is 34 feet in diameter at the base and 24 feet at the top from north-west to south-east, 31 feet at the base and 22 feet at the top from north-east to south-west, and it rises 4 feet 3 inches above the bottom of the trench.

xvi. S.E. 12 June 1913.

CAIRNS AND HUT CIRCLES.

233. Small Cairns and Hut Circle, Johnscleugh.—Above the brow of the steep slope rising from the left bank of the Whitadder, about ¾ mile north-west of Johnscleugh, a short distance north of the mouth of the Tavers Cleugh on the western side of the river, at an elevation of a little over 1000 feet above sea-level, are two cairns and a hut circle which can be traced with difficulty as they are covered with several inches of peat. The hut circle has an interior diameter of about 9 feet, and the wall is 4 feet broad rising 6 inches above ground. Some 45 yards to the south-east is a cairn 9 feet in diameter and 9 inches in height. The stones of both are only found by deep probing. About 60 yards to the east-south-east is another cairn of similar dimensions.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

234. **Cairns and Hut Circles, Kingside Hill, Mayshiel.**—Round the highest part of Kingside Hill, which rises to an elevation of about 1100 feet above sea-level, and about ¾ mile north-east of Mayshiel are a number of small cairns of stone and two stone hut circles, all overgrown with grass but showing stones up to 10 inches and 12 inches in breadth peeping through the green covering. The first structure lies above the brow of the hill overlooking Kingside Burn some 400 yards distant to the north. It is 18 feet in diameter and rises 1 foot above ground, but, being only slightly hollow in the centre, it is difficult to say whether it is a hut circle or a plundered cairn; some 68 yards south-east is a cairn 18 feet in diameter and 2 feet high at the centre; about 62 yards to the north-east of the last, and lying east of the first, is a hut circle 7 feet in diameter inside, with walls 4 feet thick and about 1 foot high with signs of an entrance to the south, and three boulders 14 inches in diameter on the outside line of the wall on the south-eastern arc; some 21 feet south of this hut circle is a smaller example with an interior diameter of 4½ feet and wall about 3 feet thick with stones of 8 inches in thickness in the wall; about 100 yards south-east of the larger hut circle there are the remains of a plundered cairn 25 feet in diameter and now 1½ feet in height, the stones removed from the south-eastern portion of the cairn being thrown down in a heap beside it; about 40 yards east-south-east of the large hut circle is a cairn 10 feet in diameter and 1 foot high with four or five stones, 1½ feet by 1 foot in size, piled on the top and numerous other smaller stones peeping through the grass. A further group of five cairns 12 to 14 feet in diameter are situated some distance down the south-western slope of the hill, of which four appear complete, but all that remains of the fifth is a few of the larger stones which had been placed round the outer edge of the cairn.

This group of hut circles and cairns is some 300 yards east of the stone circle (No. 240) and two cairns (No. 231).

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 6 June 1913.

235. **Small Cairn and Hut Circle, Johnscleugh.**—About ¾ mile west of Johnscleugh on the top of the brae sloping down southwards to the Hazelly Burn, about 150 yards distant from it and some 300 yards west of the junction of the South Grain Burn and the Hazelly Burn, is a heather covered mound 12 feet in diameter and rising 1 foot in height at the centre, which, on being probed, was found to be of stones covered with a depth of peaty soil. Three feet to the north is what appears to be the stony foundation of a hut circle, 16 feet in diameter internally, with an entrance facing the cairn. The elevation is about 1050 feet above sea-level.

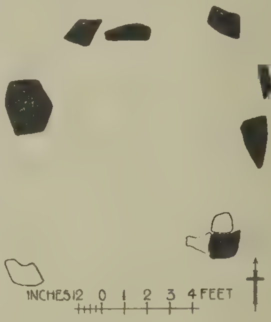

FIG. 180.—Stone Setting Mayshiel (No. 238).

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 30 May 1913.

236. **Small Cairn and Hut Circle, Bleak Law Rig, Johnscleugh.**—On the gentle eastern slope of the Bleak Law Rig, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, some 600 yards north-west of Johnscleugh and 200 yards south-west of Garvald and Priestlaw road, is a hut circle with an exterior diameter of 27 feet and an interior diameter of 15 feet. The stone wall which rises 1 foot 6 inches above the interior is 6 feet in breadth, increasing to 9 feet on the western arc, but it has been tampered with at this part, and the entrance cannot be traced. Some 26 feet to the east of the hut circle is a small cairn of stones, 9 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height. The hut circle and cairn are covered with grass, while the surroundings show a vigorous growth of heather.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 13 June 1913.

Hut Circles.

237. Hut Circle, Rough Cleugh Rig, Johnscleugh.—Some 400 yards south-west of Johnscleugh and about 150 yards south-south-east of the Hazelly Burn, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, on Rough Cleugh Rig a heather covered muir, is a hut circle of stone covered with grass, 6 feet in diameter internally and surrounded by a wall 4 feet thick rising 9 inches above outer and inner level. There are no signs of an entrance.

xvi. N.E. (unnoted). 13 June 1913.

238. Stone Setting, Mayshiel.—About ½ mile north-east of Mayshiel and 10 yards south of the road from Gifford to Priestlaw, at an elevation of over 900 feet above sea-level, is a setting of stones which measure up to 2 feet 3 inches in length, enclosing a roughly circular area 9 feet in diameter (fig. 180). Two stones lying 10 feet farther down the hill have probably been removed from the southern arc of the circle. Round the outside, soil is heaped up against the stones, while the interior has been excavated 6 inches to 1 foot below the exterior level.

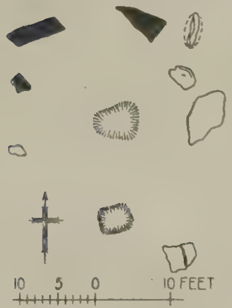

FIG. 181.—The "Nine Stones" (No. 239).

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 14 June 1913.

Stone Circles and Settings.

239. Stone Circle "The Nine Stones," Nine Stone Rig, Johnscleugh.—On the south-eastern slope of a heather covered muir running down to the Kingside Burn, some 400 yards distant from it and almost due west of the highest point of Spartleton Hill 1¾ miles away, slightly above the 1000 feet contour line is a stone circle called "The Nine Stones" (fig. 181), of which only eight remain, three on the north-western arc being still upright and five prostrate. Six of these stones at present enclose three quarters of a circle of an approximate diameter of about 22 feet, the southern arc being open. One stone more than 5 feet in length lies outside the north-eastern arc almost buried under peat, only one corner of the pillar protruding above the ground. The most southerly stone, which is split, lies several feet beyond the line of the circle. The largest erect stone, towards the north-west, is triangular in shape and measures 5 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth and 3 feet above ground, while its two neighbours to the east and west rise 2 feet in height. The other five stones, which are overthrown, vary from 2 to 7 feet in length. There is evidence of slight excavation at the centre, and about the most southerly point in the circle is a hollow that may have been occupied by the outlying stone to the south, which if replaced would make this segment of the circle fairly complete.

xvi. S.E. 19 May 1913.

240. Stone Circle, Kingside Hill, Mayshiel.—At an elevation of rather more than 1000 feet above sea-level, on the north-western slope of Kingside Hill, some 50 yards east of the cart track between Mayshiel and Johnscleugh and 150 yards south of the Kingside Burn, is a stone circle (fig. 182) about 39 feet in diameter, composed of 30 small boulders, of which the majority are set on edge; a number have been overthrown, and three are covered with turf. The highest rises only 16 inches above the surface of the ground. In the centre of the circle is a large boulder 2 feet long by 1 foot 9 inches broad, appearing 6 to 9 inches above ground and penetrating at least about 2 feet under ground. For a distance of 5 feet round this central stone there is a very slight mound. On the northern curve of the circle the stones are placed closer than on the opposite side.

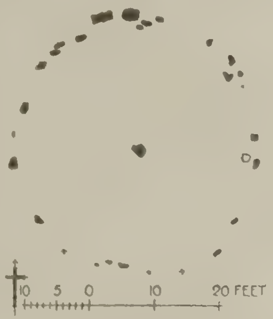

FIG. 182.—Circle, Kingside Hill (No. 240).

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 30 May 1913.

241. Stone Circle and Hut Circles, Penshiel Hill, Mayshiel.—On the northern slope of Penshiel Hill, some 700 yards almost due east of Mayshiel and 200 yards south of Kingside Burn, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, is a hut circle 16 feet in diameter internally, with a wall now 3 feet 6 inches broad rising 6 to 12 inches in height. On the inside of the eastern arc a number of the foundation stones are still *in situ*. The wall is overgrown with grass and heather, but on probing it is found to be stony in parts. Some 35 yards to the east-south-east, about 12 feet higher, is a somewhat similar structure, too overgrown with heather for measurement. About midway between these hut circles and the Kingside Burn, is a setting of small stones, probably part of a stone circle. Four stones, varying from 11 to 21 inches in length and rising from 3 to 5 inches above ground, are placed on end or on edge on the northern arc of a circle, which would have a probable diameter of about 45 feet if complete. A fifth stone was found on probing under a growth of 5 inches of peat on the south-eastern arc, and excavation would perhaps expose others. In the centre is a large flat stone, 4 feet 3 inches in length and 2 feet 2 inches at greatest breadth, of which only a small portion appears above ground. Some 9 feet to the west of the central stone is a small flat stone 15 inches across its greatest diagonal.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 3 July 1913.

242. Stone Circle, Penshiel Grange.—Some 63 yards east-south-east of the old cottage at Penshiel and 100 yards west of Penshiel Grange, on the grassy slope at the foot of the eastern side of Penshiel Hill, at an elevation of 950 feet above sea-level, is a setting of four large stones, which seem to have formed a stone circle. One stone to the north-west, a four sided monolith with a blunt chisel-shaped apex, is erect and measures 4 feet in height and 7 feet in girth at the base and is packed round the foundation with a setting or causeying of small stones, which extend 4 to 5 feet all round. The remaining three stones are prostrate and measure 2 feet 3 inches, 3 feet and over 3 feet 3 inches in length respectively, one end of the last stone being sunk in the soil. The diagonals between the stones as they now appear are 26 feet 7 inches from north-west to south-east and 15 feet 6 inches from south-west to north-east. A number of earthfast stones just appear above ground in the interior of the setting.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 23 May 1913.

243. Demolished Stone Circle (supposed) Penshiel.—Some 60 yards to the south of the above stone circle (No. 242) are four large prostrate monoliths measuring 5 feet 3 inches in length by 3 feet in breadth, 5 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, 4 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 3 inches and 6 feet by 1 foot 8 inches respectively. The first three lie in an almost straight line 11 feet 6 inches and 13 feet apart, and the last lies about 10 feet to the east. In their immediate vicinity is a row of large boulders gathered into a straight line, but they are of entirely different character from the four monoliths, which in shape and size so much resemble stones from a circle. It is not likely that their association is fortuitous, and the probability is that they had originally formed a stone circle.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 23 May 1913.

244. Setting of Small Stones, "The Packman's Grave."—On the muir in the fork of the roads from Priestlaw to Garvald and Gifford, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, are five stones, two pointed and set on end, each 1 foot 7 inches high, and three flat, which enclose a kite-shaped area 9 feet 3 inches in length by 4 feet 6 inches in breadth. This place is known as "the Packman's Grave"; a packman who is said to have been murdered by an innkeeper at Danskine is traditionally said to have been buried here.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 12 June 1913.

245. Setting of Small Stones, "Nine Stone Rig," Kingside Burn.—Almost on the 1000 feet contour line on the sloping hillside, some 300 yards south of the "Nine Stones" circle (No. 239) and some 60 yards north of Kingside Burn, is a setting of five small stones forming an irregular pentagon. They are of small size, the largest being 19 inches in length, and they rise from 2 to 5 inches above ground. The greatest distance between two stones diagonally is 8 feet 10 inches. Four are earth-fast; three are pointed and two flat. The enclosed area is slightly hollow in the centre, and there is a slight mound to the east.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 19 May 1913.

246. Setting of Small Stones, Kingside School.—Within the walled area 150 yards north of Kingside School (No. 220) and 13 yards west of the Gifford and Priestlaw Road, at an elevation of about 900 feet above sea-level, is a setting of five small stones. Four of the stones are set on end, rising from 9 to 17 inches above ground, and are placed so as to form a rectangle measuring about 10 feet in length and 7 feet in breadth with the longer axis lying west-north-west and east-south-east. A fifth stone lying flat is placed near the centre of the south-western side.

xvi. S.E. (unnoted). 19 May 1913.

SITES.

The O.S. map indicates the following sites:—

247. Chapel, Penshiel. xvi. S.E.

248. Burial Ground, Whittinghame Castle. xi. N.W.

YESTER.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

249. Ecclesiastical Furniture, Parish Church, Gifford.—This church was completed in 1710, superseding the church of St. Cuthbert at Bothans (No. 249), and within it are preserved the undernoted pieces of ecclesiastical furniture removed from the older church.

BELL.—In the tower is a long-waisted bell (fig. 31), 17⅛ inches in diameter and 13¼ inches high, of late mediæval type belonging to a group almost certainly cast in Scotland, probably in Edinburgh, at a foundry which has not yet been traced. On the skirt is the inscription O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI ANNO DOM M CC$\bar{\text{C}}$C LXXX XII. With the exception of the initial O which is a small Lombardic, the inscription is in Gothic letters. An S-like ornamental stop is placed at the end of each word and each division of the date, which is 1492. Above the inscription is a frieze of rather roughly moulded fleurs-de-lys; below are two rims enclosing a shallow hollow moulding. Immediately below these rims and at the top of the waist, just beneath the beginning of the inscription, are a plain St. Andrew's cross or X, a small Lombardic I and the representation of a hammer, about the same size as the letters of the inscription. The lettering, fleur-de-lys frieze and S stop as well as the X and hammer at the top of the waist are the same as those on the first bell at St. Giles', Elgin, cast in 1502; but the Elgin bell has a small Lombardic E S instead of I between the X and the hammer. Very similar bells are at Dalgety, Fife; Uphall, Linlithgowshire; Linlithgow (3rd); and Dundonald, Ayrshire. They all belong to the same period and are almost certainly from the same foundry. The question is discussed in detail in *Church Bells of Linlithgowshire* pp. 6-11. The bell is rung by an old half-wheel 46 inches in diameter.

PULPIT.—The pulpit resembles those in the churches of Pencaitland and Spott and dates from the 17th century. It is built of oak and measures 3 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 4 inches in diameter by 3 feet 5 inches in height and is provided with a sounding board and panelled back. The front is bayed and like the halfits panelled, with fields enriched with strapwork cut out of the solid.

PANEL.—In the Tweeddale gallery is a wooden panel dated 1687 bearing an Earl's coronet within a scroll and underneath the initials of John Hay and Jean Scott in monogram.

xv. N.E. 30 May 1913.

250. Collegiate Church of Bothans.—The Collegiate Church of Bothans lies 100 yards east of the mansion of Yester, on the left bank of the Gifford Water, near the village of Gifford. It superseded an older church on the same or an adjacent site. The present building was laid out on a cruciform plan, of which the only portions left are the choir and transepts, and these appear to have undergone extensive alterations and repairs. Whether the nave existed or not can only be determined by excavation, as the west end of the crossing is faced with an 18th century wall covering any traces of the bonding of the nave walls.

The exterior of the building has been repaired and largely refaced. A plain 15th century splayed basecourse returns along the walls of the transept and along a portion of the choir walls. A piece of carving representing two grotesque animals, over one of which peers a human head, is built into the south skew of the east gable; this probably came from the older church, as there is no trace of any similar work on the present building, which is singularly plain. Modern angle buttresses are attached to the west wall.

Internally the building presents some features of interest. Each portion is roofed with a stone pointed barrel vault necessitating, in the absence of buttresses, walls quite four feet thick. There are no signs of there having been a central tower. The transepts are 13 feet wide and respectively 17 and 18 feet long internally; these open into the crossing by semicircular arches in two orders. In the gable of each transept is a three-light window with cusped semicircular heads, all within a segmental arch stopping on the splayed jambs. In the east wall of the north transept is a piscina (fig. 29), the basin of which is almost entirely broken off; the head is formed of an ogival arch enriched on the extrados with crockets. On the sinister side of the head is a shield charged *per pale: dexter*, on an inescutcheon three escutcheons (Hay); *sinister* three fraises (Fraser). The Fraser arms were assumed by the Hays after the marriage of Sir Gilbert de Hay of Locherworth with the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver, Peebleshire (executed 1306), whence the Hay lands in that county. The piscina, however, is of a much later date.

An opening in the north wall of the south transept in proximity to the arch of the crossing is filled in, as is a doorway high up in the north wall near the apex of the roof. The choir arch has been removed, and a later and wider arch substituted, which rests on console capitals and renaissance piers. On the vaulted roof are traces of quasi-vaulting ribs, as at Seton, Ladykirk, and other churches of the period. The choir would appear to have been shortened, as with a width of 18 feet 10 inches from north to south it only measures 13 feet 7 inches from east to west—an unusual proportion. Moreover the eastern ribs on the vaulted roof would terminate against the east gable before reaching the springing level. The walls show signs of infilling and renewals. In the east gable, at a height of 11 feet from the ground, is a three-light pointed window filled apparently with later tracery of a debased character. On this window exteriorly is incised the date 1635.

The Church has been and is still used as a mortuary chapel by the Tweeddale family and in it are the following memorials. In the south transept is a monument in Renaissance style without any dedicatory inscription. Pilasters set on either side of a recess rest on a pedestal and are surmounted by a cornice, on which is set a pointed arched tympanum bearing a shield flanked by the initials W H and H C and charged *per pale*, a star between three escutcheons for William Hay of Linplum (d. 1614) and a crescent between three cocks for Helen Cockburn his wife (d. 1627)* The shield has been tinted red and the other details of the monument outlined in black colour. In the same transept are two stones dated respectively 1566 and 1613; a third bears a skull and cross-bones and the motto "MORS MORTUA MIHI VITA"; and on a shield parted *per pale:* a chevron within a tressure flory (for Fleming); a chevron between three cinquefoils two and one (for Hamilton of Pencaitland).

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Bothans was originally the name of the parish and village. The "church of Bothans" paid crusading tithe in 1275-6.[1] It was then but a parish church, and no doubt is the "church of Yester" (*Yestrith*) consecrated by David de Bernham in 1241. In 1448 Alicia de Hay granted lands to the altar of the B.V. Mary and a chaplain celebrating there "in the collegiate church of Bothans." Stephen Kerr, provost, and two chaplains were witnesses to the charter.[2] In 1539 Hay of Yester gave to 'Robert Walterstoune' provost of the collegiate church of Bothans, for the support of a chaplain in the choir celebrating at the altar of the Holy Cross, a site for a manse (*locum mansionis faciendi*) in the township of Bothans (*in pago de Bothanis*).[3] The same form appears in another connection, in references of 1592—"The college of the bothanis, bothane Kirk, the preistis of the bothanis etc."[4] Then in 1645 we have a specification of templar lands here as *in Sanctbothans*,[5] and this form has persisted for the church, though it is merely a late formation by analogy with Abbey St. Bathan's, Berwickshire. But the dedication of the collegiate church and therefore also of the parish church, from which it was developed, was to St. Cuthbert: in 1447 we have "St. Cuthbert of the College Kirk of Bothans" and in 1540 "the Collegiate Church of St. Cuthbert of Bothanis," etc.[6]

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* *Ed. Reg. Test.* Part ii., pp. 185, 79.

The placing of the parish church upon a collegiate basis was due to Sir William Hay, Thomas Boyd, Eustace Maxwell and Dougall Macdowall, who on 1 Aug., 1420 addressed a joint petition to Henry, bishop of St. Andrews asking for the erection of the church into a college for a provost and four prebendaries, and the bishop's charter of erection is dated 22 April 1421. The four names in the petition are those of the husbands of the four heiresses of the Gifford lands (*cf. Introd.* p. xxiii): they describe themselves as co-lords (*codominorum*) of the lordship of Yester and patrons in turn of the parish kirk of Bothans. These joint patrons and their successors were to have the right of presentation to the provostship and chaplainries.[7] When, again, in 1452 Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock surrendered his fourth share for other lands to Sir David Hay, he retained his share of the patronage of the collegiate church of Bothans.[7] Apparently this was confiscated with the rest of the Boyd possessions in the reign of James III, and in 1511 the provostship was confirmed by James IV. to Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell.[8] By the exchange of the following year with Hay of Yester (*cf. Int.* u. s.) the collegiate church passed under the patronage of the Hays of Yester. Keith's *Catalogue* gives the staff as a provost with seven prebendaries and two singing boys; the usual statement is six prebendaries. The Tweeddale papers mention under 1447 the altar of B.V. Mary, referred to above, also an altar of St. Edmund, king and martyr, in the south transept or St. Edmund's aisle, a chaplain of the Holy Cross and the Rood altar; there was also an altar to St. Ninian.[9]

After the Reformation the patronage of the collegiate church and its prebends continued with the Hays,[10] but in 1708, following on the change made in the parish of Yester by the union of the parishes of Bara and Garvald, the Marquis of Tweeddale had a new church with manse and glebe provided in the town of Gifford, itself a recent foundation, and the last parish service was held in the church at Bothans on Sep. 17 1710,[11] which thereafter was retained as a family burying-place.

[1] Theiner cclxiv.; [2] *R.M.S.* s.a. 1449, No. 322; [3] *R.M.S.* s.a.; [4] *A Rentale of Haddington*, Scot. Hist. Rev. x., p. 377 ff.; [5] *Inquis. Spec.* Haddington, No. 202; [6] *Yester Writs*, Nos. 85, 86, 569; [7] *Ibid.* Nos. 53, 55; [8] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 521; [9] *Yester Writs* Nos. 152, 153; [10] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 3635; [10] *Inquis. Spec.* Haddington, *pass.*; [11] *Session Records.*

xv. N.E. 30 May 1913.

Castellated and Domestic Structures.

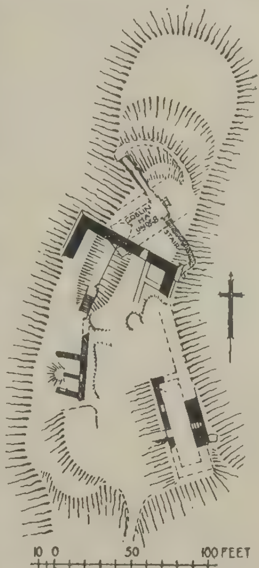

Fig. 183.—Yester Castle (No. 251).

251. **Yester Castle.**—Yester Castle (fig. 183) is built on a promontory formed by the confluence of the Hopes Water with a tributary running northwards from Castlemains farm about 2 miles south-east of Gifford.

The peninsula lies north and south and is slightly crescentic in shape, with precipitous sides bounded by the waters 50 to 70 feet below. At the southern end a ditch, measuring 100 feet wide from crest to crest and 20 feet deep, has been excavated, isolating the site from the mainland. The site is level with the landward for a length of 200 feet, beyond which it falls rapidly on the north to the water level; in this direction a second ditch, 30 feet wide and 15 feet deep, is cut across the head of the peninsula 230 feet north of the first and at a considerably lower level. The geological formation of the site is readily seen in the banks of the water courses, where it is found to be composed largely of a soft reddish sandstone rock with a covering of loam, easily excavated.

East of the position, where the Hopes Water takes a westward loop, a fragment of dressed masonry 12 feet broad and 8 feet thick is seen in mid stream, suggesting from its position that it formed the central pier of a bridge. To the south-west the smaller stream is crossed by a bridge with masonry of considerable age but by no means as old as the fragment on the east, which might well be 15th century work.

The level portion of the site measures about 200 feet from north to south and has a greatest width of 120 feet from east to west (fig. 14). It has been girt by great walls of enceinte 6 to 8 feet thick, against which internal structures have been reared. These for the most part are levelled to the ground save on the north and east, where portions still stand to a height of 40 feet. In other directions the walls have fallen, and their debris litters the flanks of the enceinte and the interior, rendering the arrangement difficult to elicit. At the southern end, towards the western corner, the conformation of the debris would suggest that the curtains were here strengthened by circular towers; but these and many other obscure points can be ascertained only by extensive excavations.

The most prominent portions of the curtain still standing are the northern side, which is complete for its length of 70 feet, and 20 and 30 feet respectively of the walls returning along the flanks. The masonry is built of reddish freestone ashlar set in large courses and is covered with a dense growth of ivy. At the base of these walls a heavy offset course with a weathered top returns exteriorly. In the northern wall, at the level of the enceinte, an arched doorway, which has been closed by double doors, gives access to the northern portion of the site, beneath which is the subterranean chamber known as the "Goblin Ha'." On the interior of this wall can be seen the beam-holes for two floors above the level of the enceinte, and on the west wall, on the floor above this level, is a slightly projecting basin with an ogival head and an external outlet with a stone spout. In the north-east corner are the foundations of secondary buildings, which have been covered with a penthouse roof, the sloping raggle for which can be seen on the interior of the north wall. These and the other buildings have been roofed with stone slates, several fragments of which can be seen amongst the debris.

A ruinous stone staircase leads down beneath the north wall to what is now the most interesting and the only complete chamber of the castle, the "Goblin Ha'" (fig. 80). It is an oblong chamber 37 feet long and 13 feet 2 inches broad, set not rectangularly to the northern wall of enceinte but inclined to the north-east. It is built of ashlar and is roofed with a pointed stone vault with massive close set ribs; these are mortised at springing level to receive the joists of a mezzanine floor; both floors are entered from pointed arched doorways on the south but are otherwise unlighted. Adjoining the lower doorway at the south-east angle is a cupboard with an arched head, checked for a door and penetrating 6 feet within the wall. In the north wall is a fireplace opening of early type. Some 6 feet above floor level are two massive corbels 5 feet apart, on the outer sides of which are lesser corbels; immediately over each main corbel is a beam-hole penetrating some 6 feet within the wall, and above this level the breast of the fireplace is splayed back, as it ascends upwards, to a square flue emerging in that portion of the site north of the main wall of enceinte. Bearers would be inserted in the beam-holes and would have a further support on the large corbels; these joists would support a sloping hood. The lesser corbels probably were intended as rests for lamps or vessels.

In the northern end of each of the lateral walls is a high pointed arched doorway with slots in the ingoings for the massive bars which secured the doors; beyond these doors may be seen the start of a passage covered with a pointed vault. These doorways have probably been intended as sally ports emerging midway down the steep slope on the flanks of the site. At a subsequent period these have been altered; that on the west is contracted, and a lower vaulted passage emerges well down the slope; the eastern doorway has been partially blocked up, and within it is formed the entrance to a straggling staircase which descends steeply for 20 feet, where it terminates under the north-eastern angle of the curtain against the solid rock. The staircase is narrow, merely sufficient for the passage of people in single file; the sides are lined with masonry inferior to that of the super-structure, and the roof is formed of a semicircular vault. For what purpose this elaborate passage was constructed is obscure* ; still more so is the reason why the project was abandoned, unless the builders feared that further tunnelling would threaten the stability of the angle of the curtain.

On the higher level of the enceinte, the portion of the site above the " Goblin Ha' " and beyond the curtain through which it is entered, has been apparently enclosed by a wall.

Within the enceinte, against and embodying the east curtain, is a range of building which has been at least three storeys in height and dates from the end of the 15th century. The lowest storey is ceiled with a semicircular barrel vault and contains a fireplace in the west wall and a slit-window in the east with a stepped sole. Above this vault only the east wall remains. The first floor has been ceiled in wood. It contains the remnants of a large fireplace, in the back of which are the sill and jamb of a window, not an uncommon occurrence in mediæval work ; adjoining the fireplace and to the south is an ogival-headed ambry. The floor above has been ceiled by a lofty stone barrel vault probably pointed in form. The only feature now remaining is the jamb of a lofty window, evidently intended to have a pointed arched head. On the arris of the jamb is wrought a shaft with an edge fillet and quirked flanking hollows. The shaft terminates in a belled base, dying out on a corbel. Within the jamb is a cupboard with a pointed arched head, entirely framed within bead-and-hollow mouldings returning around the foot and not, as is usual, received on a sloping sill. The opening is 1½ feet broad and 3 feet high ; above the apex is a shield uncarved. The cupboard also has a pointed arched roof and is 4¼ feet deep and 3¼ feet broad.

On the west of the enceinte are the remains of another range of buildings now only a few feet above ground, and from the most northerly of these the stair leading down to the " Goblin Ha' " is entered. South of this may be traced an apartment, which has been lit by a two-light Gothic window on the east, the roll-and-hollow moulded jambs and the mullion seat of which remain *in situ*. A second and smaller window can be traced, which lighted this apartment from the south and opened apparently into a trance between these buildings and others farther south still more fragmentary.

The remains of the main entrance and others of the more important features which usually supply fairly conclusive evidence of date, are either buried or missing. The lower hall or " Goblin Ha' " may date from the 13th century, and the western range was probably built towards the close of the 14th century. The masonry of the walls of enceinte is not unlike that found in early 15th century work, while the ogival-headed basin in the west wall and the detail of the eastern range is clearly 15th century work—and late rather than early.

Much could be done to preserve the ruins, which appear to have received no attention since falling into a state of disrepair. In particular the vegetation on the walls and vaulting should be removed, and the tops of the walls weather-proofed.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Yester belonged of old to the family of Gifford[1] from whom, in the 14th century the lands passed to the Hays.[2] In 1267 died " Hugo Giffard de Zester, whose castle or at least the cave and donjon (tower), as old stories tell, had been constructed by magic (*arte dæmonica*) : for there is a marvellous subterranean cavern, wonderfully constructed and carried under a great extent of ground, which is popularly called Bohall."[3] The castle was occupied by a constable for Edward II. in 1311.[4]

" The Lord of Yester's house " figured in the operations by the English connected with the occupation of Haddington in the 16th century.[5] On February 24, 1548, Lord Grey of Wilton got possession of it and committed its guarding to Sir George Douglas with fifty men. By the end of April, however, Lord Grey reports it as kept by Spaniards and holding out against the English fort at Haddington, so that it must have been recaptured by the Scoto-French forces. Again it fell into

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* *Sousterrains* formed in the natural rock were a feature of Chateau-Gaillard, the castle raised by Richard I on the bank of the Seine; at Coucy may be seen in the court the mouths of vaulted galleries leading underground, which have never been cleared; and underground caves and passages are features of these fortified structures.

English hands, as on June 20 there was a request to Somerset for " one of the Frenchmen taken in Yester castle."[6]

The place was abandoned as a residence at some date after the Reformation[7] but the present residence, Yester House, is of the period 1740-6.[8] The Hays of Yester quartered the arms of their predecessors the Giffords—gules, three bars ermine.

[1] *Cf. Introd.* p. xxiii; [2] *Cf. Introd.* p. xxiii; [3] *Scotich* Lib. x., cap. 21; [4] *Cal. Docts.* iii., No. 218; [5] *Cf. Introd. p.* xxix; [6] *Cal. Scott. Papers*, i., Nos. 174, 228, 256; [7] *Stat. Acct.* i., p. 342; [8] *Trans. Ed. Arch. Assoc.* ii., p. 30.

xv. N.E. 14 April 1915.

252. Newton Hall.—One hundred yards south of the modern mansion, which is 2 miles south-south-west of Gifford, is the ruin of the former house, which was built apparently in the late 16th century. On plan (fig. 184) it is oblong, measuring externally 22 feet 7 inches from north to south by 51 feet 7 inches from east to west and is two storeys and an attic in height; none of the apartments, of which there were at least two on each floor, has been vaulted. The outer walls, which are of rubble, are entire but are densely clothed with ivy and other vegetation. A chamfer is wrought on the jambs and lintels of the windows. Over the doorway in the north wall is an heraldic panel within a moulded border enriched on the outer surface with the dog-tooth ornament. The panel exhibits two shields, one below the other. The upper is charged with a lion passant (?) and is flanked by the initials P N; the lower bears three cinquefoils two and one (Hamilton) and is flanked by the initials M H. Within the ruin is a lintel inscribed · 1668 · IHN · 30.

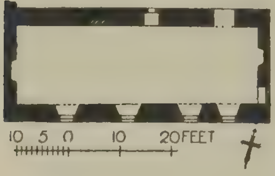

FIG. 184.—Newton Hall (No. 252).

DOVECOT.—Between the ruin and mansion is a dovecot somewhat unusual in appearance, as the gables are skewed and the roof is a timber couple one. It is built of rubble resembling that of the ruined house, and is oblong on plan, measuring 25½ feet from north to south by 18 feet from east to west. Internally there are two chambers, each containing stone nests, which are still in use.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The barony of Newton, which had been owned by Robert de Swynton in right of his wife was by them surrendered for a life-rent therein to Robert II. and in 1377 conferred by him upon William de Newton[1] The initials recorded above are no doubt those of Patrick Newton of that ilk, to whom Archibald Newton served heir in 1604.[2] The arms of Newton of that ilk, as matriculated in 1673, were vert, a lion rampant or, on a chief of the second three roses gules. The initials on the lintel may be those of John Newton, who served heir to his brother Archibald in 1655.[3] Richard Newton was created a baronet in 1697 but died without issue and by entail the estate fell to his kinsman Richard Hay, who assumed the name and arms of Newton.

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.* i., No. 599; [2] *Inquisit. Spec.* Hadd. No. 23; [3] *Ibid.* No. 238.

xv. S.W. (unnoted). 9 April 1920.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

253. Fort, Bentyhall.—On level ground just inside the corner of a plantation some 400 yards west of Bentyhall, on the 800 feet contour line, are the remains of an entrenchment, oval in outline, surrounded by earthen ramparts. The main axis runs north-north-east and south-south-west, and along this line the interior measures 138 feet while it is 98 feet across. The inner rampart, now spread out to a breadth of 13 feet, rises at most about 2 feet above the level of the interior and 3½ feet above the bottom of the ditch outside it, which is some 13 feet in breadth. At places, especially round the southern arc, the rampart and ditch are scarcely discernible. On the western side is a segment of an outer rampart 13 feet broad, which rises to a height of about 3 feet.

It is impossible to detect any traces of an entrance, as the site is overgrown with young trees, and a shallow ditch of late date with a pathway on the top of the material thrown out of it, which crosses the south-western end of the enclosure, has obliterated much of the original work at this part.

xv. S.E. (unnoted). 14 May 1913.

254. **Hill Fort, Vitrified, Harelaw.**—This fine stone fort, a little over 1¼ miles south of Long Yester, is built round the rocky summit at the north-eastern end of Harelaw, a spur of the Lammermuirs running in a north-easterly direction into the angle formed by the junction of the Harelaw Burn on the north and the Soon Hope Burn, a small feeder from the south. Rising to a height of almost 1250 feet above sea-level it commands an uninterrupted view of the country lying between the hills and the Firth of Forth. The site is naturally strong on all sides except towards the south-west, where there is a gentle ascent from the outer defence; to the north-north-east there is a rocky escarpment crowning a sharp declivity, while on the flanks the hill is very steep. The plan (fig. 185) of the interior of the fort is somewhat ear-shaped, being contracted on the eastern side some 80 feet from the narrow north-eastern end. The main axis of the fort is north-east and south-west, and the interior is 200 feet long and 86 feet broad at its widest part about 43 feet from the south-south-western extremity. While at the north-eastern end, where there is a strong natural defence in the rocky escarpment, only one stone wall, 34 feet above the foot of the rocks, has been considered necessary, round the flanks and opposite end the defences are more elaborate. The inner area is enclosed by a stone wall 4 feet thick and for the greater part rising about 1½ feet above the level of the ground on which it is built. It is in a fairly good state of preservation, except at the north-eastern end, but part of the outer facing of the foundation is *in situ* at the north-eastern corner. The absence of an apparent entrance through this defence, the lack of vegetation among the stones, and the clearness of its outline make it doubtful if this wall is as old as the other defences. Springing from either side of the rocks near the north-eastern end, a second stone wall and two outer ramparts of earth encircle the flanks and opposite end. Commencing about 65 feet from the north-eastern corner, and after allowing 10 feet for the entrance, the second stone wall swings out about other 20 feet and is carried in a gradually diverging line round the fort, till it reaches the rocks again on the north-west. At the south-south-western end its centre is 19 feet distant from the centre of the inner wall, and at the entrance on the north-western flank the distance is 12 feet, but beyond this to the north-east it is lost in a tumbled mass of stone. At the south-western corner there is a quantity of vitrified stones showing masses of molten matter up to 9 inches in diameter lying on what seems to be the core of the wall; while on the eastern side, where the ground has recently been disturbed, the heart of the wall is exposed, and its appearance suggests that the footing had been continuously concreted by vitrifaction. To the south of the north-western entrance and on the eastern arc the outer facing of the wall is seen for a few yards. This has been a massive wall, as the rickle of stones is as much as 30 feet in width in places; large stones are few, and the bulk of the material is of the size of causeway stones, many of whch are calcined About the middle of the north-western flank the main entrance is clearly defined by a shallow depression, 11 feet wide, through the outer defences and outer stone wall, and there is a suggestion of another entrance approaching the base of the rocks towards the north-east. Extending from the main entrance till it dies on the northern slopes is a short length of rampart with a ditch on either side; southwards two ramparts with ditches follow

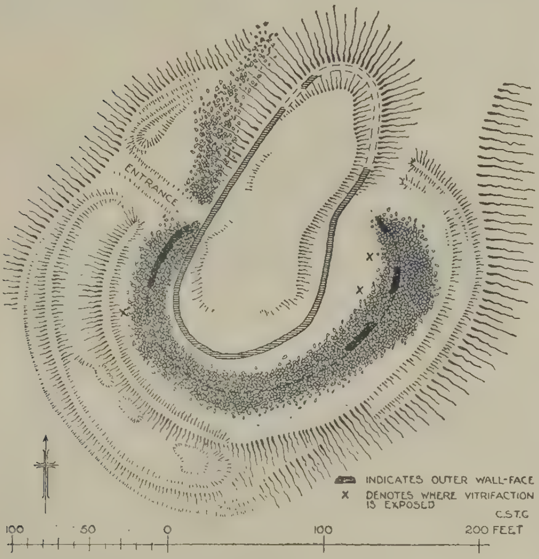
ENTRANCE
X
▬ INDICATES OUTER WALL-FACE
X DENOTES WHERE VITRIFACTION IS EXPOSED
C.S.T.C
100
50
0
100
200 FEET

FIG. 185.—Harelaw (No. 254).

the contour of the outer stone wall round the south-western arc to the southern corner at distances from wall face to crests of 28 and 65 feet respectively. The inner rampart is 14 feet broad at base, 1½ feet high on the inside and 9 feet above its ditch, which is 16 feet wide; the outer is 12 feet broad at base, 4 feet high inside and the same outside above its ditch, which is 7 feet wide and 1 foot deep on the counterscarp. The ends of the outer rampart return towards the scarp of the inner, and the inner ditch has been excavated for only half the length between the ramparts, a platform being left in the southern half, in which three hollows have been dug. That towards the east is 14 feet square with a projection to the west 6 feet square making an L-shaped depression; the second chamber 30 feet to the west measures 18 feet by 8 feet, the longer axis following the line of the ditch, and the third 12 feet farther on measures 12 feet by 8 feet in the same line but opens to the ditch at the west. The ramparts on the eastern flank are down on the general slope, respectively 28 and 45 feet out from the wall face; for the most part they appear as little more than scarps and are indefinite on the south-east.

xv. S.E. 15 May 1913.

255. Fort, Soon Hope Burn, Harelaw.—This fort is situated behind the shoulder of Harelaw Hill and at the top of a steep brae running down to the Soon Hope Burn, a small feeder of the Harelaw Burn. It stands at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level some 600 yards north-north-east of and 350 feet lower than the fort on the top of the hill, Harelaw Fort (No. 254). It is irregular in shape, the longest axis running north-west and south-east, and it measures internally 104 feet in length and 92 feet in breadth. It is surrounded by a wall, which has been built of stone, but which is now much depleted of this material. It measures 12 feet in width at the base and rises to a height of 4 feet at most above the interior. A well defined entrance 11 feet wide is seen on the north-eastern flank, with a passage still traceable outwards, curving slightly to the north, for a distance of 30 feet between parallel walls. From the southern side of this entrance a shallow ditch 10 feet wide and a low mound on the counterscarp 9 feet broad sweep round by the south and west, the latter terminating about the southern extremity and the former being carried round the western arc, from which side the ground slopes gently upwards and the fort is most accessible. The ditch falls to a depth of 3 feet on the scarp and 1½ feet on the counterscarp. In the south-western corner of the interior are the stone foundations of an oval enclosure overgrown with grass, with traces of an opening to the north-east. It measures internally 28 feet by 24 feet, while the wall is distributed over a width of 9 feet. A heap of recently collected stones has been deposited in it.

xv. S.E. 14 May 1913.

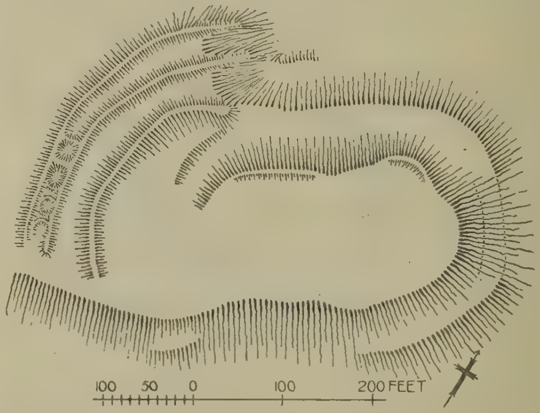

FIG. 186.—"The Castles," Long Newton (No. 256).

256. Hill Fort, "The Castles," Long Newton.—This fort is situated about one mile east-south-east of Long Newton, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea-level, at the eastern end of the hill known as Whinny Knowe, on a promontory formed by a curve of the Dumbadam Burn, whose steep bank at the north-eastern end of the fort has a height of 76 feet, providing a strong natural defence for this part. On plan (fig. 186) the fort is sub-oval, and its main axis lies north-east and south-west. Internally it measures some 390 feet in length by 150 feet in breadth. The inmost defence along the south-eastern flank, north-eastern end and about half-way along the north-western flank has been a rampart, which has almost entirely been removed, but on the northern arc a portion of it remains, 10 feet broad and 2½ feet in height above the interior. Some 16 feet below the base of this rampart and following its entire length, a terrace has been cut on the steep slope. On the south-eastern flank much of it has been obliterated, but a short section 8 feet in breadth is to be seen; it broadens to 20 feet at the north-eastern end, and 40 feet on the north-western flank. These two defences give out on a wide hollow, which slopes obliquely down the long steep escarpment. From the opposite side of this hollow three formidable ramparts (fig. 187) sweep round the western arc, the most vulnerable part of the fort, terminating some 20 feet from the edge of the steep slope on the southern flank and leaving a broad passage for an entrance into the fort. The inner of these measures 30 feet broad at the base and rises 5½ feet on the counterscarp and 11 feet above the bottom of a trench 22 feet wide, which separates it from the second rampart. This defence is 14 feet wide at the foundation, 2 to 4 feet high on the inside, and 3 to 4 feet on the outside. Some 18 feet beyond is the outer rampart, which measures 18 feet in width at the foundation and rises 5½ feet in height on the inside and 7 feet on the outside. In the line of the ditch between the two outer ramparts and beside the entrance are four rectangular hollows with rounded angles. These measure 16 feet by 14 feet, while they are some 6 feet apart. The compartment at the eastern end opens on to the entrance passage, while at present access to the other three is obtained by gaps in the outer wall. It is impossible to say whether these hollows belong to the same period as the fort, but it may be noted that somewhat similar excavations are seen in the same relative position in Harelaw Fort (No. 254) about 1½ miles to the south-east of this site.

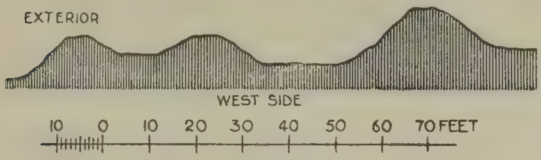

FIG. 187.—The "Castles," Section (No. 256).

Though not much stone can now be detected in any of the mounds which defend this fort, it is probable that they were originally faced at least on both sides by this material, which has been utilised in building the numerous stone dykes in the immediate vicinity.

xv. S.E. 21 May 1913.

257. Fort, The Hopes.—Overlooking the "Hopes" mansion house some 3¼ miles south-east of Gifford, and occupying the highest point of a short spur of the Lammermuirs, is a large fort defended by an elaborate series of earthworks (fig. 188). Situated at a height of about 1350 feet above sea-level, it occupies a strong natural position on a hill top which is the eastern termination of a saddle-shaped ridge. The southern side of this height falls away steeply but towards the west the slopes are more gradual.

The fort is sub-oval on plan, the main axis running north-east and south-west. Except on the south, where there are almost inaccessible screes and no traces of mound or parapet, the defences consist of an outer and inner series of earthen ramparts and occasional ditches, which vary in number according to the vulnerability of the sector which they protect. The outer defence is formed by a single rampart which at the best preserved part measures 18 feet in width, 2 feet in height on the inside and rises 4 feet above the bottom of a ditch outside 5 feet wide, and 1 foot deep on the counterscarp. The rampart and ditch commence on the edge of the scree on the southern end and swing round the western flank and northern end. Facing the north-west is an entrance 10 feet in width, the rampart on either side recurving inwards and extending towards the interior, so as to form a walled passage for a distance of about 30 yards. About 50 yards towards the north beyond this entrance there is a break in the alinement of the rampart and ditch, which are projected forwards about 15 yards and which slightly overlap. From this point these works are carried towards the east, the ditch being crossed by a number of traverses, the best preserved being towards the eastern end ; these measure 5 feet in width, and the most easterly five are placed at distances varying from 20 to 33 feet apart, measured from crest to crest. The rampart and ditch terminate on the edge of another ditch or sunken way in places 5 feet deep and 30 feet wide between the crests of the ramparts by which it is bordered. This

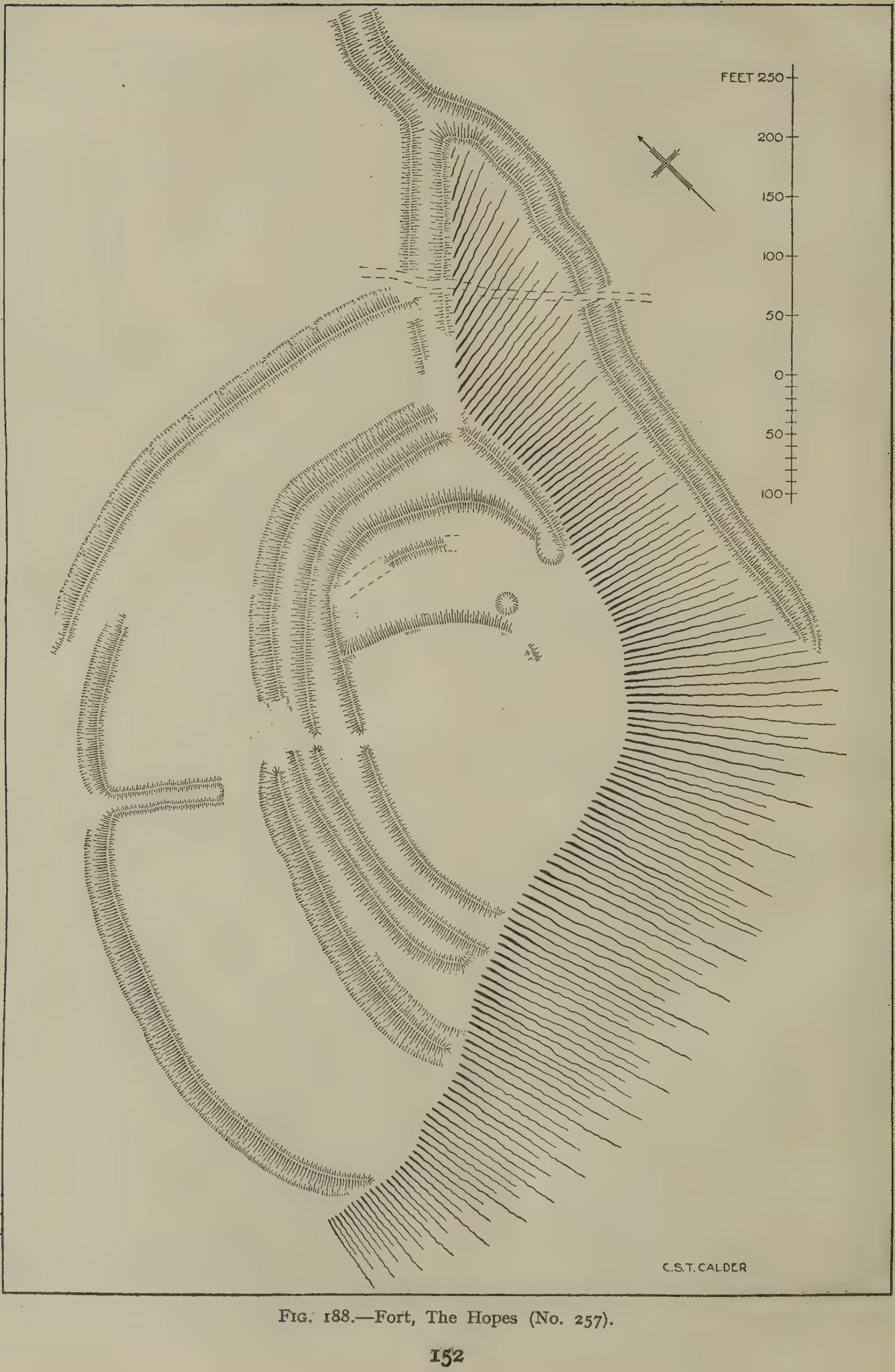

FIG. 188.—Fort, The Hopes (No. 257).

sunken way runs obliquely down the hill in a north-easterly direction and joins a ditch of about the same depth and width, also bounded on either side by a broken rampart, some 30 yards from its northern end where it debouches on the edge of the ravine through which flows the Brookside Burn. This ditch lies north and south and is cut across the lowest part of the neck of the spur, its southern end dying out on the hillside 190 yards from the fork made by it and the sunken way.

The inner series of defences consist of four ramparts on the south side of the north-western entrance and three on the north side, placed at varying distances apart. These ramparts vary from 16 feet to 24½ feet in width and 1 foot to 2 feet in height on the inside, and, while the distance between the crests of the inner and outer rampart is some 40 yards on the edge of the scree, at the entrance it is about 25 yards. The southern end of the third rampart from the interior does not abut on the edge of the scree but recurves inwards to meet the next rampart some 15 feet from the verge. Of the three ramparts to the north of the entrance the inmost one recurves sharply inwards round and across the north-eastern segment of the fort, and the two others extend in a fairly regular curve until they reach the oblique ditch or sunken way on the north-east already mentioned. The outer terminates at the sunken way but the middle rampart, after a gap of 10 feet, follows the crest of a steep slope southwards for 130 feet, after which the counterscarp swings round to form a circular depression and meet the scarp of the inmost rampart. There is a slight trench 6 feet 6 inches wide and about 1 foot deep along the whole length of the exterior of the outmost rampart of this inner series.

Crossing the interior some 95 feet from the north-eastern end is a scarp 3 feet in height, and about 65 feet in advance of it is a short section of a parallel mound. In front of the south-eastern end of the scarp is a circular hollow 20 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep.

The measurements of the clear interior of the fort are 250 feet in greatest length and 220 feet in greatest breadth, while the extreme length between the outer ramparts is 740 feet and the extreme breadth from scree to outmost rampart 460 feet.

Hope (O.E. *hop*) is a small blind mountain valley, especially one opening off a larger valley or dale.

xv. S.E. and xvi. S.W. 28 September 1921.

258. **Hill Fort, "Witches Knowe."**—On the summit of Witches Knowe, a small, irregularly oval-shaped hill lying parallel to the main range of the Lammermuirs but joined to it on the south by a narrow neck some 33 feet below the enceinte, and separated from Highside Hill on the north by a narrow cleugh with very steep sides dropping about 80 feet below, is a stone fort some 340 feet in length by 130 feet in breadth internally, the main axis running east-north-east and west-south-west. The elevation is 900 feet above sea-level. No defences are required along the north flank, but to the south, from which it could be assailed, there are three lines of defence. The inner defence consists of a wall now almost obliterated, 12 feet wide at the foundation, rising 1½ feet on the inside and 9 feet on the outside. This defence is carried round the ends as a terrace 24 feet wide steeply scarped on the outside. Some 36 feet from the inner wall, and 11 feet lower, is a second wall now overgrown with grass, 12 feet broad rising 2 feet on the inside, and, in places, 5½ feet on the outside, where there is the suggestion of a ditch 6 feet wide. This wall is built only along the flank and is not continued round the ends, but its east and west extremities recurve slightly outwards to permit of an entrance to the south-east and south-west corners of the enceinte. These entrances are some 12 feet in width. The outer defence has also been a stone wall, but very little of it remains. Some 12 feet wide at the base and rising only 1 foot above the ground, it is placed 24 feet from the second wall and 5½ feet lower. The summit of the fort is crowned by a small natural oval mound on the edge of the steep slope of the cleugh to the north, which rises 8 feet above the surrounding level.

xv. S.W. 21 May 1913.

259. **Fort, Kidlaw.**—At an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level on the summit of a hill

at the north-west end of a spur of the Lammermuirs, about 300 yards east of Kidlaw steading, is a fine fort (fig. 189) roughly circular in shape and measuring some 370 feet in diameter internally. From the fort the ground falls with a fairly steep slope to the west and north to the Kidlaw Burn, which flows round the base of the hill about 150 feet below; to the north-east, before the ground falls away to the stream, a small knowe intervenes, and to the south-east the hill rises with a gentle ascent. There are two well-defined entrances, one to the south-south-east about 24 feet broad, which however does not here continue through the inmost rampart, and a second to the west-south-west 22 feet broad. Several other gaps appear in the northern segment of the outer wall, but, as they are not continued through the inner defences, they have probably been made at a late period. All the ramparts seem to have been of stone and earth, but the stones for the greater part have been removed.

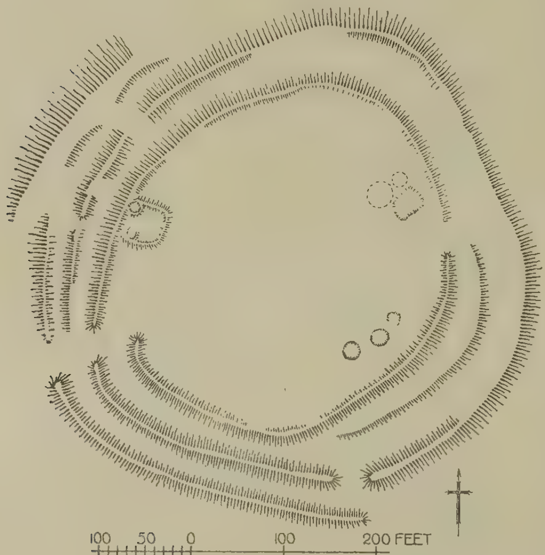

FIG. 189.—Fort, Kidlaw (No. 259).

Two ramparts encircle the fort. The ends of the inner rampart at the west-south-western entrance are not exactly opposite, the western arc swinging outwards some 50 feet beyond the line of the southern arc. From the south of this entrance the second rampart has been erected about 32 feet distant from the inner rampart, but in passing the south-south-east entrance it curves outwards, till it is about 75 feet distant, and is continued round the eastern and northern arcs, closing in again on the north-western segment. From the entrance at the south-south-east a smaller rampart 10 feet broad, 1 foot in height, returns northwards for 100 yards at a distance of 30 feet from the inner and 35 feet from the second rampart. Round the south-western quadrant a further outer rampart has been formed. The fort is in this way defended round the southern half of the circle, where it is most assailable, by three ramparts (fig. 190), while on the northern half there are only two. A fine section of the defences is seen on the south-west, where the inner rampart 17 feet wide at the base rises 1 foot on the inside and 7 feet on the outside; the next 32 feet distant is broadened out to a width of 21 feet and is 3 feet high on the inside and 6½ feet on the outside, while the outermost is 16 feet broad, 2½ feet high on the inside, 5½ on the outside and 17 feet distant from the second rampart.

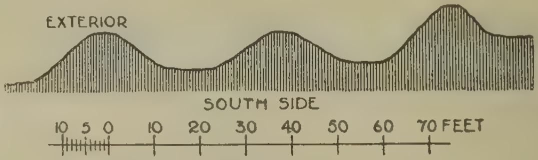

FIG. 190—Section, Kidlaw (No. 259).

A number of hut circles overgrown with grass can be traced within the fort, one group lying in the north-eastern segment of the circle, 18 feet from the wall, being composed of three impinging circles, two having an inside diameter of 21 feet and the third being rather smaller with an interior diameter of 14 feet. Two others also touching and measuring 17 feet in diameter in the interior, and probably a third, are placed towards the south-east, while an oblong enclosure 40 feet long by 32 feet broad with a hut circle 10 feet in diameter in the north-western corner lies against the western arc of the wall.

xv. S.W. 21 May 1913.

Enclosure

260. Enclosure, Townhead of Duncanlaw.—On a gentle declivity facing the west at the eastern extremity of the plantation on the southern side of the Gifford and Danskine road and some 400 yards south-west of Townhead farm, at an elevation of 600 feet above sea-level, is an oval area enclosed within an earthen rampart 10 feet broad at base and rising in one place on the eastern arc, the most vulnerable side, 2 feet above the inner level and 6 feet above the bottom of a ditch 8 feet wide and 3 feet deep on the counterscarp. The longer axis is from north to south, and along this the enclosure measures 110 yards, while from east to west the distance is 90 yards. The socket-stone for a cross (No. 264) lies within this enclosure.

xv. N.E. (unnoted). 17 May 1913.

EXCAVATED HOLLOWS.

261. Small Excavated Hollows, Harelaw.—On both sides of the crest of the hill some 200 yards south-south-west of Harelaw Fort (No. 254) and about 1300 feet above sea-level are a number of small excavated hollows varying from 6 inches to 2 feet in depth. Though surrounded by heather, being above the grass line here, attention is directed to most of them by a growth of grass in the hollows. They are not surrounded by a bank, and only some of those placed on a slope show signs of an entrance and that towards the lower side. They occur singly and also in groups of two or more. The single examples are from 8 to 10 feet in diameter and are circular; one group of two shows the larger hollow 10 feet in diameter and 2 feet in depth with the smaller depression 5 feet in diameter and 1 foot in depth lying at a distance of 10 feet in front of an entrance on the lower side of the former. A third group on the crest of the ridge is comprised of three excavations, two circular and one curved, placed triangularly and almost touching; the largest circle is 10 feet in diameter and 2 feet in depth, the smallest 5 feet in diameter and 6 inches in depth and the curved excavation is 8 feet long by 6 feet broad by 1½ feet deep. There is another group consisting of two curved hollows which measure 18 feet in length by 4½ feet in breadth by 1½ feet in depth, and 8 feet by 5 feet by 1½ feet respectively, the latter showing an entrance from the lower side. These excavations are within easy reach of a water supply, as the source of the Soon Hope Burn springs out of a hollow in the hill less than 200 yards to the south-east.

On the slope below and some 20 yards north-east of the fort on Harelaw, at an elevation of 1250 feet above sea-level, are two small excavated hollows 3 feet apart. The larger, which is circular, measures 10 feet in diameter, and the smaller, which is oval, is 7 feet long by 5 feet broad. Both are about 1 foot in depth at the centre and show no signs of having had a surrounding wall or of an entrance.

xv. S.E. (unnoted). 16 May 1913.

262. Small Excavated Hollows, Kingside Rig.—Some 400 yards south-east of the first group, on the heathery crest of the Kingside Rig on the opposite side of the upper end of Soon Hope, which cuts into the hills here, and about the same elevation, are a few more similar excavated hollows on both sides of the boundary between Yester and Garvald parishes. One circular hollow measures 10 feet in diameter and 1½ in depth; about 175 paces to the north-east is an oval hollow 12 feet by 7 feet by 2 feet with a circular hollow 5 feet in diameter by 9 inches in depth lying 4 feet to the north-east of it. Some 120 yards farther on another circular depression with an attendant small circle and an irregularly shaped excavation is seen. No grass grows in this series of hollows.

xix. N.E. (unnoted). 15 May 1913.

263. Small Excavated Hollows, Harehope Hill.—On the heathery eastern shoulder of Harehope Hill, about 400 yards south of "The Castles" fort, overlooking the Blinkbonny Burn, near the 800 feet contour line, is a small excavated circular hollow, 9 feet in diameter, with the soil thrown out on the lower side. There are faint traces of other two similar excavations in the vicinity.

xv. S.E. (unnoted). 9 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

264. Socket-Stone for Cross, Townhead of Duncanlaw.—In the enclosure (No. 260), on a rectangular mound 1½ feet in height is a sandstone socket for a cross. The stone is rectangular and measures 4 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth and 1 foot 7 inches in height.

xv. N.E. 17 May 1913.

ADDENDA et CORRIGENDA.

1. **Dirleton Castle, No. 27.**—Excavation by H.M. Office of Works has revealed 13th century masonry containing a latrine flue at the north-west corner of the rock, while, within the courtyard, foundations of a series of buildings of indeterminate date and purpose have been laid bare. A circular oven or kiln, lined like the ovens of the bakehouse in the east cellars with marine stone from North Berwick, was found on the line of the west curtain, and near by lay a circular stone basin and a stone trough. At a later stage the oven went out of use and an outlet was made opening over the cliff.

2. **Tantallon Castle, No. 106.**—In the course of excavations conducted by H.M. Office of Works, the structure of the barbican has been revealed (fig. 102). It terminated in D shaped turrets, within which swung a drawbridge. There were two storeys, both latterly vaulted. From the lower, a doorway in each wall opened on the solum of the ditch; the southern doorway had been built up and a gun loop formed in the infilling. The rybats removed from this door were apparently re-used to build the present entrance. When the barbican was vaulted, a stair descending to the lower storey was formed in the entrance passage.

Within the courtyard the building on the east cliff, cutting the re-entrant angle, proved to be the outer wall of a 14th century range lit by narrow openings and provided with a garderobe and fireplace.

The buildings at the east end of the north curtain contained 3 chambers in the basement. The base of a stair tower projecting within the courtyard has been exposed immediately beyond the original N.E. angle. The room from which it was entered contained a small oven and a fireplace with slight traces of a second fireplace.

3. **Seacliffe Tower, No. 109,** should be in the parish of Whitekirk and Tynninghame.

4. **Fountainhall, No. 137.**—The west wing had originally a narrower frontage and has been extended westward to the line of the main west gable.

5. **The Hopes, No. 188,** should be in the parish of Garvald.

GLOSSARY

Abacus.—The uppermost member of a capital, resembling the flat slab which it originally was.

Almuce or *Amess.*—A shoulder cape lined with fur and descending in front in two long tails.

Architrave.—(1) Moulding round a door, window or similar opening ; (2) The part of an entablature resting directly upon the column or pier.

Archivolt.—The under curve of an arch, and so also applied to the mouldings upon the curve.

Barbican.—A tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle ; may be applied to an entrance lengthened on the same principle.

Barmkin.—A low enclosing wall.

Barrelvault.—A form of vaulted ceiling or tunnel vault resembling the interior of a half barrel standing on its edges ; in the " pointed " barrel vault the curved sides rise to a pointed not a circular arch.

Barrow.—An earthen burial mound.

Bastion.—A projecting part of a fortified work.

Bell cairn.—A circular cairn enclosed within a ditch and rampart also circular.

Bend.—(Heraldry). A band of the same width as the *Fess* running diagonally across the shield from the dexter top to the opposite base point ; when reversed in direction it is known as a *Bend-sinister.*

Benatura.—A stoup or vessel for holy water.

Bezant.—A gold roundel or disc (Heraldry).

Bifid.—Partially cleft in two.

Birley tree.—The tree where the " birley " or " birlaw " court met : " Berlaw courts, the quhilks are rewled be consent of neighbours." Skene (*Reg. Maj.* 74).

Bi-partite.—Divided into two parts *e.g.*, arcade and clearstorey.

Bordure.—A border round the inside of the shield (Heraldry).

Brassarts.—Plate armour for the arms.

Bretasche.—A projecting covered platform on a castle wall, giving cover while commanding the wall face below ; originally a name for a tower of wood.

Broach spire.—A spire rising from the sides of a tower without a parapet ; the angles of a square tower are surmounted by semi-pyramids of masonry (broaches) when the spire is octagonal.

Broch.—A tower-like structure peculiar to Scotland, circular in form, built with a double wall of drystone masonry, which is bonded with slabs at varying levels, and having cells in the solid basement.

Canons (*ecclesiastics*).—(1) Priests living under monastic rule *e.g.*, Augustinian Canons. (2) A grade of cathedral clergy.

Canons (*of bell*).—The loops by which a bell is hung.

Cap-house.—The small erection covering the stair leading up to the parapet walk of a building.

Cartouche.—An ornate panel, oval, round, or angular, which usually is placed in a pediment.

Centering (constructive).—A temporary timber framework supporting an arch during construction.

Chapter.—The clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the members of a monastic order, acting in council or as a body.

Charter of Novodamus.—A re-grant of lands (*de novo damus*=we give anew).

Chase.—A groove.

Checky, chequé, chequy.—Divided into squares (*chequers*) of alternate tinctures (Heraldry).

Chevron.—A charge of pointed gable form (Heraldry).

Cinquefoil.—(1) See *Foil.* (2) A flower of five petals (Heraldry).

Clearstorey.—A lighting storey or range of windows in the highest part of a nave, chancel, &c. of a church.

Close.—(1) Said of a bird whose wings are not expanded (Heraldry). (2) An enclosure.

Compony.—Formed by a row of rectangular pieces of alternating tinctures (Heraldry).

Console.—An ornamented bracket of stone or wood.
Cotice.—A narrow border borne on each side of a bend, pale, fess or chevron (Heraldry).
Corbel.—A projecting stone, usually moulded, to support a superincumbent weight.
Coudière.—Plate armour for the elbow.
Counterscarp.—The counter or opposite slope to the scarp or inner face of a ditch.
Couped.—See under *Erased.*
Credence.—A side table or shelf for the Eucharistic elements before consecration.
Crenellated.—Battlemented; having a parapet of alternate solids (merlons) and openings (crenelles or kernels).
Cross:

- (1) *Cross botonny* or *Cross crosletted.*—A cross with arms terminating in trefoils or triple buds (Heraldry).
- (2) *Cross, patriarchal.*—A cross with a triple cross-head.
- (3) *Cross-paty* (*croiz patee*).—Strictly a cross with its arms terminating directly in a form resembling fleurs-de-lys; usually a cross with expanding arms cut square at the end, which is more exactly described as a *cross-formy* (Heraldry).

Cruets.—The vessels used to hold the wine and water before mixing for the Eucharist.
Curtain or *Curtain-wall.*—A high enclosing wall.
Cusps.—The projecting points between the small arcs or "foils" in Gothic tracery, arches, etc.
Debruised.—The term employed in heraldry when a bend, fess or other ordinary is placed across an animal or other charge, which is then said to be debruised by the ordinary.
Drum-tower.—A hemispherical tower.
Enceinte.—High enclosing wall: often applied to space enclosed.
Engrailed.—Edged with a series of concave curves (Heraldry).
Entablature.—The superposed parts directly resting on pillars or columns and composed of architrave, frieze and cornice.
Epauliere.—Plate armour for the shoulder.
Eradicated.—Torn up by the roots.
Erased.—Ragged, as if torn off, as distinct from *couped* or cut even (Heraldry).
Escutcheon or *Inescutcheon.*—A small shield usually in the centre of the large one (Heraldry).
Eye.—A small sinking or perforation in tracery.
Fess.—A band across the centre of the shield (Heraldry).
Fibula.—A clasp, buckle, or brooch.
Foil (*trefoil, quaterfoil* or *quatrefoil, cinquefoil* &c.).—A leaf-shaped curve (of three, four, five &c. arcs) formed by the cusping in an opening or panel.
Fosse.—A ditch; used for the oblong hole or pit crossed by a drawbridge in front of a castle doorway flanked by towers.
Fraises.—Strawberry flowers (Heraldry).
Garb.—A wheat sheaf (Heraldry).
Garderobe.—Mediaeval sanitary provision.
Gargoyle.—A stone gutter or spout, often wrought as a grotesque.
Groined.—Having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two simple vaults.
Guilloche.—An ornament consisting of two or more intertwining wavy bands.
Halfit.—In joinery, the sides of a fitment.
Hausse col.—A collar of armour for the neck.
Impaled.—Having two coats of arms side by side on one shield divided down the middle; usually that of the husband *impaled* with that of the wife (Heraldry).
Impost.—The member of a pillar or pier from which the arch springs. *Discontinuous Impost.*—Where the arch mouldings simply die out in the splayed jambs.
Intrados.—The interior and lower line or curve of an arch.
Jamb, jam (wing).—A wing of a building.
Jambards.—Plate armour for the legs.
Jougs.—An iron collar with chain by which delinquents were secured to a post or building.
Label.—(1) A narrow band on the chief of a shield from which hang three or five "points" at right angles—usually borne as a "difference" or mark of cadency (Heraldry). (2) A hood-moulding (*q.v.*).
Lancet.—A tall narrow window with a pointed-arch head.

Lie.—In phrases such as "lie Nungait" etc. a use of French *le* (O. F dialectal *li*) before vernacular forms in Latin documents.

Lodge.—A small wing or pavilion unusually lower than the building to which it is attached.

Lucarne.—A roof-light—a skylight, dormer or attic window.

Machicolations.—Horizontal openings for the dropping of missiles or other defensive material.

Martlet.—A bird (marten) showing no legs but only the tufts of feathers at the junction with the body (Heraldry).

Memel pine.—Pine exported from the port of Memel on the Baltic.

Mezzanine.—A low storey between two main floors of a building.

Misericorde.—(1) A carved bracket affixed to the underside of the seat of a stall, so that, when the seat which is hinged is turned up against the back, the bracket forms a rest for the user. (2) A one-edged dagger, generally without a guard, used for dispatching a foe too severely wounded to recover.

Mortise.—The hole cut in one piece of wood or stone to receive a tenon or projection on another.

Mote (Fr. *motte*).—A conical earthen mound surrounded by a ditch and originally surmounted by a wooden fortress within a palisade.

Moulding :

(1) *Cavetto-moulding.*—A small concave moulding of one quarter of a circle.

(2) *Edge-roll moulding.*—A rounded or circular moulding, usually accompanied by flanking fillets (rectangular mouldings) or quirks (*q.v.*), wrought on the rybat angles at a void.

(3) *Hood-moulding.*—A projecting moulding on the face of a wall above an arch, usually following the form of the arch.

(4) *Roll-and-hollow moulding.*—A roll-moulding along with one or more concave mouldings.

Mouldings, Enrichments of:

(1) *Billet-moulding.*—Properly an enrichment resembling billets or cylinders of wood spaced at intervals on the concave surface of a moulding.

(2) *Cable-moulding.*—A moulding like the twisted strands of a rope.

(3) *Crockets.*—Ornaments carved in imitation of curved and bent conventional foliage, used on the sloping sides of spires, canopies, hood-moulds, &c.

(4) *Dog-tooth.*—An ornament consisting of a series of pyramidal flowers of four petals; typical of XIII. century work.

(5) *Egg-and-dart.*—A series of ornaments alternately oval and shaped like the head of a dart.

(6) *Imbrication.*—An ornament representing shingles or tiling.

(7) *Nailhead.*—An ornament like a series of square nailheads : typical of XIV. century work.

(8) *Paterae.*—Plate-like ornaments.

(9) *Reeded.*—Beaded vertically like a bundle of reeds.

Mullet.—A five-pointed spur rowel ; like a star, but with a hole in the centre (Heraldry).

Mullions.—Upright shafts dividing the lights of windows.

Multi-cubical.—Having an ornament of projecting scallops ; characteristic of Romanesque or Norman work.

Newel.—The central pillar in a winding stair, from which the steps radiate.

Oeil-de-boeuf.—A circular opening.

Offset.—The sloping ledge on a wall or buttress where the upper part is set back.

Orle.—A border within the heraldic shield at some distance from the sides (Heraldry). A chaplet.

Pallet.—A diminutive of the pale or broad band crossing the middle of a shield from top to bottom (Heraldry).

Papingoes.—Parrots or popinjays (Heraldry).

Parados.—A parapet thrown up in rear of a trench to afford protection from reverse fire.

Parclose screen.—An openwork partition or railing enclosing a chapel or tomb within a church.

Passemenied or *Passmented.*—Embroidered, or finished with lace or other trimming.

Pediment.—The triangular or circular part over the entablature etc. of a building.

Pent-house roof.—A lean-to roof with one slope.

Piles.—A series of triangular wedge-shaped figures issuing from the top of the shield, pointing downwards (Heraldry).

Pit.—A castle prison, usually in the form of a sunk chamber entered through a trap above.

Piscina.—A basin with a drain discharging into the thickness of the wall, set in a niche or recess usually south of the altar, where the chalice was rinsed and the priest washed his hands.

Plate tracery.—A pattern pierced in the stone work filling the arch of a window.
Quadripartite vault.—A vault divided into four compartments by ribs or groins.
Quillons.—The arms forming the cross-guard of a sword.
Quirk.—A sharp edged channel as part of a moulding.
Quoins or *Quoin Stones.*—Dressed corner stones.
Raggle.—A groove cut in masonry to receive the material forming a joint, especially on a wall to receive the edge of a roof.
Ravelin.—In fortification a detached triangular work having two faces meeting in a salient angle towards the front.
Re-entering or Re-entrant angle.—An angle pointing inwards.
Reredos.—A hanging, decorated wall or screen of stone or wood at the back of an altar.
Roundel or *Roundle.*—A round disc of different metals and colours (Heraldry).
Rounds.—Turrets projecting from the angles of a parapet walk; used even of turrets square on plan.
Rybat.—Dressed stone reveal or side-piece for windows, doors, etc.
Sacrament house.—A cupboard or aumbry used for the reservation of the Host.
Saltire.—A St. Andrew's cross (Heraldry).
Samian ware.—A reddish, patterned ware of Roman times.
Sanctuary.—The division of a church in which the High Altar stood.
Scarp, Escarp, Escarpment.—The inner slope of the ditch of a fortified place.
Scoinson.—Inner edge of the side or jamb of a window or door: the "scoinson arch" is the inner arched head of such an opening.
Screens.—A partition either of timber or stone which separated the Hall from the service space, sometimes applied to the space cut off; also the low dividing partitions in a church.
Sedilia.—Seats for the officiating clergy, usually on the south side of an altar.
Set-off or *Off-set.*—A narrow sloping ledge on the face of a buttress.
Shawm.—A mediaeval wind instrument with a globular mouthpiece.
Skew-put.—The lowest stone of the skew or coping of a gable, projecting over the wall.
Soffit.—The under-side of a staircase, lintel, cornice, arch, canopy, etc.
Sollerets.—Pointed shoes of articulated plate armour.
Squinch arch.—An arch across a re-entrant angle (*q.v.*).
Stringcourse.—A horizontal line of projecting mouldings carried along a building.
Stuck moulded.—Where a moulding is wrought on the rail or stile and not applied in a separate piece.
Tardenoisian.—An early stage of neolithic culture characterised by very small or "pigmy" flint artefacts: named from a typical site in France.
Tasses or *Taces.*—Rows of overlapping steel bands below the breastplate as a defence for the hips and lower part of the body.
Tempera.—A form of distemper, *i.e.*, mural painting in colours with a medium soluble in water.
Tierceron ribs.—In vaulting, an intermediate rib or ribs between the main ribs and following their direction.
Transom (timber).—Cross piece.
Tressure.—A narrow border within the shield narrower than the orle (*q.v.*), generally borne double, and in the Royal Arms of Scotland with fleurs-de-lys (irises) on either side, *i.e.*, flory and counterflory (Heraldry).
Triforium.—The gallery or arcade, usually without windows and so a "blind-storey," above the main arcade and below the clearstorey (*q.v.*).
Turnpike.—A circular staircase with solid cylindrical newel.
Tympanum.—An enclosed space in the head of an arch, doorway, etc., or in the triangle of a pediment.
Vallum.—An earthen or turf rampart.
Vesica.—Properly *vesica piscis*, so termed from its supposed resemblance to the bladder of a fish, is a window of pointed oval form.
Vice.—A small circular staircase.
Viol.—An early form of violin.
Void.—An unfilled space in a wall, serving as a door or window.
Voussoirs.—The wedge-like stones forming an arch.
Yett.—A gate.

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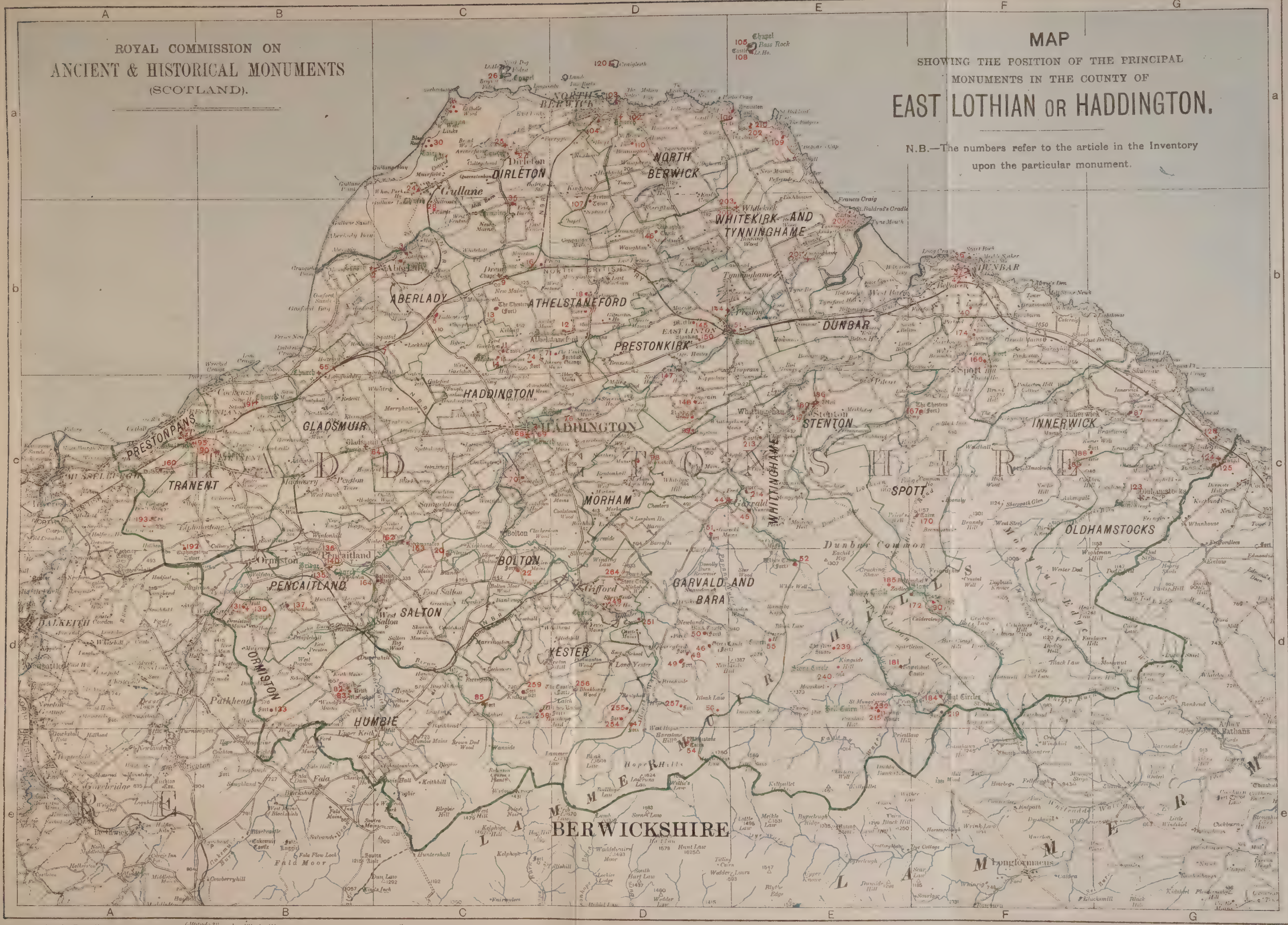

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MAP
SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS IN THE COUNTY OF
EAST LOTHIAN OR HADDINGTON.

N.B.—The numbers refer to the article in the Inventory upon the particular monument.

Roads; First Class	
" Second Class	
Other Roads	
Railways	Station
County Boundaries	
Church	+
Windmill	
Windpump	
Contours	
At Villages: Post Office	P
Post & Telegraph Office	T
Wood	

Scale of ¼-inch to One Mile $\frac{1}{253,440}$

The Altitudes are given in Feet above the Low Water of Spring Tides in Dublin Bay, which is 21 Feet below a Mark on the base of Poolbeg Lighthouse

Ordnance Survey 1924

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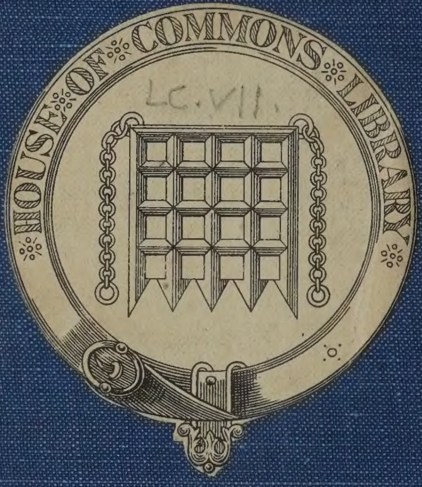
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